5/29/33

R
942
An78
V.14

Arnold Bennett

DOMINICAN COLLEGE
REF. RM.
SAN RAFAEL

DOMINICAN COLLEGE
LIBRARY
SAN RAFAEL

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY, POLITICS,

AND

LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1771.

DOMINICAN COLLEGE
LIBRARY
SAN RAFAEL

LONDON:
Printed for J. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall, 1772.

K
942
An78
v.14

20314

PREFACE.

OUR difference with the Court of Spain, takes the lead in order of time, as well as in importance, in the hiſtory of the preſent year. However trifling the object of diſpute might appear, it was capable of involving the greater part of Europe in its conſequences. Continental wars muſt be in ſome degree limited in their operation and effects; but thoſe which take place between great naval powers, whoſe colonies and maritime poſſeſſions are extended into every quarter of the globe, take ſo comprehenſive a range in their line of action, that the remoteſt nations may be affected by their conſequences.

This ſubject became ſo blended, both in its foreign and domeſtic parts, with our other public affairs, that it could not with propriety be ſeparated from them, which has occaſioned ſome change in the uſual arrangement of our hiſtory; the account of the Ruſſian war, and other foreign matters, being now comprized in the latter part of that article. However intereſting that war may be in its future conſequences, it languiſhed this year in the operation. Conqueſts were indeed made; but the circumſtances that attended them were neither ſtriking nor brilliant. The ſuperiority on one ſide is ſo apparent, and the miſconduct and inefficacy on the other ſo glaring, that the conteſt now ceaſes to be intereſting.

Our domeſtic affairs were highly important. The winter produced a long and a buſy ſeſſion of parliament; diſtinguiſhed by ſome uncommon events, and by the number of public queſtions of the greateſt conſequence, which were diſcuſſed in it. To this part of the work we have directed our particular attention, and hope our endeavours to give a tolerably clear repreſentation of matters ſo intereſting to the public, have not been altogether fruitleſs. We ſhall however, in this inſtance, as in every other, have frequent occaſion to claim the uſual indulgence of our Readers, and hope they will believe, that whatever deficiencies they may perceive in other reſpects, there are none on the ſide of gratitude, and that it is as much our wiſh, as our duty, to be able, in ſome degree, to merit that favour which we have ſo long and ſo happily experienced.

THE ANNUAL REGISTER, For the YEAR 1771.

THE HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

Diſpute with Spain, relative to Falkland's Iſlands. Some account of them. Diſcovered firſt by the Engliſh, and afterwards by the Dutch navigator, Schald de Werdt; taken poſſeſſion of by Commodore Byron. Settlement at Port Egmont. Settlement made by the French, and called Port Louis; delivered up to the Spaniards, who change the name to Port Solidad. Captain Hunt warns the Spaniards to depart from the iſlands. Various tranſactions between our people and the Spaniards. Expedition from Buenos Ayres. The Captains Farmer and Maltby are ſummoned to ſurrender the Block Houſe at Port Egmont; force of the Spaniards; articles of capitulation. Our people depart for England.

AS our diſpute with the court of Spain relative to Falkland's Iſlands, has made a conſiderable and intereſting part of the buſineſs of the preſent year, it will be neceſſary to give ſome account of the cauſes and ſubject of debate, before we enter into a detail of the particular circumſtances of it.

Thoſe iſlands called by us Falkland's, and by the French the Malouines, were firſt diſcovered in the year 1592, by Capt. Davies, who went out the aſſociate of the brave and unfortunate Candiſh, and is ſuppoſed to have baſely deſerted him in that fatal voyage. Davies, however, was too much diſtreſſed at the time to make any particular obſervations on theſe iſlands; nor did he even give them a name, which was reſerved for Sir Richard Hawkins, who, two years after having again diſcovered them, in honour of his miſtreſs, and to perpetuate his own memory, called them Hawkins's Maiden Land. In theſe views he was diſappointed, for no ſettlement having been made, and the knowledge of the fact itſelf not general, when the Dutch Navigator Sebald de Wert, fell in with theſe iſlands in 1598, he and his people imagined themſelves to be the firſt diſcoverers, and accordingly gave them the name of the Sebaldine Iſlands; under which denomination they were placed in the maps.

We ſcarce hear any thing more of theſe iſlands for near a century, ſo that even their exiſtence has been called in queſtion. The ſpirit of adventure being however excited by the wars in the reign of King William, one Strong, whoſe manuſcript journal is in the Muſeum, fell in with them, and is ſuppoſed to have given them their preſent Engliſh name; which being alſo adopted by Halley, has ſince that time been generally received in our maps. Dampier, and ſome others of our navigators alſo touched at them; who not conſidering them of much importance, were not accurate in their accounts of them. Some, from ſeeing at a great diſtance a kind of tall reeds, with which they abound, repreſented them as covered with woods; while others, with more juſtice, denied their having any.

Some ſhips belonging to St. Maloes are alſo ſaid to have viſited them, to whom the French would willingly attribute the honour of a diſcovery, though they cannot deny the prior title of Hawkins and de Wert: from hence, however, they have given them the name of the Malouines, which has alſo been adopted by the Spaniards.

Thus theſe iſlands, for above a century and a half, continued to be accidentally touched at by different navigators, and to receive arbitrary names at the will of each new comer, without any attempt being made to form a ſettlement on them, or any conſideration taken of their capability or importance. It does not appear that the Spaniards, in all this long courſe of years, had either by chance, or otherwiſe, ever touched at them; and they ſeem to have known ſo little about them, as not even to have given them a name.

It is indeed ſaid, that in the courſe of the late debates, they have, in order to ſupply the weakneſs of that general and excluſive right which they pretend to all the Magellanic regions, ſet up the claim of a prior diſcovery to theſe iſlands, which they attribute to ſome of their moſt early navigators, and pretend that they had been named by them Iſlas de Patos: many iſlands and rocks have undoubtedly been diſcovered at different times in that vaſt ocean; and the degrees of longitude and latitude were ſo uncertain and unfixed, that the name and diſcovery of any one, may with the greateſt eaſe caſe be transferred to any other; but a claim of ſuch a nature is of too little importance to be taken any farther notice of.

Lord Anſon's voyage firſt ſhewed the great importance that it would be of to this nation in time of war, to have a friendly port and place of refreſhment, conſiderably more to the ſouth, and much nearer Cape Horn than the Brazils. Beſides the jealouſy, and general unfriendly behaviour of the Portugueze in that quarter, the voyage from thence to the South Seas is of ſo great a length, that the vigour and health of the men, as well as their water and other proviſions, muſt be greatly exhauſted before they arrive at the ſcene of action; beſide their ſhips being foul and out of condition. Another reaſon, not leſs material than any of theſe, was the certainty that the Spaniards would be well informed by the Portugueze of their ſtrength, condition, and deſtination, long before they could put any of their deſigns in execution.

The author of Anſon's voyage enters pretty fully into this ſubject; and as that work was wrote under his lordſhip's immediate inſpection, the obſervations upon it may be conſidered as his own. This writer, beſides ſhewing the utility of ſuch a ſettlement, particularly points out theſe iſlands, and that of Pepys, as places, which from their vicinity to Cape Horn and the Streights of Magellan, and their diſtance from any other land, ſeemed particularly calculated for the purpoſe, and ſhould therefore be accurately ſurveyed and examined.

We accordingly find, that ſoon after the enſuing peace, when Lord Anſon was at the head of the Admiralty, this ſcheme was adopted, and preparations were in hand for the ſending out ſome frigates to make diſcoveries in thoſe ſeas, and particularly to examine, with preciſion, the ſtate and condition of theſe iſlands. This project was not ſo well conducted, but that the court of Spain gained intelligence of it, before it could be carried into execution; and ſuch repreſentations were made againſt it, both here and at Madrid, that it was for that time laid aſide, and continued dormant, till it was again revived, ſoon after the concluſion of the laſt war, by the late Earl of Egmont, who then preſided in the admiralty.

The deſign of an eſtabliſhment on or near the coaſt of Patagonia, is not, however a new ſcheme: it had been eagerly entered into many years ago by Charles the Second, who, notwithſtanding the continual diſtreſſes in which his profuſion, and the ill terms on which he generally ſtood with his ſubjects, involved him, went to a very conſiderable expence in ſending out Sir John Narborough for that purpoſe. This gentleman had directions to ſurvey the Streights of Magellan, and the neighbouring coaſts of Patagonia; and, if poſſible, to procure an intercourſe with the brave and unconquered Indians of Chili, and to eſtabliſh a commerce and laſting correſpondence with them. It had been then, and ſince, a general opinion, that ſome of the richeſt gold mines in the world were well known, but carefully concealed by the Indians in that quarter, that the knowledge of them might not urge the rapacity and avarice of the

Spaniards to more violent and determined attacks upon their liberties. Whatever the preciſe motives were that urged King Charles to this enterprize, his expectations of the great advantages that might reſult from it were ſo ſanguine, that it is ſaid he had not patience when he heard of Sir John's paſſing through the Downs, to wait for his arrival at court, but went in his barge to meet him at Graveſend.

The Dutch had long before attempted to make a ſettlement on the coaſt of Chili, for which purpoſe they went to the expence of ſending a conſiderable fleet and ſome land forces thither; the deſign failed for that time, partly from ſome natural and accidental cauſes, but chiefly from the want of proper information relative to the country, and of having eſtabliſhed a previous friendly correſpondence with the natives. They, however, were fully determined to have renewed and proſecuted this deſign with effect, if the loſs of the Brazils and other intervening cauſes had not prevented them. It is not improbable that Charles II. borrowed the idea of his project from this attempt made by the Dutch.

Gold and ſilver were almoſt the only objects that excited the attention of the firſt diſcoverers and conquerors of the new world. Experience, and the extenſion of commerce, have ſince ſhewn, that countries produce other ſtaple commodities, which afford greater ſtrength, and more real and permanent advantages, than the working of the richeſt mines. Upon this principle it has been ſuggeſted, that without intermeddling with the gold mines of Chili, or interfering with the rights and liberties of the natives, new, great, and beneficial ſources of commerce might be opened in that quarter. It has alſo been thought, that the greateſt and moſt advantageous fiſhery in the world might be eſtabliſhed in it; and navigators ſay, that an hundred whales are to be met with in the high ſouthern latitudes, to one that is to be found on the coaſts of Greenland.

Whatever were the prevailing motives on our ſide for making the ſettlement in queſtion, Commodore Byron was ſent out in the year 1764, for that purpoſe; and in the beginning of the following year, having made the neceſſary diſcoveries of the harbours and ſituation, and ſuch enquiries into the natural ſtate of the country, as time and circumſtances would admit, he took poſſeſſion of Falkland's Iſlands, in the name of his Britannic Majeſty, and with thoſe forms which cuſtom has eſtabliſhed on the taking poſſeſſion of new countries.

About the ſame time, or perhaps previous to that in which Lord Egmont had planned this expedition, a ſpirit of adventure had ariſen in France, directed to the ſame quarter of the world; but founded upon a wider baſis of hope and expectation, which was no leſs than to retrieve the great national loſſes ſuſtained in the late war, by making of new diſcoveries in the ſouthern ocean. Though this deſign was patronized and encouraged by the government, the low ſtate of the treaſury prevented its being undertaken or ſupported at the public expence; and it was left to the patriotiſm of M. de Bouganville, colonel of a regiment of foot, to enter upon this adventure, at his own riſque and that of his friends.

This gentleman entered into the deſign, with all the vivacity natural to his country, and that peculiar fervour which conſtitutes the ſpirit of adventure. He accordingly, after having received the neceſſary encouragement from government, built and fitted out at St. Malo, a frigate of 20 guns and 100 men, together with a ſtout ſloop, fit for the deſigned ſervice, having about 150 people, including ſome Acadian families on board the two veſſels, which were commanded by marine officers, under the conduct of M. de Bouganville.

The firſt part of the plan formed by this gentleman, and which he had avowedly taken up from the reading of Lord Anſon's voyage, conſiſted in the finding out, and the making of a ſettlement on the Malouine iſlands.

Among the advantages propoſed from this ſettlement, beſides the opening of a trade with the Portugueze, Spaniards, and Patagonians, it was ſuppoſed that it would have been an uſeful ſtation and place of refreſhment (and not conſiderably out of the way) for the French Eaſt India ſhips to touch at in their voyages. With reſpect to the preſent expedition, if the great and hoped for diſcoveries were made in the pacific ocean, this ſettlement muſt be of the greateſt conſequence towards the converting of them to advantage.

The French, after having touched at the Brazils (where they met with a cordiality and friendſhip very different from what the Engliſh are ſaid generally to have experienced there) and at Monte Video, a Spaniſh ſettlement in the river of Plata, where they took in a quantity of ſtock for the uſe of the intended colony, arrived at length at the Falkland's Iſlands, where they formed an eſtabliſhment, and built a ſmall fort. The French ſeemed for ſome time very ſanguine in the ſupport of this new ſettlement, and the immenſe quantities of wild fowl, fiſh, and amphibious animals which they met with, made the means of living very eaſy.

Feb. 1764.

Their diſcoveries in the pacific ocean did not, however, anſwer the vaſt expectations that were formed, nor did there ſeem any immediate proſpect of profit to the adventurers, which could repay the great expences they were at in the purſuit. The Spaniards had beſides at all times been very jealous of any diſcoveries, much more of ſettlements, to be made by any other European nation in that part of the world; and though in the preſent intimate ſtate of alliance and union between the courts of France and Spain, the former might probably be indulged with any advantages that could be derived from this project; it is alſo to be ſuppoſed, that as the deſign and effect of our voyages thither became known, the ſame agreement in ſentiments and politics would readily induce them to put a ſtop to an undertaking, which would have eſtabliſhed a precedent directly contrary to that claim of an excluſive right to all the Magellanic regions, on which the King of Spain intended to found his plea, in oppoſition to our eſtabliſhment there. Whatever the political motives might have been,

M. de Bouganville, about two years after the ſettlement had been made, was ſent by his court to Spain, where a ceſſion of it was concluded, by which the French relinquiſhed all claims which they had pretended from either the diſcovery or the poſſeſſion; and he, having undoubtedly received at leaſt a compenſation for his expences, carried a Spaniſh governor and ſome troops thither in the year 1766, from Buenos Ayres, to whom he reſigned the poſſeſſion, and who changed the name from Port Louis, which the French had given it, to Port Solidad.

Theſe iſlands lie in about 51 degrees and a half of ſouthern latitude, and about 100 leagues on this ſide of the ſtreights of Magellan. They ſeem to conſiſt of two great iſlands and a number of ſmall ones; the great ones being divided by a ſound or ſtreight of very conſiderable length, and the land every where cut into and interſected by almoſt numberleſs bays, many of which run very deep into the country, and, as well as the ſound, are dotted with ſmall iſlands. Our ſettlement at Port Egmont lies upon a ſmall iſland, adjoining to the greater and moſt weſtern of the two conſiderable iſlands, and Port Solidad, on the eaſtern and leſſer of the principal iſlands.

Commodore Byron is ſaid to have repreſented theſe iſlands in a very favourable point of view; that he ſuppoſed the great ones to be ſix or ſeven hundred miles in circumference, the harbour at Port Egmont admirable, plenty of water, and an exuberance of very long herbage, the ſoil deep, and to all appearance good, plenty of iron ore, and an indication of other minerals; but the country, ſo far as it had been diſcovered, deſtitute of wood. Wild fowl were alſo in the greateſt abundance, and geeſe in particular ſo plenty, that they killed about an hundred a day for the uſe of each ſhip, only by pelting them with ſtones.

This account is not only confirmed, but exceeded, in thoſe given by the French, who magnify the temperature and goodneſs of the climate, run encomiums on the excellence of the fiſh, which they caught in great quantities, and deſcribe the numbers of wild-fowl and penguins almoſt as incredible; they alſo found the ſea-lions and wolves very numerous, which are valuable, both for their ſkins, and the vaſt quantities of oil they afford: this they computed at no leſs than four hogſheads a-piece from the full-grown ones. They alſo add, that their horſes and cattle of every ſort, which ſeemed nearly dead at the time of their being landed, recovered and throve in a moſt ſurprizing degree, and kept themſelves in excellent condition through every ſeaſon of the year, without their being houſed, or any attention paid to them. They alſo found great quantities of good turf for firing, a matter of the greateſt conſequence in ſo high a latitude, and a country totally deſtitute of wood. The iſlands bore no marks of having ever been inhabited, and were totally deſtitute of quadrupeds, except a kind of wild-dog, or animal that ſeemed between the wolf and the fox kind.

Theſe favourable accounts have however been much called in queſtion here, upon the report of the Britiſh officer who ſucceeded Mr. Byron upon that ſtation; and who is ſaid to have repreſented the climate as nearly intolerable, the whole country as a confuſed maſs of iſlands and broken lands, the ſoil a bog, encumbered with barren mountains, and beaten with, almoſt, perpetual ſtorms, while the boaſted plenty of proviſions was come to nothing, geeſe in particular being very ſcarce. It was farther ſaid, that the plants which ſprung from the ſeeds they had carried from Europe, withered in the growth, and never arrived at any degree of perfection, and that even the hardy fir, which withſtands the auſtere winter of the northern regions, ſunk under the rigour of this inhoſpitable climate.

Under the latitude in which we have obſerved theſe iſlands to lie, a continual ſummer or ſpring is certainly not to be expected; the ſtorms in particular are frequent, and remarkably boiſterous in all the Magellanic quarter, and the cold in the high ſouthern latitudes is well known to be more ſevere, than in equal degrees of the northern. If the account however, which is attributed to Mr. Byron, be the real one communicated by him, much reſpect is due to it; as well from his rank, character, and long experience in the ſervice, as from the particular knowledge in that part of the world, which he ſo dearly acquired in Lord Anſon's expedition. The French accounts alſo not only confirm, but even go beyond his in every favourable part of the deſcription. As to vegetables, thoſe which they brought from Europe, and planted for the uſe of the kitchen garden, grew to admiration: in the raiſing of corn they were unſucceſsful; the blades ſhot up very well, and produced well-looking ears; but theſe were hollow, and totally deſtitute of grain. They however, with more temper and juſtice than we ſeem to have done, inſtead of raſhly condemning the climate or ſoil, only conclude, that to raiſe corn would require ſome manure, and a better degree of culture than they had beſtowed upon it. Indeed it does not ſeem, that a country abounding in graſs can be unfavourable to vegetation in general, or that the climate can be extraordinarily ſevere, where cattle thrive to admiration, and live abroad the year through, without even the ſhelter of woods to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. As to the ſcarcity, or total abſence, of geeſe or any other kind of wild-fowl, at particular ſeaſons, it concludes nothing; as moſt kinds of them are probably migratory in every part of the world.

It does not appear, that either of the ſettlements on theſe iſlands knew of the other; nor are we certainly informed whether our government was acquainted with the purchaſe made by the Spaniards, or of their taking poſſeſſion of the French ſettlement, previous to the period of which we are going to treat. However this was, we find, that in the year 1769 we had a frigate and a ſloop upon that ſtation, and captain Hunt, of the Tamar frigate, being on a cruize off the iſlands, fell in with a Spaniſh ſchooner belonging to Port Solidad taking a ſurvey of them, the captain of which, according to his orders, he warned to depart from that coaſt, as belonging to his Britannic majeſty,

Nov. 28.

jeſty. The ſchooner however returned in two days after, and brought on board a Spaniſh officer, with letters and a preſent from Don Philip Ruez Puenta, governor of Port Solidad. Theſe letters were couched in terms of the greateſt civility; the governor affected not to believe the account he had received from the captain of the ſchooner; to attribute capt. Hunt's being in thoſe ſeas to chance or diſtreſs of weather, and upon that preſumption to offer him every act of friendſhip and kindneſs in his power; but if it ſhould be otherwiſe, reminded him of the violation of treaties; aſſerted his maſter's dominion; charged him with an inſult to his flag, and authorized the officer to warn him in form to depart: at the ſame time deſired a written anſwer, and that he would alſo correſpond with the officer.

Capt. Hunt, in anſwer, aſſerted the ſole dominion of his Britannic majeſty, as well by right of diſcovery as of ſettlement, and warned him in his name, and by his orders, to leave the iſlands; and, in order to enable him the better to remove his effects, allowed him ſix months from the date of the letter to prepare for his departure. The Spaniſh officer made a formal proteſt, as well upon the grounds we have mentioned, as upon captain Hunt's refuſing to let him viſit the ſettlement, and his threatening to fire into the Spaniſh ſchooner, upon her attempting to enter the harbour; he alſo proteſted againſt the captain's going to Solidad, which he had propoſed in an amicable manner, and declared that it ſhould be conſidered as an inſult.

This produced, about a fortnight after, another letter, another anſwer, and another proteſt. About two months after this tranſaction, two Spaniſh frigates of conſiderable force, with troops on board for the new ſettlement, arrived at Port Egmont under pretence of wanting water; Feb. 20. the commander in chief wrote a letter to captain Hunt, in which he expreſſed great aſtoniſhment at ſeeing an Engliſh flag flying, and a kind of ſettlement formed; charged him with a violation of the laſt peace, and proteſted againſt the act in all its parts; at the ſame time declared that he would abſtain from any other manner of proceeding, till he had acquainted his Catholic Majeſty with this diſagreeable tranſaction. Captain Hunt, as before, founded his poſſeſſion on the claim of right, juſtified his conduct by the orders of his ſovereign, and again warned the Spaniards to depart totally from thoſe iſlands. The frigates continued eight days at Port Egmont, and were ſupplied by our people with water; the captains and officers behaved with civility, and declined going on ſhore, though permiſſion was offered by captain Hunt.

As theſe tranſactions ſeemed indicative of ſome ſuch conſequences as followed, captain Hunt thought it proper to depart as ſoon after for England with an account of them as he could, and having accordingly arrived at Plymouth, June 3, 1770. ſent an expreſs immediately to the admiralty. The Favourite ſloop, captain Maltby, ſucceeded the Tamar at Port Egmont, and with the Swift, captain Farmer, each of 16 guns, formed the whole force upon that ſtation. This was however ſoon leſſened, the Swift having been unluckily loſt in the ſtreights of Magellan, where ſhe had gone to make diſcoveries, and was by ſome means overſet: the crew, except three, were fortunately ſaved; but were ſtill liable to periſh by the moſt dreadful of all calamities, if the fortune and conſtancy of a ſmall part of the crew had not ſaved the whole. Theſe, in the open cutter, undertook a voyage of about three weeks in the moſt boiſterous ſeas in the world, and, having happily arrived at Port Egmont, brought the Favourite to the relief of their diſtreſſed brethren.

June 4th.

It was not long after this loſs, when a Spaniſh frigate put into Port Egmont, under pretence that ſhe had been 53 days from Buenos Ayres, and was diſtreſſed for water; but three days after, her conſorts, conſiſting of four other frigates, alſo arrived, and it ſoon appeared that they had been only 26 days at ſea, had parted from the firſt in a gale of wind, and inſtead of being on their way to Port Solidad, were now arrived at the place of their deſtination. Theſe five frigates carried 134 pieces of cannon, and had between 16 and 1700 men, including ſoldiers and marines, on board; beſides which they had brought with them a train of artillery, and other materials, ſufficient to have inveſted a regular fortification, inſtead of a wooden block-houſe, which had not a port-hole cut in it, and only four pieces of cannon, which were ſunk in the mud, to defend it.

A Spaniſh broad pendant was immediately hoiſted, on the arrival of the four laſt frigates, and as no doubt of their intentions now remained, captain Farmer ordered moſt of the officers and men who had belonged to the Swift to come on ſhore to the defence of the ſettlement, and captain Maltby to bring the Favourite nearer into the cove. Upon the firſt motions of the Favourite, one of the Spaniſh frigates ſent an officer on board, to acquaint captain Maltby, that if he weighed they would fire into him: he however got under ſail, regardleſs of this menace; and the frigate fired two ſhots, which fell to leward of him; and three of the Spaniards got under way, and worked to windward as he did. In the mean time captain Maltby ſent an officer on board the Spaniſh commodore, to know the reaſon why one of his ſhips had fired at him; to which he anſwered, that the ſhots were only fired as ſignals.

June 8th.

From the firſt appearance of the ſhips, captain Farmer had been active in clearing the ſtores out of the blockhouſe, and in endeavouring to make it as defenſible as its nature would permit. Their four pieces of cannon, which were 12 pounders, were planted on a battery that covered the landing-place, but were ſo ſwallowed up, as we have already obſerved, in water and mud, as to be rendered entirely uſeleſs; theſe he had removed to the block-houſe, and had the platform cleared, and port-holes cut out for them. In the mean time, both the captains wrote to the Spaniſh commodore, that as he had received the refreſhments which he ſtood in need of, they deſired, in the name and authority of the King their Maſter, that he would immediately depart from that port, and totally evacuate all the iſlands known by the name of Falkland's.

Letters were wrote from the Spaniſh commodore about the ſame time to both the captains ſeparately, requeſting them in the tendereſt terms to conſider his great power, and their own defenceleſs ſituation; and that they would, by quitting the place, prevent his being under a neceſſity of proceeding to hoſtilities, the conſequences of which would render them incapable of purſuing their voyage home.

Theſe were followed by another the next day, in which he offered, if they would quickly and with good will abandon the place, that he would peaceably and quietly put his troops on ſhore, and treat theirs with all the conſideration that the harmony ſubſiſting between the two ſovereigns required, and permit them to carry along with them all that was theirs on ſhore, and what they either could not, or did not chuſe to carry with them, he would give them a receipt for, and then leave the matter to be ſettled by their reſpective courts. If, contrary to expectation, they ſhould endeavour to maintain the ſettlement, he then would proceed to the accompliſhment of his orders, and in that caſe threatened them with an attack by ſea and land, and all the conſequences of fire and ſword, in the moſt pompous terms. He concluded by aſſuring them, that if they did not, in fifteen minutes after the receit of his letter, give a categorical and favourable anſwer to it, he would immediately commence his operations; and talked largely of the ſpirit and brilliancy which they ſhould experience both in his land and ſea forces; at the ſame time he recommended to them to meditate upon the fatal conſequences which their obſtinacy would be productive of to the innocent ſubjects of his Britannic majeſty.

To theſe, and another letter which accompanied the laſt, our officers returned, for anſwer, that words are not always deemed hoſtilities, and that they could not think that he would, in a time of profound peace, and when the greateſt harmony ſubſiſted by his own acknowledgement between the two crowns, attempt to put his threats in execution. That they did not doubt but he was thoroughly convinced, that the King their Maſter was ſufficiently capable to demand ſatisfaction, in all parts of the globe, of any power whatſoever that ſhould offer to inſult the Britiſh flag. And that therefore, was the time limited even ſhorter than the fifteen minutes he had allowed, it ſhould make no alteration in their determined reſolution, to defend, to the utmoſt of their power, the charge committed to them.

Previous to the deſigned attack, the Spaniſh commodore, to ſhew the inefficacy of making any reſiſtance, deſired that ſome of our officers might be ſent to view the number and condition of the troops and artillery, that were ready to be landed, which was accordingly complied with on the ſame evening of the 9th, and they were found to be in the ſtate which we have already deſcribed. The Spaniſh frigates then warped in cloſe to the ſhore, and moored head and ſtern oppoſite to the Blockhouſe and battery. At night Capt. Maltby with fifty of the Favourite's men came on ſhore, and brought with them two ſix pounders, ten ſwivels, and a quantity of ſmall arms and ammunition. The next morning a part of the Spaniſh troops and artillery landed about half a mile to the northward of our people; and when they had advanced about half way from the place they had landed at, the reſt of the boats, with the remainder of the troops and artillery, put off from one of the Spaniſh frigates, and rowed right in for the cove, being covered by the fire of the frigates, whoſe ſhot went over the Blockhouſe.

Our people fired ſome ſhot, but ſeeing the impoſſibility of defending the ſettlement, and the Spaniards having now broke through all the limits of peace and amity, even to the actual commital of hoſtilities, ſo that their conduct was neither capable of being denied, or explained away; our officers, as they had judiciouſly led them to this explicit avowal, and ſupported the honour of their own country as far as the means in their hands would admit of, with the ſame propriety preferred ſaving the valuable lives of their people, and leaving the injury to be redreſſed by their country, to the throwing of them away in an unavailing conteſt, which afforded neither a poſſibility of gaining any advantage, or a hope of obtaining honour. They accordingly hung out a flag of truce, and demanded articles of capitulation.

June 10th. These articles were concluded between the captains Farmer and Maltby on the one ſide, and Don John Ignacio Madariaga, Major General of the Royal Navy of his Catholic Majeſty on the other. The ſubſtance of them was, that in a certain limited time, but diſcretionary on the part of the Commodore, the Engliſh were permitted to depart in the Favourite, and to take with them ſuch part of the ſtores as they choſe, or ſhe could conveniently carry; that an inventory ſhould be made of all the ſtores, and the remainder depoſited in the hands of the Governor of Solidad, who was to become anſwerable for them; that the Engliſh flag was to continue flying on ſhore and on board the ſloop; but that they were to exerciſe no juriſdiction except with their own people; and that they ſhould be allowed to march off at the time of embarkation, under arms, with drums beating and colours flying; but that they were to give the Spaniſh commander proper notice that he might appoint an hour for their departure, as they were not otherwiſe to be armed.

The reſtrictions with reſpect to the time of their departure, were, until the Governor of Solidad or his Deputy ſhould arrive to make the inventories, and to take charge of the ſtores, (ſuppoſing that they were to arrive within forty days,) and until twenty days were elapſed after the ſailing of a Spaniſh frigate, which it is to be ſuppoſed the commander intended to ſend off as an expreſs. But the moſt degrading of all the circumſtances attending this tranſaction, and particularly a new, and to all appearance wanton inſult to the Britiſh flag, was, that for the better ſecurity of this limitation, the Favourite was deprived of her rudder, which was taken off and kept on ſhore during the time of their detention,

As the Spaniards, previous to this expedition, muſt have been tolerably well informed of the ſtate of our ſettlement at Port Egmont, nothing can appear more ridiculous than the preparations they made for it. The train of artillery conſiſted of twenty-ſeven pieces of cannon, from twenty-four pounders, downwards; beſides four mortars of ſix inches, four hundred bombs, and all other kinds of ammunition and utenſils, proper for carrying on a ſiege in proportion.

The ſtores which our people left behind, were conſiderable both in quantity and value, and the inventories having been properly ſtated and authenticated, as well as the ſtipulated time elapſed from the departure of the Spaniſh frigate, the Favourite was at length ſuffered to proceed on her way to England, with all our people on board. She accordingly arrived at the Motherbank, near Portſmouth, on the 22d of September, after a voyage of ſeventy days, by which it appears that ſhe had continued at Port Egmont thirty-four days after the ſigning of the capitulation.

CHAP. II.

General ſtate of public affairs, previous to the meeting of parliament. Expectation, and opinions of a war. Fire in the Dock-yard at Portſmouth. Addreſs, from the city of London, with the anſwer, and the Lord Mayor's reply. Letter of thanks, from the freeholders of the county of York, to their repreſentatives. Preparations. Navy. State of parties. King's ſpeech. Debates upon it. Addreſſes.

SOME general opinion and rumour of a foreign war had obtained conſiderably in the nation, about the time, or even previous to the riſing of parliament; and people fancied that reaſons were not wanting to countenance ſuch an opinion. Our unhappy inteſtine diviſions, which had gradually ſpread into almoſt every part of the Britiſh empire, had ſo filled the hands, and engaged the thoughts of government, that little attention either had, or could for ſome time paſt have been given to our foreign intereſts. Thus convulſed at home, and in a ſtate of altercation, and even contention with our colonies, which had already been productive of the moſt alarming appearances, it was not to be ſuppoſed from the known ſyſtems of policy, eſtabliſhed and practiſed among rival ſtates, that ſuch open opportunities of advantage would be overlooked by our natural or acquired enemies.

The ſpeeches from the throne had alſo of late been rather ambiguous and indeterminate upon the ſubject of the general tranquillity; nor was the great force kept up by Spain in the Weſt Indies, the doubtful and unfriendly conduct of its officers there, and the preparations both in the French and Spaniſh ports at home, by any means favourable to the hopes of its continuance. It is true that adminiſtration in the laſt ſeſſion, refuſed the propoſed augmentation of ſeamen that was then offered, which ſeemed to argue an opinion of ſecurity, that was confirmed by all their declarations; yet, however it was, this conduct neither removed the doubts, nor leſſened the apprehenſions of the public. Indeed ſeveral of the moſt popular members in both houſes, had ſtrongly urged, and pointed out the appearances of danger, and the Earl of Chatham, and the Duke of Richmond in particular, not only gave their opinion of the probability of a ſpeedy rupture with our natural enemies; but the former ſeemed aſſured that a great blow, either was, or would ſpeedily be given by them, in ſome part of the world.

In ſuch a ſtate of things, it is no wonder, if the advice brought that our people were warned to depart from their ſettlement at Falkland's Iſlands, was generally conſidered as little leſs than tantamount to a declaration of war. The fire which broke out at this critical conjuncture in the Dock-yard at Portſmouth, and which in its poſſible conſequences at that period, might have been very prejudicial to us as a maritime power, excited univerſal alarm throughout the nation. People were apt to conſider it as one of the parts of a great and ſettled outline for the reduction of our power and opulence; they fancied they could trace in it the deep-laid deſign of an inſidious and inveterate enemy, whoſe ambition had ever been boundleſs, and had in general been but little reſtrained either by the laws of honour or nations, when they interfered with the gratification of it.

July 27th.

The fire which happened about the ſame time at Peterſburg, and was alſo thought to have been attended with ſome uncommon circumſtances, did not leſſen the alarm and ſuſpicion upon this occaſion; and the reward of a thouſand pounds, offered by government in the Gazette for a diſcovery of the perpetrators of it, gave further grounds for ſuch ſuſpicions.

In the mean time, the number of falſe reports which are always circulated in times of alarm and danger, did not fail to have their weight with the weak and the credulous.

The loſs ſuſtained by the fire, was by the firſt looſe calculations ſuppoſed to amount to half a million, but by later, and probably more accurate eſtimates, is made to be only about 150,000l. which tho' a conſiderable ſum, is comparatively nothing, to the dreadful conſequences that muſt have enſued, if it had not been for the ſpeedy and powerful aſſiſtance that was given. In conſequence of this, the quantity of any kind of ſtores that was conſumed was not ſo great, as to prevent its being ſupplied from the other docks; and as this was ſpeedily done, and the buildings that were deſtroyed, reſtored with the greateſt diſpatch, the loſs was little more than the value of the money, and the effect with reſpect to our marine in general of no conſequence.

Notwithſtanding theſe tranſactions, the account received from Falkland's Iſlands by Capt. Hunt early in the month of June, there was but little appearance of preparation on our ſide for war: ſome ſhips were indeed put into commiſſion, and there was ſome greater buſtle in the docks, than in a time of profound tranquillity. It was not however till the latter part of Auguſt, that houſes were opened at the ports for the manning ſixteen ſail of the line, and preſs warrants were not iſſued till near a month after, and a very few days only before the arrival of the Favourite with our people from Falkland's Iſlands.

The people of this iſland are naturally fond of war; to which they are prompted, as well by the natural fearleſſneſs of their temper, as from a high and martial pride, ariſing from a ſenſe of that glory, which during ſo long a ſucceſſion of ages, they have acquired and maintained in every quarter of the world. From hence ariſes a quick ſenſe of the national dignity, and the utmoſt impatience of any thing that looks like an affront, or that ſeems in any degree a diminution of its honour. From hence alſo has ariſen that frequent oppoſition in opinion, which has ſo often occurred in this country upon matters of war and peace, between the miniſters and the people; and in which the former have undoubtedly at certain times, been guided by principles very diſtinct from thoſe which influenced the latter.

Other cauſes alſo concurred, notwithſtanding the vaſt weight of our debts and taxes, to make a war in general not wholly unacceptable. Many of thoſe, who upon principle were diſſatisfied with the conduct of public affairs, not only imagined that meaſures had of late been adopted, which in particular inſtances were ſubverſive of civil liberty; but they fancied that they could trace a deep-laid and ſyſtematical plan, which appeared through a regular courſe of operations, or attempts, and tended fatally to the overthrow of the whole. Inſpired by ſo alarming a jealouſy, which however ill founded at preſent, is in its principle highly laudable, and muſt at all times in a certain degree be abſolutely neceſſary in this country, it is no wonder if any ill conſequences which might be incurred by a war, were conſidered by them as matters of ſmall moment, when put in competition with the redreſs of paſt grievances, and that future ſecurity, which the people would undoubtedly inſiſt upon and obtain, when the crown muſt become indebted to their treaſure and blood, for its ſupport and defence.

Others, who diſapproved of the preſent miniſters, and whoſe diſlike was perhaps as much to perſons as to things, were pleaſed with a war from a ſuppoſed conviction, that their unpopularity would render them totally incapable of raiſing the neceſſary ſupplies, and of being able in any degree to conduct it, either with honour to the nation, or ſafety to themſelves. Many alſo, upon principles totally diſtinct from all party, and who conſidered thoſe meaſures which had given ſo much umbrage to others, rather as haſty, inadvertent, and imprudent, than as being the reſult of ſyſtem, or as ariſing from any deſign to invade the principles of the conſtitution, thought a foreign war in the preſent ſituation, to be a kind of neceſſary evil, which might prevent more fatal conſequences, and reſtore that harmony, good temper, and union among ourſelves, which had of late been ſo unhappily diſturbed and broken through. The majority of the people, who never trouble themſelves in any country about conſequences, are in this always eager for a war.

The opinion or apprehenſion of a rupture did not however ſo totally occupy men's minds, as to prevent a diſagreeable remembrance of thoſe domeſtic matters, which had already been the cauſe of ſo much diſſatisfaction. A few days after the riſing of parliament, another addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, was preſented by the city of London, in which, after profeſſions of the greateſt loyalty and affection, they firſt deplore the ſevere cenſure caſt upon them by the anſwer to their former remonſtrance, and execrate the malignant and pernicious advice which could ſuggeſt it, and then renew their application in the ſtrongeſt terms, for the diſſolution of the preſent, and the calling of a new parliament; talked much of ſecret machinations, and the inſidious attempts of evil counſellors; and inſiſted ſtrongly upon the indiſpenſible right of the ſubject, which they now claimed, of being repreſented by a full, free, and unmutilated parliament, legally choſen in all its members.

May 23d.

The anſwer, which was in ſupport and confirmation of the former, was productive of an uncommon, if not unheard-of circumſtance. Mr. Beckford, then Lord Mayor of London, to the amazement of the court, and with a boldneſs and freedom, perhaps, peculiar to himſelf, made an immediate and ſpirited reply to the King's anſwer, which he concluded in the following words, "That whoever had already dared, or ſhould hereafter endeavour by falſe inſinuations and ſuggeſtions, to alienate his Majeſty's affections from his loyal ſubjects in general, and from the city of London in particular, and to withdraw his confidence and regard from his people, was an enemy to his Majeſty's perſon and family, a violator of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy conſtitution as it was eſtabliſhed at the glorious and neceſſary revolution." This anſwer was variouſly judged. Thoſe who paid a high regard to the decorums of the court, declared it indecent and unprecedented to reply to any anſwer of the King. But in the city his ſpirit was infinitely applauded. Both parties concurred in admiring the manner in which he delivered himſelf.

The fate of this and the former remonſtrances, did not prevent one from the county of Surrey, which was preſented ſoon after; and was in ſome time ſucceeded by a petition from the city of Weſtminſter; nor did the death of Alderman Beckford prevent another from the city of London, which was preſented, a few days after the meeting of parliament, and was the third received from that great city within the courſe of the year.

Nov. 21ſt.

Thoſe in the popular intereſt, however, in general, finding all their applications for redreſs fruitleſs, ſeemed at length to deſpair of obtaining it in that manner, and to grow tired of preſenting ineffectual

effectual petitions, which now by their frequency began to loſe all their effect.

This at leaſt ſeemed to be the ſenſe of a great meeting of the freeholders of Yorkſhire, who inſtead of a petition agreed upon a very ſpirited letter of thanks to their repreſentatives, for their conduct in parliament, in which they declared, that hopeleſs of ſucceſs from a reiterated petition; whilſt the ſame influence prevailed, which prevented the former from meeting with a favourable reception, they would forbear to make a further application to the throne. But they recommended it to their members to perſevere in every parliamentary method for obtaining redreſs; and if they ſhould find proper occaſion and means, to impeach thoſe whoſe advice had cauſed the late evils and prevented their removal.

Such ſeems in general to have been the ſtate of public affairs previous to the meeting of parliament.

The navy was found in a very bad condition, and the guard-ſhips were ſaid to be nearly as deficient in their due complement of men, as they were defective in every other article.

The peculiar ill humour of the times, ſhewed itſelf in every thing. The manning of the navy met with difficulties; the ſailors ſhewed an unuſual repugnance to the ſervice, and the legality of preſs-warrants was publickly called in queſtion, and the opinions of counſel applied to on the ſubject. In the city of London, upon the election of Alderman Croſby to the mayoralty, that magiſtrate totally refuſed to back the preſs warrants, and ſaid, that the conſiderable bounty granted by the city, was intended to prevent ſuch violences. Alderman Wilkes had before diſcharged an impreſſed man.

In the mean time, ſuch as were averſe to a war, or dreaded the conſequences of it, as well as that numerous body of mankind who always like to find fault, looked back with reſentment to the late peace, and to the makers and adviſers of it. All the arguments urged againſt the one, and the reproaches thrown upon the others, were now minutely recollected, and variety of freſh matter added to the detail; while the arguments in its favour, and the cauſes which at that time made it appear neceſſary, were totally effaced from the memory. Indeed many whoſe minds were moſt free from paſſion or prejudice, and who judging of the diſputes between rival nations, only by the ſame equitable and diſintereſted principles which ſhould at all times take place between private perſons, had not at that time in general diſapproved of the conditions of peace, could not now refrain from the utmoſt indignation, at beholding the flagrant inſult we had received, from a foe that we had ſo lately in our power, and from thinking that thoſe who ſaid, that the fruits of one of the moſt glorious and ſucceſsful wars in hiſtory, had been bartered for an inglorious and inſecure truce, had but too much reaſon on their ſide.

In this ſtate of anxiety, doubt, and expectation, all people longed eagerly for the meeting of parliament. No change had taken place in adminiſtration during the receſs;

ceſs; and as Lord North had ſucceſsfully weathered all the ſtorms of the winter, ſupported by a prodigious majority, upon almoſt every occaſion, he ſeemed now to be as ſecurely fixed in his ſeat at the head of the treaſury, as the faſhion of the times, and the precarious circumſtances that might attend the commencement of a war, would admit of.

The ſtate of the different parties in oppoſition, had hitherto ſuffered no very material change. The death of Mr. George Grenville, which happened on the day of the meeting of parliament, having left that particular party, of which he was conſidered as the principal, without a leader; ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed of them, and who appeared the moſt ſanguine in oppoſition, went over to the court; theſe particulars however we ſhall recount in their proper place. Thoſe of the old whigs, who are called the Rockingham party, which is the ſtrongeſt and moſt numerous of thoſe in oppoſition, ſtill continued to act upon the ſame principles on which they ſet out; and thoſe who were particularly attached to the Earls of Chatham, Temple, or Shelburne, took a general part with them in moſt public meaſures.

Nov. 13th, 1770. It was obſerved in the ſpeech from the throne, that by an act of the governor of Buenos Ayres, in ſeizing by force one of his Majeſty's poſſeſſions, the honour of the crown, and the ſecurity of the people's rights, were become deeply affected. That under theſe circumſtances, an immediate demand was made from the court of Spain, of ſuch ſatisfaction as there was a right to expect for the injury received. That the neceſſary preparations had alſo been made, without loſs of time, in order to be enabled to obtain juſtice, in caſe the requiſition to the court of Spain ſhould fail of procuring it. An aſſurance was given that theſe preparations ſhould not be diſcontinued, until proper reparation had been received for the injury, as well as ſatisfactory proofs, that other powers were equally ſincere in their reſolution to preſerve the general tranquillity of Europe. And that they had been called together thus early, in order to receive from them ſuch advice and aſſiſtance, as in the further progreſs of ſo important a buſineſs, might happen to become neceſſary.

With reſpect to the colonies it was obſerved, that the people in moſt of them had begun to depart from thoſe combinations, which were calculated to diſtreſs the commerce of this country: the Province of Maſſachuſets Bay was however ſtill complained of, where, it was ſaid, very unwarrantable practices were ſtill carried on, and the good ſubjects oppreſſed by the ſame lawleſs violence which had too long prevailed there.

After obſerving that the eſtimates for the enſuing year muſt unavoidably exceed the uſual amount, it was added, that it would be neither conſulting the intereſts, nor the inclinations of the people, to decline any expence, which the public ſecurity, or the maintenance of the national honour, ſhould at any time require. That as to foreign meaſures, no doubt was held, that there could be any other conteſt, than who ſhould appear moſt forward in ſupport of the common cauſe, in upholding the reputation, and promoting the proſperity of the kingdom. And concluded with a laudable profeſſion, that the crown had no intereſt, and could have none, diſtinct from that of the people.

The addreſſes were ſpirited; and the ſtrongeſt and moſt unreſerved aſſurances were given, that every degree of requiſite ſupport ſhould be chearfully granted. At the ſame time that the bleſſings of peace were acknowleged, the fulleſt confidence was placed in his Majeſty, that he would never be induced, by a miſtaken tenderneſs for the preſent eaſe of the people, to ſacrifice their more eſſential, and more laſting intereſts.—That from the commons concluded by a declaration, that if any hopes ſhould have been conceived, or it ſhould have been any where ſurmiſed, that there were any ſuch differences ſubſiſting among the people, as could in the leaſt degree abate the ardor of their affectionate attachment to his Majeſty, or prevent their joining, as one man, in maintaining unſullied the luſtre of the crown, and preſerving undiminiſhed the rights of the people, they would by their proceedings convince the world how falſe and injurious all ſuch ſurmiſes were; and make it manifeſt, that, whenever they were called upon in the cauſe of their king and country, there would be but one heart and one voice among them.

Though the addreſſes were carried through without a diviſion, they did not paſs without conſiderable debates, which took in the ſtate of preparation in the nation, the cauſes of the expected war, and the conduct of the miniſtry hitherto in regard to it. It was not however the intention of oppoſition, by any means to impede the raiſing of the ſupplies, or to ſlacken in any degree the preparations for carrying on a war; on the contrary, they wiſhed the moſt vigorous meaſures to be purſued, and the moſt full and exemplary ſatisfaction obtained, as well to prevent future inſults, as to convince foreign princes, that they could not wantonly and with impunity, give alarms to our trade, and put the nation to extraordinary expences, at every time that caprice or malevolence might prompt them to ſuch a practice.

It was ſaid by thoſe in oppoſition, that as one inſult is always the forerunner of others, ſo the preſent outrage offered by Spain, was a natural conſequence of our paſſive and ſhameful conduct in regard to the affair of Corſica. That the ſpeech was an oſtentatious diſplay of miniſterial conduct, and the addreſs an approbation of every part of it. That before ſuch a public approbation was given, it was neceſſary to know what that conduct had been which merited ſuch applauſes. That it was neceſſary to know what the Spaniards had done, and what previous information our miniſtry had received of their deſigns. That by our conduct for a twelvemonth paſt, it would appear that we had not an enemy in the world; and yet by the King's ſpeech at the opening of the laſt ſeſſion, it was evident that a war was then apprehended. The bad ſtate of our navy, and the defenceleſs condition of our colonies, particularly Jamaica, was much inſiſted upon, as was alſo, our not having a fleet in the Mediterranean, to cover Gibraltar and Minorca. That independent of any private intelligence, the account publickly avowed to have been received on the 3d of June, that the Spaniards had warned our people to depart from their ſettlement on Falkland's Iſland, was in itſelf a ſufficient indication of the ill deſigns of the Houſe of Bourbon, and of what was naturally to follow; but between that and the 22d of September, when our people brought the account of the inſult upon our flag, what had been done to put us in a ſtate of ſecurity at home, or to enable us to protect our dominions abroad? Were the regiments compleated, or was the navy manned and put in proper condition? None of all theſe things were done, and we are now looking aghaſt, expecting every wind to bring an account of ſome other loſs, perhaps of much more conſequence, and much harder to be replaced: yet we are to return thanks to the miniſters, not for any thing they have done; but it is to be preſumed, becauſe they have not done ſome worſe thing than any that we are yet acquainted with.

It was ſaid, that while the rights of the people were violated at home, it was abſurd to hope for the cordial union which ought to be earneſtly wiſhed for in defence of our honour againſt foreign powers. That the firſt and indiſpenſible requiſite towards the obtaining juſtice from foreigners, was to ſatisfy the people at home. That this could only be done, by reverſing the deciſion on the Middleſex election, and thereby reſtoring their conſtitutional rights; that to hope for the public confidence without this, would be madneſs and folly; and that it was alſo madneſs and folly, to hope to ſupport a war without the public confidence.

That part of the ſpeech which ſaid that the honour of the crown and the rights of the people were deeply affected by an act of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, was ſeverely excepted to; and as in this country the ſpeech from the throne, is only conſidered as the ſpeech of the miniſter for the time being, ſo this paſſage became a general object of cenſure and ridicule, both within and out of doors. It was ſaid, that as a ſupplement to the ſame abſurd conduct which had degraded majeſty into a ridiculous perſonal conteſt with a wretched libeller at home, the honour and dignity of the crown were now committed in a conteſt with a paltry Spaniſh officer. That John Wilkes, and Don Franciſco Buccarelli, were the foes that were to rouze the vengeance of England. Why was an officer that acted only under command, conſidered, inſtead of the King his maſter, as the principal in an injury offered to this great nation? The anſwer is evident; the ſame temporizing, mean, and cowardly policy prevails, that beheld the ſeizure of Corſica, in defiance of faith and of treaty; and now hopes, under this ſubterfuge, to find ſome means of prolonging its exiſtence, though at the price of the national dignity and honour.

Upon the whole, it was aſſerted, that the conduct of the miniſters had neither been able nor honeſt; that they had loſt the confidence of the people, yet imagine that the people will ſupport them; that they have threatened the colonies with unrelenting ſeverity, in the purſuit of an unconſtitutional meaſure, yet ſuppoſe we ſhall ſuffer nothing from the alienation of their affections; that they are ruling Ireland with a rod of iron, and yet pretend that they are making no advances to arbitrary government; and that they have been blind and improvident with reſpect to the deſigns of our enemies, and yet ſuppoſe that there is no danger of their being carried into effect.

It was ſaid on the other ſide, that all Europe, enemies as well as friends, were attentive to, and would found much of their opinion, upon the iſſue of the preſent day; that the ſentiments of the addreſs would ſerve nearly as much as our military preparations, to intimidate the former, by convincing them, that whatever difference in opinion, or even tranſient animoſities might occaſionally ſubſiſt among us, we have but one hand and one heart againſt a common enemy. That an addreſs was a compliment to the throne, not an approbation of a miniſter; and that if a miniſter had acted amiſs, there were other ſufficient methods of enquiry and cenſure well known. and which would involve no other character; but that the preſent objections were meant as an invidious attack immediately upon the crown.

That nothing could be more abſurd than the idea, that any private differences, diſcontents, or political ſquabbles among ourſelves, could operate in ſuch a manner upon the minds of the people, as to prevent their defending their own rights and intereſts, as well as the honour and dignity of the crown, againſt any confederacy of the houſe of Bourbon; that intereſt was the ſure bond of ſupport and aſſiſtance; and that no man would ſit ſtill, while his eſtate was ravaged, or his houſe burned, through his diſlike to the manner in which public affairs were conducted. That therefore it would be time enough to adjuſt domeſtic differences, when the common danger was removed.

That the charge of alienating the colonies is ſo far from being founded, that the direct reverſe is the fact; and except a part of one inconſiderable province, they have been brought back to a due ſenſe of their duty, by a ſpirit and prudence which do equal honour to adminiſtration. The charge of not arming ſooner, and of making it a crime that ſome of our poſſeſſions were liable to danger, would upon examination, it was ſaid, appear equally groundleſs; that the truth was, the nation could not have been armed ſooner; our fleets cannot be fitted out, except when our trade is at home, or juſt coming home, as ſailors are not to be had at any other time; and that it is well known, the trade was neither at home, nor near coming home, in the preſent inſtance. As the miniſtry could not therefore arm effectually, it was an act of the greateſt prudence not to excite a general alarm by attempting it; which would have been a ſignal to our enemies to do the ſame, and as they are not under the ſame diſadvantages, to have effected that, which we could only have attempted; whereas now we are at leaſt upon an equal footing, if not before them. As to the other charge, it is only to aſk, whether there can be a poſſibility of undertaking

taking to ſecure every part of the Britiſh dominions in their whole extent, from any ſudden blow that might be given in caſe of a war? and if there is, what given number of troops would be requiſite to anſwer ſuch an undertaking?

It was ſaid, that our character for courage and prowefs, was too well and too generally eſtabliſhed, to leave any room for our being at all punctilious about it; and as war was never deſirable, while peace could be preſerved with ſecurity and honour; that therefore it was right to leave an opening, whereby the king of Spain, if he choſe it, might withdraw himſelf with honour, and by diſavowing the act of his ſervant, avoid the alternative of a war, or of making diſagreeable conceſſions, and of acknowledging himſelf the author of a raſh and haſty meaſure.

CHAP. III.

Motion, to addreſs for the Spaniſh papers. Debates. The motion rejected in both houſes. Motion, in the houſe of Lords, upon the ſubject of the Middleſex election. Enquiry propoſed, into the conduct of the courts of juſtice. Motion in the houſe of Commons, tending to reſtrain certain powers lodged in the Attorney General; the motion rejected. Motion for an enquiry into the adminiſtration of criminal juſtice, and the conduct of the judges in certain caſes. Great debates. The motion rejected.

SOON after the delivery of the addreſſes, a motion was made in the houſe of Lords by the Duke of Richmond, and a ſimilar one in the houſe of Commons on the ſame day by Mr. Dowdeſwell, that all the letters and other papers which had been received either by the miniſtry or admiralty, between the 12th of September, 1769, and the 12th of September, 1770, relative to any hoſtilities deſigned or commenced by the crown of Spain, or any of its officers, againſt any part of his Majeſty's dominions, expreſſing the times at which the intelligence was received, ſhould be laid before the houſe.

Nov. 22d.

As the preſent uncertainty of war and peace, would have made it difficult to adminiſtration to know what ground it ſhould chuſe, in making a defence to the many objections or cenſures that might ariſe in the courſe of ſuch an enquiry, and as it would beſides have probably continued for a conſiderable time, and muſt have greatly embarraſſed them in the beginning of a ſeſſion, already clogged with the raiſing of extraordinary ſupplies, the preparations for a war, and the attention of a foreign negociation; ſo all the vigour and ſtrength which they could exert, was uſed in oppoſition to it.

It was ſaid, that we were now engaged in a negociation of great importance with the Spaniſh nation, by which matters were in a courſe of being brought to an accommodation; that the honour and happineſs of two great nations were at ſtake in this negociation; and that if the papers were now produced, it would make the whole world acquainted with tranſactions, which till their completion, required to be carefully confined to the cabinet; that it would be opening the ſources of our intelligence, the ſprings of our action, and the principles of our conduct, to ſuſpicious friends, or profeſſed enemies; and that if it had even been prudent on our own account, to unlock the Engliſh cabinet in this manner to all Europe, we have yet no right to betray the ſecrets of the court of Spain: they are now treating with us confidentially, and a rude publication, of what they communicate to us under the ſacred ſeal of ſecrecy, muſt at once put an end to all amicable intercourſe.

That his Catholic Majeſty had already diſavowed the behaviour of his officer; and promiſed every equitable ſatisfaction to this nation. That by acting with temper and moderation, a ſhort negociation might happily prevent all the miſeries and horrors of a long and ruinous war. The fatal conſequences of war, were pathetically deſcribed, and its effects upon this country, loaded as we are with taxes and debt, ſet forth and explained. But at the ſame time, all apprehenſion of commencing hoſtilities, or dread of entering into a war, as ſoon as the honour or intereſt of the nation ſhould render ſuch a meaſure unavoidable, or even neceſſary, was totally diſclaimed.

That adminiſtration had hitherto been neither ſupine nor negligent upon the occaſion; that the moment certain intelligence arrived of our having cauſe to find fault, a ſpirited reſolution was taken to demand ſatisfaction. That altercations have often ariſen between kingdoms, through the negligence, the ignorance, or the inſolence of officers, where there was no intention whatever of a quarrel between their reſpective governments; and that our own officers have not always been ſo chaſte and guarded in their conduct, as to avoid giving cauſes of offence to our neighbours; that therefore in the preſent inſtance, as well with regard to the honour and juſtice of the nation, as to its proſperity, it was neceſſary to demand this ſatisfaction, firſt, in a peaceable manner; it was neceſſary before we reſented, to know whether we had a warrantable right to reſent; it was neceſſary to know whether the court of Spain, or its officer, were to blame; when this point was determined, the ſyſtem to be adopted was obvious, and we accordingly prepared for it. If the Spaniard was not to be argued into juſtice, he was to be compelled; and adminiſtration, though willing, if poſſible, to avoid the calamities of war, prepared at all events for the worſt; ſo that the preparations for war went hand in hand with the plan of negociation.

On the ſide of the motion it was ſaid, that parliament can never have too ample a field for information. That they are the hereditary counſellors of the crown; and to enable them to give counſel, muſt have a particular acquaintance with the facts that they adviſe upon. That they were now met to conſider the buſineſs of the kingdom; and when were they to give counſel, if not in a time of public danger? That they had been told in the ſpeech, that they ſhould be applied to from the throne for advice; but, if they were not, it was their duty to give it. And that their advice and interference was now particularly called upon, when by an unparalleled ſucceſſion of weak and ſhameful meaſures, the nation was diſgraced, inſulted, and diſhonoured abroad, and at home, weak, divided, and expoſed.

That the pretence of a negociation, was equally replete with abſurdity, indignity to the crown, and diſhonour to the nation. That we were not in a ſituation, in which a great and powerful nation was permitted to negociate. A foreign power had forcibly robbed his Majeſty of a part of his dominions; when this part was reſtored, and every thing replaced in its priſtine form, it might then perhaps be juſtifiable to treat with the aggreſſor, upon the ſum and nature of the ſatisfaction which he ought to make, for the inſult offered to the crown of England; but that it was betraying the honour of the King and the nation, to make it a matter of negociation, whether his poſſeſſions ſhould be reſtored to him or not. That in fact, there is no ground or matter to negociate upon; the Spaniards have ſeized one of our poſſeſſions to which they have no right, and our miniſters enter into a treaty to regulate a right that does not exiſt.

It was ſaid that pains had been induſtriouſly taken to poſſeſs the public with an opinion, that the Spaniſh court had conſtantly diſavowed the proceedings of their governor, and even that means had been ſhamefully and daringly uſed, to have this opinion ſupported and countenanced from the throne. That nothing could be more odious or infamous than thus to adviſe an act, which was to give a confirmation and currency to an abſolute falſehood; and which was as derogatory to honour on the one ſide, as it was an inſult to p———t, on the other. It was aſked, whether the iſland had been ſummoned to ſurrender, in the name of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, or in that of his Catholic Majeſty, or was it pretended that the iſland belonged to Don Franciſco Buccarelli? And it was aſſerted, that the court of Spain, by not having made an inſtant offer of reſtitution, of immediate ſatisfaction, and of the puniſhment of the governor, had fully avowed, and adopted the act as her own.

That the very terms of the motion obviate all the objections that are made, and which are only founded upon the pretended ill conſequences that may attend the expoſing of the papers, while the negociation is in hand; that no papers are called for by it, of a date ſubſequent to the notice received by the miniſtry of the hoſtility being actually committed, conſequently the motion cannot reach to any letters written or received, or to any negociation entered into, after the receit of that notice; it was only meant to obtain for the houſe, ſome accurate information of circumſtances leading to and accounting for a fact, which is itſelf notorious and undiſputed.

Severe cenſures were paſt upon the refuſal laſt year of an enquiry into the ſtate of the navy, and of an augmentation of ſeamen; upon the ſlackneſs of preparation, and the weakneſs of our preſent armament; the naked and defenceleſs ſtate of our Weſt India iſlands, particularly Jamaica, which had only one ſhip of the line for its protection, though the Spaniards had long kept a very conſiderable fleet in that quarter; and the dangerous ſtate of Gibraltar, without a fleet to protect it, or a ſufficient garriſon. It was ſaid that all theſe were matters of the laſt and greateſt national importance, and that they were called upon by all the ties of duty, to God, their country, and themſelves, to make a ſtrict and ſpeedy enquiry into the cauſes of them. If the gentlemen in adminiſtration could exculpate themſelves of theſe charges, if the facts were falſely ſtated, if no timely intelligence was, or could be received, or if, upon the whole, every prudent and requiſite meaſure has been purſued, which time, and the nature of things would admit, it was their intereſt, above all others, to further and promote an enquiry, which would redound ſo much to their own honour, give ſuch univerſal ſatisfaction to the nation, and be the means, in caſe of a war, of the moſt unlimited confidence being placed in them, and of their receiving the moſt effectual ſupport. In a word, it was treachery to the nation to conceal from them their real circumſtances, whatever they were; and with reſpect to foreign enemies, all concealments were vain and uſeleſs; they were as well acquainted with the actual force, and the weakneſs of this country, as even the King's ſervants could be.

The ill diſpoſition of Spain to this country, and its hoſtile intentions, were argued from many preceding facts, as well as from the late act of hoſtility; from all which it was inferred, that this dilatory negociation, was only intended to amuſe us, till ſhe had compleated her preparations, and had time to put in execution ſome of thoſe dangerous deſigns which ſhe had in view. Among the reſt it was ſhewn, that the Spaniſh priſons were filled with Britiſh ſeamen, who had been taken under pretence of an illicit trade by their Guarda Coſtas, and were condemned either to perpetual confinement, or to the moſt cruel ſlavery, in working at their remote fortifications, where they were treated with the greateſt inhumanity; that great numbers of them were in this ſtate, particularly at Ceuta, and it was ſuppoſed they amounted in all to ſome thouſands: it was farther proved, that this enormity was a deſigned and premeditated act of the ſtate, and an inſtance given, where one of our admirals was refuſed the diſcharge of ſome Engliſh ſeamen from confinement, by a Spaniſh admiral and governor, who were willing to oblige him, but dare not counteract the ſtrict orders of the court.

That the ſame determined intention and expectation of war, ſhewed itſelf after the late act of hoſtility, if any thing farther could be requiſite to make it evident, by diſarming and making the garriſon priſoners at Port Egmont, and not ſuffering them to depart, when they took poſſeſſion of that place; to which was added that moſt daring inſult to his Majeſty, of taking the rudder off from his ſhip, and detaining her by force twenty days; a deſigned affront of ſuch a nature, as nothing but a thorough knowledge of the deſigns of their court, and an inevitable certainty of a war, could have emboldened the actors to have offered: that ſuppoſing they had a claim to the iſland, the detaining of the garriſon, was an expreſs violation of treaty, by which, in the caſe even of an open rupture, ſix months are allowed to the ſubjects of each nation, to remove their perſons and properties from the dominion of the other. And that from a due conſideration of all theſe premiſes, it was evident, that we were only made the dupes to a pretended negociation.

It was ſaid in reply, that if all theſe charges could be admitted, it would be ſuppoſing the moſt heterogeneous and unnatural combination that ever exiſted, in which the three great parts that compoſe our government, with a great majority of the monied and landed intereſts, were to join with the miniſtry to betray the nation, to ſacrifice their own moſt eſſential intereſts, and to entail ruin and deſtruction upon their poſterity. That his Majeſty had wiſely entruſted the whole conduct of this buſineſs, to the care of gentlemen in whom he placed the greateſt confidence, and who would ſhew that they were not unworthy of it, by the ſtricteſt attention, as well to his honour, as to the intereſts of the nation.

The ſuſpicion of duplicity in the court of Spain, was ſaid to be groundleſs; that the Spaniards were like ourſelves; they were haughty, brave, and generous; they were willing to be juſt, but they would not be bullied, or compelled into juſtice; they would not have that demanded as the conceſſion of their fears, which ſhould be required as the reſult of their probity; they would ſuffer diſtreſs ſooner than diſhonour; and if we talk of forcing them into our meaſures, they will make that force indiſpenſibly requiſite; that therefore great allowances were to be made for the nice delicacy of honour, and extreme ſenſibility of ſuch a people; and it was better and more prudent, to treat even their prejudices with tenderneſs, than by the raſh and untimely application of a rough hand, to irritate and provoke them.

That it is abſurd to ſuppoſe, that we are only amuſed by a treaty, while the enemy is meditating ſome ſignal and dangerous blow. If the barren rock of Falkland's iſland, has abundantly furniſhed matter of ſerious reflection to both nations, and Spain is already fully convinced, that we are not to be deprived of ſo inſignificant an object without ample ſatisfaction, and is ſenſible at the ſame time of the formidable armaments we are making, for the purpoſe of exacting any juſtice by force, which is refuſed us by treaty; can it be ſuppoſed in ſuch circumſtances, that ſhe will, by giving new cauſes of complaint, urge us to an immediate commencement of hoſtilities, at a time when ſhe will know that we are fully prepared to take the moſt ſignal vengeance. Spain will therefore have a regard to herſelf, however ſhe may wiſh to diſtreſs us; and will be cautious from prudence, if ſhe is not even honeſt from inclination.

Such were ſome of the arguments made uſe of in the long debates that aroſe upon this motion in both houſes; it was however rejected by a majority, of more than three to one, of the Lords; in the houſe of commons it was better ſupported as to numbers, and the minority thought it no ſmall inſtance of their ſtrength, to count 101, in their diviſion, upon a queſtion brought in ſo early in the ſeſſion, and which was not debated in a full houſe.

Nov. 28. A new motion on the ſeemingly hopeleſs ſubject of the Middleſex election having been made in the houſe of Lords by the Earl of Chatham, which tended to a declaration that the capacity of being choſen a repreſentative of the people in parliament, was under certain known reſtrictions and limitations of law, an inherent right of the ſubject, and cognizable by law, and is accordingly a matter wherein the juriſdiction of the houſe of commons (though unappealable as to the ſeat of their member) is not final or concluſive, though it met with the uſual fate of thoſe which had been propoſed upon this matter, was occaſionally the means of bringing out another debate, upon a new, critical, and very intereſting ſubject.

The nobleman we have mentioned, in the courſe of his introductory ſpeech upon the motion, made a digreſſion to the preſent conduct and mode of proceeding in our courts of juſtice, particularly the modern method of directing a jury from the bench, and giving judgment in caſes of proſecution for libels. It was advanced upon this occaſion, that the conſtitution of this country had not only been wounded in the houſe of commons in the material right of election, but in the court of King's-Bench by the immediate diſpenſers of the law; that doctrines no leſs new, than dangerous in their nature, had been inculcated in that court; and that, particularly, in the charge delivered to the jury on Woodfall's trial, the directions were contrary to law, repugnant to practice, and injurious to the deareſt liberties of the people.

As the noble Lord, who was the ſubject of theſe ſevere reflections, was then preſent, he naturally entered into a defence and juſtification of his conduct, in which he attributed the obloquy thrown upon the court at which he preſided, partly to the ſpirit of party, and partly to the licentiouſneſs of the people, who were become impatient of all ſubmiſſion to law, order, and government; the preſent charges he alſo attributed to the ignorance of the accuſer in matters of law, and his receiving his information from ſpurious printed accounts of trials. That the directions now given to juries, were nothing novel, they had ever been the ſame, nor had they been once called in queſtion till this moment; that he had always in one uniform manner told a jury, that they were to judge of what appeared by the evidence in court, both reſpecting the publication, and reſpecting the juſtification of any libel; where no juſtification of the matter in the information was entered into, they were to find, according to their judgment, whether the inuendo's and the criminal inference in the information, were ſuch as the paper deſerved. That he ſhould be at all times proud of changing his opinion, when it appeared to him that his judgment was improper; and had told the courts upon all trials where he preſided, that if he was wrong in his direction he would moſt willingly be ſet right, which might be done by an arreſt of judgment; for if a direction to a jury was improper, the whole verdict was null and void, and a new trial muſt be granted; but that in fourteen years no objection had ever been made to his conduct in this particular.

To this it was replied, that the very directions which were now avowed, correſponded with the doctrine which was publicly imputed to the court in queſtion, viz. That the queſtion of a libel, or not libel, was merely a matter of law, and was to be decided by the bench; and that the only queſtion to be left to the jury to determine, was the fact of printing and publiſhing: that upon this principle, ſo ſubverſive of the laws, and repugnant to the conſtitution, it was declared from the bench, upon the trial for an imputed libel already mentioned, that if the jury, inſtead of adding the word *only* to their verdict, had found the defendant generally guilty of printing and publiſhing, they would have found him guilty of the libel; ſo that the criminality of the fact was not at all to be conſidered, and the man might have been puniſhed, though the paper had been perfectly innocent. It was therefore urged in the ſtrongeſt terms, that a day ſhould be appointed for an enquiry into the conduct of the judges, and that the directions in queſtion, ſhould be fully ſtated, and laid properly before them.

What contributed to give great weight and import to this debate, was the active and public part which the late lord-chancellor took in it. He ſaid that having paſſed through the higheſt departments of the law, he was particularly intereſted, and even tied down by duty, to urge the making of this enquiry; that if it ſhould appear, that any doctrines had been inculcated, contrary to the known and eſtabliſhed principles of the conſtitution, he would expoſe and point them out, and convince the authors to their faces of the errors they had been guilty of; that he could not from his profeſſion, but be ſenſibly concerned for the preſent diſreputable ſtate of our law courts, and ſincerely to wiſh that ſome effectual method might be taken to recover their former luſtre and dignity; and that he knew of no method ſo effectual as the propoſed enquiry: if the ſpirit of the times has fixed any unmerited ſtigma upon the characters of the Judges, this will purify them, and reſtore them to the eſteem and confidence of their country; but if the popular rumours have unhappily been too well founded, we owe it to ourſelves, and to poſterity, to drive them indignantly from the ſeats which they diſhonour, and to puniſh them in an exemplary manner for their malverſation.

The guantlet being thus thrown down between the two great ſages of the law, accompanied with charges of the moſt intereſting nature, and with circumſtances, which were ſufficiently provoking, no doubt was made but that it would have been immediately taken up, and that a day being appointed for the enquiry, the diſcuſſion would have proved as replete with the moſt conſummate learning and knowledge of the law, as the matter was of weight and importance to the public. This however was not the caſe; and the original matter of the motion having been recurred to, the queſtion of adjournment was propoſed and carried.

A motion had been made in the Houſe of Commons, the day before this debate happened, to bring in a bill, to explain, amend, and render more effectual an act of the 4th and 5th of Willam and Mary, to prevent malicious informations in the court of King's Bench, and for the more eaſy reverſal of outlawries in that court.

The intention of the propoſed amendment was to reſtrain certain powers lodged in the hands of the attorney-general, which enabled him to file informations, and carry on proſecutions *ex officio*, without the interference of a grand jury, or going through the uſual and eſtabliſhed forms obſerved by the courts in all other caſes. Some late inſtances of the exerciſe of this power, in the carrying on of proſecutions for libels, had been the cauſe of much popular complaint and diſcuſſion without doors, and were undoubtedly the cauſes of the preſent motion.

It was ſaid, that this power was ſcarcely leſs compatible with a free government, than that of the ſtar-chamber, to which it is nearly allied, and partakes of the ſame nature; that as the attorney-general is an officer removable at pleaſure, and in the way of great emolument and promotion, ſo dangerous a power ſhould not be lodged in his hands, which muſt at beſt, in ſuch circumſtances, be odious and ſuſpicious, and is in reality to himſelf a trap laid for his virtue, by which he may be frequently reduced to the ſevere neceſſity, of either ſacrificing his conſcience and his duty, or of loſing his place, and along with it the flattering proſpects of future advancement in life.——That we are not to expect, much leſs to depend upon, extraordinary virtues in mankind, and we are therefore to ſuppoſe, that an officer, whoſe exiſtence depends totally upon the breath of a miniſter, muſt act immediately under his orders.

That, in theſe circumſtances, the attorney-general can, by his own mere motion, or in obedience to the arbitrary mandate of a miniſter, give any name and import to any paper he pleaſes; call it an infamous, a ſeditious, or a treaſonable libel: after this arbitrary conſtruction, this diſcretionary name, he files an information, and commences a proſecution, without any other affidavit, without hearing any evidence, without examining any witneſs, or making the leaſt previous enquiry. If the culprit ſhould, in the courſe of the trial, be able to juſtify his conduct; or if the attorney, deſpairing of ſucceſs, ſhould enter a *noli proſequi*; yet he will probably be ruined by the expence. Thus any perſon, obnoxious to a miniſter, or to an attorney-general, is liable by this proceſs, however unjuſtly, or without even the ſhadow of a crime, to be oppreſſed or ruined at will; and the attorney-general is, in the firſt inſtance, abſolute maſter of the perſon and property of the moſt innocent man in the kingdom; he may file an information againſt him, he may get him apprehended, and he may ruin him with coſts.

It was argued, that this inſtitution, whether equitable or not, conſtitutional or otherwiſe, does not anſwer the end for which it is intended, which is the ſpeedy puniſhment of libellers; on the contrary, experience ſhews, that, before the attorney-general can get half through the neceſſary proceſs by information, he might have got the offender tried, convicted, and condemned, before the common juries. That a general cry was gone out through the land againſt this mode of proſecution, which ſhould in itſelf be a ſufficient cauſe for the propoſed reſtraint; and that nothing could be more equitable or reaſonable, or that would at the ſame time give greater ſatisfaction, than that, when the proceedings were commenced *ex officio*, the defendant ſhould, as in other caſes, be allowed to ſhew cauſe why an information ſhould not be granted.

Former inſtances were brought of an improper exertion of this authority; and of an attorney-general whoſe conduct was ſo flagitious, that it occaſioned his being brought to the bar of that houſe, where he had no other method of exculpating himſelf, but by ſhewing that he was merely a paſſive inſtrument in the hands of others; and that he had received the information which was filed in his name, literally as it ſtood, from the ſecretary of ſtate. Some exertions of this power in the late proſecutions were alſo brought in queſtion; and it was deſcribed to be a badge of ſlavery upon the people, and inſiſted, that if the true definition of a free-man, is a man ſubject to known and invariable laws, no man in England could be called free, while it exiſted in any form.

In oppoſition to the motion, the antiquity of the office was much inſiſted upon—That the attorney-general neither claimed nor exerciſed any power at preſent, but what was always appendant to his office; that it was a part of the common law of the land, which is as ancient as the monarchy, and the baſis of our popular liberty. That if its being liable to be abuſed was a ſufficient reaſon for its being aboliſhed, the ſame reaſon muſt militate againſt all power, of what nature ſoever; as all power was liable to abuſe.——The danger of making innovations in ancient eſtabliſhments, and of ſubſtituting the haſty and crude acts of the imagination, for the long experience of ages, was pointed out; that our conſtitution was now the admiration of the world, and it behoved us to take care, that we did not, by tampering too much with the foundations, looſen them in ſuch a manner, as to draw the whole edifice down upon our heads.

That the inſtance which had been given, of an attorney-general's being cognizable to that houſe, and liable to its controul, was the ſtrongeſt proof that the power in his hands could not be dangerous, and would never be permitted to become an inſtrument in the hands of government for the oppreſſion of the people.——That the attorney-general, like every other crown-officer, is reſponſible for his conduct, and, if he acts contrary to law, is amenable to juſtice; and that in caſes of official information he repreſents the grand jury, and undertakes the proſecution at his peril.——That proſecutions were now in hand, which were undertaken at the requeſt of the Houſe; and it was a ſtrange meaſure to require that they ſhould annihilate a power, at the very inſtant that they found it neceſſary to make uſe of it. It was further aſſerted, that the taking away this power would be expenſive and miſchievous to the parties under proſecution,

ſecution, as a motion for an information by a rule of court lay much heavier in point of coſt, and in all probable caſes would be granted without difficulty.

It was ſaid, that theſe powers were granted in much more temperate times than the preſent; and that now, when every degree of licentiouſneſs ſeemed arrived at its ultimate extreme, inſtead of giving them freſh energy, it was propoſed to take them totally away: that they were at preſent inſufficient to puniſh the guilty, much leſs to oppreſs the innocent; and that they could not preſerve the moſt ſacred characters from the moſt outrageous abuſe, nor procure the ſmalleſt compenſation for the injury.

In the courſe of theſe debates, an enquiry was propoſed into the conduct of the judges, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in the superior courts; though this produced a good deal of animadverſion, as it did not originate with the ſubject in debate, it was paſſed over for the preſent, and the queſtion being at length put upon the motion, it was rejected by a great majority. It was however evident, from the temper that appeared upon this occaſion, that the enquiry was a matter reſolved upon by ſome perſons in the oppoſition, and would ſoon be brought on in form.

Dec. 6th. A motion was accordingly made a few days after, for a committee to enquire into the adminiſtration of criminal juſtice, and the proceedings of the judges in Weſtminſter-hall, particularly in caſes relating to the liberty of the preſs, and the conſtitutional power and duty of juries. The gentleman who ſeconded this motion, avowed its particular alluſion to a great law lord, whom he ſpecified by name, and pledged himſelf to arraign him, if the enquiry was granted.

Though the motion was only for an enquiry, and ſeemed founded upon a public report, which had gained general credit, that the judges of Weſtminſter-hall were unfriendly to juries, and had laid down falſe law to miſlead them in their verdict; yet, beſides a great number of others, which were collaterally introduced in the courſe of the debate, the two following ſpecific charges were brought by the gentleman who made the motion, in ſupport of it, and which he offered to prove by reſpectable witneſſes, who were ready to appear at the bar of the Houſe for that purpoſe——viz. of allowing the jury to judge only of the fact, and of reſerving to themſelves the right of judging of the intention ——And that a maſter had been adjudged to be reſponſible in criminal caſes for the miſdemeanor of his ſervant.

It was obſerved, as to the firſt of theſe allegations, that no doctrine could be laid down in the law, of a more dangerous tendency; and that it was equally repugnant to the principles of the conſtitution, and to the eſtabliſhed practice of the courts.—— That this appears manifeſtly in the caſe of manſlaughter: a ſon kills his father; the matter of fact is proved and acknowledged, and is, ſo far, a murder of the blackeſt die: the jury however examine into the circumſtances, and find that it was an accidental misfortune, in which the intention had no ſhare, and, judging ſolely from thence, acquit the culprit from even the imputation of a crime. ——If they have this right to examine into and ſeparate the guilt and the intention, and to judge of both, in caſes of manſlaughter, upon what principle of law, or eſtabliſhed precedents in practice, are they to be deprived of it, in other criminal caſes of leſs moment?——That there is, indeed, one of the moſt remarkable precedents in our hiſtory, which comes full to the point in queſtion, and operates totally againſt this doctrine; which is the celebrated caſe of the ſeven biſhops in the arbitrary reign of James II. where the jury could have acquitted them upon no other principle, than that of their right to judge of the intention; that the biſhops acknowledged the publication, and the application which was alledged in the information; and therefore, that if the intention was not ſubmitted to the jury, there was no ſubject for their determination: but the jury, finding the intention to be good, acquitted them upon that principle, and upon that principle only, to their own laſting honour, the joy of all good men, and the great advantage of the nation: that this was done in the worſt of times, in the face of the moſt violent and arbitrary power, and of the moſt daring, profligate, and corrupt judges, who yet had not courage to overthrow this eſtabliſhed right.

The ſecond allegation referred to the caſe of Almon the bookſeller, who was pronounced to be by law guilty, though he was not in his houſe, when the copies of the libel, for which he was proſecuted, were brought to his ſhop; though they were ſold without his knowledge; his name printed on the title-page without his privity or conſent; and though, upon his return, he ſent back the remaining copies, and complained of the liberty which had been taken with his name.

It was ſaid, that the judgment, by which this man was found guilty, had blended and confounded civil and criminal actions in the moſt extraordinary manner, and would, if eſtabliſhed as a precedent, introduce an irremediable confuſion in the law; that though it was admitted, that, in civil actions, the ſufferer ought to recover damages, even from the involuntary author of any injury he ſuſtained; it was inſiſted upon to be quite otherwiſe in criminal caſes, and that it was contrary to all ideas of juſtice, that ſuch an unlucky or fooliſh treſpaſſer as the preſent ſhould be proſecuted as a bad man, and an enemy to ſociety, and puniſhed as a public delinquent.

Among the collateral allegations were the following——That juries had been villified from the bench, and repreſented as unworthy of their truſt;——that they had been taught to pay no regard to the quality or fortune of the parties, in aſſeſſing damages, and to make no greater reparation to the firſt peer of the realm than to the meaneſt peaſant.——That a juryman had been rejected, without any challenge from the parties, who are alone inveſted with that right by the law.——That a great judge had made it a kind of ſettled maxim, to inform the jury, that they are judges of fact only, and not of law.——And that, upon a trial for murder, the jury were ſent back, after they had brought in their verdict, *Guilty*, and were peremptorily ordered by the judge to bring in a verdict, *Manſlaughter*.

It was ſaid, that theſe tranſactions had not only excited a moſt general contempt of the courts of law, but have alſo moſt unhappily leſſened that eſteem and reverence with which the people of this country uſed at all times to look up to the laws themſelves;——that the laſt, in particular, had excited a great and general alarm, as they attribute it to that extreme partiality which has of late manifeſted itſelf upon every occaſion in favour of the military, and has ſupported and encouraged them in the commiſſion of acts of the greateſt violence and moſt barbarous outrage upon their fellow-ſubjects; that they cannot conceive, how any thing leſs than the immediate interpoſition of miniſterial influence, could have induced a judge to controul the judgment of a jury in a plain matter of fact, of which they were as well qualified to judge as the moſt acute and ſubtil ſplitter of caſes in all the courts. It is not then without reaſon that the people are now alarmed, and think that, if judges are allowed ſuch dictatorial authority, juries will become, inſtead of bulwarks to the conſtitution, mere engines to cloak the oppreſſion of magiſtrates. It was therefore moved, that the particular conduct of the judge in queſtion, who was ſpecifically named, ſhould be added to the enquiry.

The ground principally taken in oppoſition to the enquiry, was the implication of cenſure which it would carry againſt the character and conduct of ſo many reſpectable perſons;——that the character of our judges ſhould be kept ſacred; not only from principles of juſtice to themſelves as men; but principles of true policy, as members of the greateſt importance to the ſtate. ——That no ſpecific charge was laid; the motion was only made for a vague enquiry, which might as well have been extended to any other man, or body of men, in the kingdom; that, however, the deſign of it was evidently the condemnation, or at leaſt the aſperſion, of one or two particular perſons; and by this method of conducting it, it was to imply guilt in ten more.——That the noble lord, who was particularly pointed at, could undoubtedly juſtify his conduct with the greateſt eaſe; as he had always made law, reaſon, and juſtice, the rules by which he guided it; and that his fame was as far ſuperior to the fruitleſs efforts of malevolence, as he was himſelf in ability, and knowledge of the law, to thoſe who preſumed to cenſure him.

Some gentlemen however entered into a vindication (and thereby ſeemed to admit the charge) of thoſe doctrines which had been attributed to the lord chief juſtice of the King's-bench.—They ſaid, that they contained nothing new; that they were the ſame tenets which the judges had maintained in all times;——that, to prove this, they would not go back to Scroggs or Jefferies; they would bring their evidence from the moſt unexceptionable authority, that of lord chief juſtice Raymond;——the opinion of this judge, in the caſe of Franklyn for publiſhing the Craftſman, was accordingly cited and read, from the 9th vol. of the State Trials, which appeared in general to coincide with the late practice of the courts, and the doctrine which was the preſent ſubject of cenſure and defence.

The principal ſtreſs of the argument was however reſted upon the want of ſpecification of the charge in the motion, with which the charges made in the debate had no relation;——the general implication of guilt which would attend ſuch an enquiry, when there was no reaſon to think that even the ſmalleſt cenſure was incurred; and the injuſtice, as well as imprudence, of raiſing a general clamour againſt all the judges, when it appears, that even the breath of ſuſpicion falls only upon two.

It was replied in anſwer to theſe arguments, that the gentleman who made the motion, as well as thoſe who ſupported it, had been actuated by more equitable and generous motives, and had proceeded upon more liberal principles, than to put themſelves in the place of informers, and by ſpecifying and applying their charges to individuals, to incur the cenſure of a mean and malicious perſonality. They went upon wider ground, and a more extenſive plan. The cauſes of complaint were too numerous, and the enormities too great, to be reached or implied by a ſpecific charge; that no injury would be done, no character deſtroyed, no particular perſon ruined, unleſs it appeared by the reſult that his conduct merited puniſhment. That the cauſes, which had already been ſhewn within doors, were ſufficient motives for the enquiry, and that the general diſcontent without, and the public cenſure of the courts, which both in words and in writing had ſpread throughout the nation, made it abſolutely neceſſary: that if any thing further need be urged in favour of it, the character and weight of thoſe reſpectable names which now required it, whether conſidered as members of that houſe, or of the community at large, ſhould in itſelf be a cauſe fully ſufficient.

That though the enquiry had been propoſed upon that enlarged and liberal plan, ſeveral ſpecific charges were made;——that the character of the judges, and the reverence due to our courts of juſtice, particularly demanded it; that if the cenſure and obloquy thrown upon them ſhould appear to be ill founded, nothing could ſo effectuall put a ſtop to it, or redound ſo much to their honour; and that, therefore, all thoſe who were real friends to the judges, and who believed them innocent, ſhould promote the enquiry; if they were guilty, who would avow a wiſh to protect or to ſcreen them? That, in the former caſe, no miſchief or danger can be apprehended to them; if their doctrines are conſtitutional, every imputation will fly off, and they will meet with the greateſt applauſe; if they are legal, though not conſtitutional, it will produce neither condemnation nor cenſure to them, and a remedy can be ſought for the diſeaſe, by making the laws and the conſtitution agree.

That they had heard from the mouth of one of their own members, that attempts had been made to corrupt the venerable ſages of the law; and that a late judge, equally celebrated for his knowledge and integrity, had been tampered with by adminiſtration, and ſolicited to favour the crown in certain trials which were then depending between it and the ſubject. That though this, as a death-bed declaration, could not be eſtabliſhed in ſuch a manner as to amount to a legal proof; yet the ſurmiſe, of the bare poſſibility of ſuch an attempt, was a matter of the moſt alarming nature, which called upon all their care and attention, and demanded the moſt ſtrict inquiſition into the conduct of the courts.

The precedent, quoted from the 9th vol. of the State-Trials, was rejected, as the authority from which it was taken was ſaid to be of no value; but ſuppoſing it for a moment to be admitted, what conſequence is to follow? It is the opinion of a ſingle judge, and it is drawn into precedent; the hiſtory of our law is full of the different opinions of different great lawyers, and, unfortunately, few caſes could be put, that may not be ſupported by the ſanction of ſome time-ſerving precedent; the only juſt inference is, that our laws, particularly thoſe which are the ſubject of the preſent debate, ſtand as much in need of a reviſion as our courts of juſtice, and that it is in the higheſt degree neceſſary to both. That this reviſion is the more urgent, as, from the doctrines laid down of late, the office of a juryman appears to be ſo involved in intricacies, ſo immerſed and inveloped in law, that no two of the greateſt ſages, who have made the laws the ſtudy of their lives, can agree in their definition of it.——Let this rubbiſh then be removed, and the line drawn with ſuch preciſion, that this controverted doctrine may be eſtabliſhed on clear, determined principles, ſo that any ſenſible juryman (without being a lawyer) may know his own rights and privileges; and a judge, without daring to encroach on thoſe privileges, may reſt ſatisfied with the authority he is inveſted with.

Such were a few of the arguments made uſe of on both ſides, in the courſe of this important debate. The motion was rejected, upon a diviſion, by a majority of more than two to one, there being 184 againſt, and only 76 for, the enquiry.

C H A P. IV.

Notice given for a Call of the Houſe of Lords, by the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench. Paper left in the hands of the Clerk. Queſtions propoſed thereupon. The affair finally dropped. Motion for quickening the preparations for war. Great diſturbance. Seceſſion of ſeveral Lords. Difference between the Houſes. Conſequences of it. Preparations. Great Supplies unanimouſly granted. Land-tax four ſhillings in the pound. Account of the negociation with Spain. Convention propoſed by Prince Maſerano. The negociation broken off. Mr. Harris recalled from Madrid. Probable cauſes that prevented a war. Some alterations take place in the great offices of ſtate.

THIS ſecond attack upon the conduct and authority of the courts, conducted with great ability, and ſupported by ſeveral gentlemen, who were themſelves of eminence in the law, attended beſides

ſides with ſevere and pointed charges againſt one in particular, could not fail of being ſenſibly felt by the noble lord who preſided in it, and whoſe name had been directly mentioned. Though it had failed in the execution, the attempt in ſo aweful an aſſembly was alarming; and as nothing of the kind had happened of late years, the novelty made it more ſo; and though moſt of the charges were oblique, their intended direction was evident, and they were urged with a boldneſs and an appearance of determination which made them ſerious; all which was increaſed by the peculiar delicacy of that high ſtation, which will not admit even of the breath of imputation. Lord M. accordingly gave notice the next day for a call of the houſe of lords on the following Monday, on a matter of importance which he had to communicate to them.

All perſons were now big with expectation, that thoſe matters which had been the cauſe of ſo much doubt, jealouſy, and uneaſineſs, in the nation, would have been fully and finally diſcuſſed; and many thought, that the great judge in queſtion had, with the ſagacity peculiar to him, ſeized the preſent critical and golden opportunity of placing and eſtabliſhing his character, in even a more exalted point of view than it had been before; and that, after having ſeemed perſonally to decline the combat on his own ground, and having ſuffered his friends and the miniſtry to prevent it elſewhere, he would now, ſecure in the conſciouſneſs of his own rectitude, bring it on voluntarily, and acquire redoubled luſtre by the conflict.

It would ſeem that this was the original intention; but, whatever the motives were that afterwards prevailed on his lordſhip and his adverſaries (for the ſpirit viſibly declined on both ſides) it was not the iſſue. Upon the day appointed the noble lord acquainted the houſe, that he had left a paper with the clerk, which contained the unanimous judgment of the court of King's Bench, in the caſe of the King againſt Woodfall; and that their lordſhips might read it, and take copies of it if they pleaſed.

A queſtion was then propoſed, whether it was meant, that this paper ſhould be entered upon the journals of the Houſe? which was anſwered in the negative; and that it was only intended to be left in the hands of the clerk. It was obſerved upon this mode of proceeding, that the paper, in its preſent ſituation, could anſwer no other purpoſe than that of merely gratifying the curioſity of ſuch as choſe to look at it; that, with reſpect to that Houſe, it was a matter as foreign to it, by being left in the hands of the clerk, as if it had been left in any other hands, and in any other houſe or part of the town, or as any other indifferent paper might be; and that no perſon, as a lord of parliament, could in this ſtate make any motion, or proceed in any manner upon it.

This concluſion indeed ſeemed to be admitted; and though no motion was grounded upon the paper by the noble perſon immediately concerned, it was not even inſinuated that the Houſe, in its publick capacity, could take any notice of it.

The late lord chancellor, who had before pledged himſelf upon this ſubject, did not now let it paſs unnoticed. He offered to maintain that the doctrine, laid down as the judgment of the court, was not the law of England; declared that he was at any time ready to enter into the debate, and preſſed his antagoniſt to appoint an early day for the purpoſe. He alſo at the ſame time propoſed ſeveral queſtions, founded upon the tenets contained in the paper, and which evidently tended to draw forth ſuch matter in the anſwers, as might bring the ſubject in ſome manner within the cognizance of the houſe.

The moſt important of theſe were the following, viz. Whether the opinion means to declare, that in the general iſſue of Not guilty, in the caſe of a ſeditious libel, the jury have no right by law to examine the innocence or criminality of the paper, if they think fit, and to form their verdict upon ſuch examination?—Whether it means, in the caſe above-mentioned, when the jury have delivered in their verdict Guilty, that this verdict has found the fact only, and not the law?—Whether it is meant by it, that if the jury come to the bar, and ſay that they find the printing and publiſhing, but that the paper is no libel, that in that caſe the jury have found the defendant guilty generally, and the verdict muſt be ſo entered up?—And whether, if the judge, after giving his opinion of the innocence or criminality of the paper, ſhould leave the conſideration of that matter, together with the printing and publiſhing, to the jury, ſuch a direction would be contrary to law?

No ſpecific anſwer was given to theſe queſtions; the method of propoſing them was ſaid to be unfair; that it was an attempt to take advantage by ſurprize; and the anſwering of interrogatories was diſclaimed. A day was then urged, to give in the anſwers and enter upon the debate; but this was not complied with, as to any particular day, though a promiſe was given that it ſhould be diſcuſſed at ſome future time, and this was afterwards explained away, to the giving of a future opinion, in an unlimited time, upon the ſubject of the queſtions. Lord C. on his part, gave intimations that he would pin down the chief juſtice, and drive him to a legal conteſt on theſe great points. However nothing further was done or attempted on the ſubject.

Thus ended the attempts for an enquiry, in both Houſes; little to the ſatisfaction, and greatly to the diſappointment, of the public. It was urged as a matter of much ſurprize, that the great law lord, whoſe abilities and knowledge of buſineſs are as equally as univerſally acknowledged, ſhould have deſired a call of the houſe on ſo trifling and flimſy a foundation as the paper in queſtion appears to be; and that the ſame motives, which finally operated to prevent a full inquiry into the ſubject, had not alſo prevented the adoption of a meaſure, which, without any apparent benefit, was the cauſe of much diſagreeable animadverſion within doors and without. It was thought equally ſingular, that another great law lord, who had promiſed much to the public on the ſame buſineſs, ſeemed equally diſpoſed to bury the matter in eternal ſilence.

A motion having been made by a noble duke for an addreſs, for quickening our preparations, for putting our valuable and important poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies and the Mediterranean in a proper ſtate of defence, and particularly for ſending, without loſs of time, all ſuccours neceſſary for the ſecurity of Gibraltar, it was productive of one of the moſt extraordinary ſcenes in that great aſſembly, which either the preſent, or any other time had been witneſs to.

As the noble mover was ſhewing, in his introductory ſpeech, the defenceleſs ſtate in particular of that fortreſs, and reflecting upon the negligence, which he conſidered as criminal, of adminiſtration, in its neither being ſufficiently garriſoned, nor a proper naval force for its protection in thoſe ſeas, he was ſuddenly interrupted, and a propoſal made to clear the Houſe of all but thoſe who had a right to ſit there; it was ſaid, that when motions were brought in by ſurprize, and there was no previous notice given of what they might conſiſt of, and ſuch things came out upon them as ought not to be divulged, no perſons but thoſe who were concerned ſhould hear them: that notes had been taken of what paſſed in the Houſe, and that the enemy might have emiſſaries there, who were to hear the weakneſs and nakedneſs of the nation expoſed; that it was thro' indulgence only that any others than Peers were at any time admitted, and the ſtanding order to that purpoſe, was called for and read.

It was admitted on the other ſide, that any Lord had an undoubted right to clear the Houſe when he pleaſed; but that the doing it upon this particular occaſion would alarm the people, that they would imagine either public affairs to be in a worſe ſituation than they were acquainted with, or that their proceedings were of ſuch a nature, that they were afraid to have them known; and that as the nobleman who had been ſpeaking, had not been charged with any act of diſorder or impropriety, it was inſidious and irregular, under pretence of clearing the Houſe, to interrupt him in the midſt of a moſt excellent ſpeech, which he was making on a ſubject of the greateſt importance.

Theſe arguments were anſwered by a moſt vociferous and violent outcry of "Clear the Houſe," and afterwards all became noiſe, clamour, and confuſion. A noble Earl, long famed for his intrepidity in debate, as well as for his abilities and oratorical powers, uſed every exertion of body and mind in vain to be heard to order; the ſpeaker was then applied to, who attempted to ſpeak upon the ſame ſubject, and with the ſame ſucceſs; ſeveral Lords ſpoke or attempted it; none could be heard. At length, the clamour and tumult ſtill increaſing, the ſame noble Earl who had ſo frequently attempted to ſpeak to order, declared aloud, that if he was not to have the privilege of a Lord of Parliament, and to be allowed the exerciſe of free debate, it was idle and needleſs to attend there: he accordingly departed, with about eighteen other Lords, who quitted the Houſe in a body.

Upon the ſeceſſion of theſe Lords, the members of the Houſe of Commons, of whom there were a conſiderable number preſent, were immediately ordered to depart; the tumult then became general, and ſome of the members in the crowd repreſented, that they were there in the act of their duty, attending with a bill: they were, notwithſtanding, obliged to go out, and wait till their meſſage was delivered, when they attended their bill in a conſiderable body; but they had no ſooner gone through the form of delivery, than the outcry began again; and, without waiting to know, whether they would have done it of their own accord, they were again obliged to withdraw. The perſonal interference of ſeveral of the Lords upon this occaſion, who had gone to the bar to deſire the members of the other Houſe to withdraw, was much objected to, and repreſented to be as derogatory from their own dignity, as it was diſreſpectful to the Houſe of Commons.

Moſt of the ſeceding Lords had retired to the other Houſe, to liſten to a debate which was then going on, upon a propoſed augmentation of the corps of artillery; and were ſoon after followed by the members who had been turned out, and who came full of complaints of the violence and indignity of the treatment they had met with. A gentleman on the treaſury bench moved that the Houſe ſhould be immediately cleared, Peers and all; tho' this was oppoſed, and as it appeared by a majority, yet the order of the Houſe being referred to and read, was neceſſarily complied with, and all but the members were obliged to depart. Thus, to compleat the tranſactions of this extraordinary day, it preſented the whimſical appearance of a conſiderable body of the firſt and moſt reſpectable nobility in the kingdom, who ſeemed to be equally ſhut out from both Houſes of Parliament; while the firſt vengeance of the Commons fell upon thoſe very Peers who had not only oppoſed the violence that was offered, but had quitted their own Houſe in conſequence of it.

Dec. 10th.

Thoſe gentlemen who at firſt ſhewed the quickeſt ſenſe of the injury, and had been violent for clearing the Houſe of Commons, ſeemed now to have obtained all they wanted, and to have dropped every idea of farther ſatisfaction or enquiry. This, however, was not the caſe of many others; they ſaid that as they did not approve in the firſt inſtance, of copying the ſhameful and indecent example that was ſet them, much leſs could they think, that adopting a conduct which had diſgraced thoſe who began it, was in any degree a ſatisfaction for the inſult they had received; that there appeared to have been a determined deſign to affront them, and the honour of the Houſe, and the rights of their conſtituents were equally concerned in their reſenting it properly, and obtaining full and adequate juſtice. It was therefore moved, that a committee ſhould be appointed to examine into the Lords Journals, to make a full enquiry into the matter, and to report their opinion.

To this it was oppoſed, that the Lords had not infringed any privilege of theirs; that indeed they had treated them with diſreſpect, by exerting a right of which they were poſſeſſed, in a very unhandſome manner; that however is was a right which could not be diſputed,

puted, and which each Houſe was in poſſeſſion of; that they had exerciſed it on their ſide, by retaliating on the Lords, and treating them in the ſame manner; and that retaliation was all that was in their power, and all they had a right to do: that by keeping their doors ſhut on both ſides, it would ſoon be ſeen who ſhould recover their good humour, or at leaſt who ſhould tire firſt.

After much cenſure and ridicule had been beſtowed upon the proceedings which had given riſe to the debate, a motion for adjournment was made, and carried by a conſiderable majority. A proteſt was entered the next day, ſigned by ſixteen of the ſeceding Lords, in which different parts of the conduct obſerved upon that occaſion, are reprehended in the ſtrongeſt terms. It was deſcribed as manifeſtly premeditated and prepared, for no other purpoſe, than to preclude enquiry on the part of the Lords; and under colour of concealing ſecrets of ſtate, to hide from the public eye the unjuſtifiable and criminal neglects of the miniſtry, in not making ſufficient and timely proviſion for the national honour and ſecurity; that in this unexpected tumult, and hitherto unprecedented uproar, every idea of parliamentary dignity, all the right of free debate, all pretence to reaſon and argument, were loſt and annihilated; and that the whole tended to ſuppreſs ſober and diſpaſſionate deliberation, and to ſubſtitute clamour and violence in the place of reaſon and argument.

A motion was made two days after in the Houſe of Commons, for a conference with the Lords, upon a matter highly concerning the good correſpondence between the two houſes, and the mutual civility ſhewn by each to the members of the other; which, after ſome debate, was rejected upon a diviſion. It was alſo moved that the ſpeaker ſhould write to ſuch eldeſt ſons of Peers, King's Serjeants, and Maſters in Chancery, as were members of the Houſe, as well as to the Attorney and Sollicitor-General, to requeſt their attendance in their places every day at two o'clock, to aſſiſt in carrying bills to the Lords: another motion was made, that no Peer ſhould be admitted into that Houſe; and a third ſome days after, that no member of the Commons ſhould go into the Houſe of Lords without leave; all of which paſſed in the negative.

The Lords had in the mean time iſſued ſtrict orders, that no perſons whatſoever ſhould be admitted into their Houſe for the future, except ſuch members of the Houſe of Commons as ſhould come to preſent bills, and they alſo to depart as ſoon as they had made the uſual obediences. This ſtrange miſunderſtanding between the two Houſes, continued in its effects during the whole remainder of the ſeſſion, ſo as to prevent all intercourſe, except in matters of buſineſs, between them, and effectually ſhut out the reſt of mankind from both. It ſeemed, indeed, to lookers on, to be an extraordinary proceeding, by which the different parts of the ſame legiſlative power were debarred from hearing the debates, and the different opinions and reaſons that could be given, upon ſubjects in which they were equally concerned, and which either had undergone, or were to undergo, their own immediate reviſion.

The public, in general, were ready enough in aſſigning this conduct to the ſame cauſe, to which the original of it had been attributed in the proteſt; and could not otherwiſe pretend to account for the tameneſs with which the majority of the H. of C. put up with the preſent indignity, ſo different from that haughty ſpirt which had diſtinguiſhed it upon former occaſions. At any rate, it was very unpopular, and cauſed much diſcuſſion upon the queſtion, as to the propriety or conſiſtency of a popular aſſembly, the repreſentative of a free people, conducting its deliberations with the ſilence and ſecrecy of a court of inquiſition. Nor did it in any degree anſwer the only purpoſe that was avowed for it, which was to prevent the debates and the ſpeeches of particular gentlemen from being laid before the public, mangled and disfigured in the news-papers and other periodical works, which had been for ſome time practiſed; but which immediately after was carried to a degree of licentiouſneſs before unheard of. We muſt obſerve, that the H. of C. relaxed much from the ſtiffneſs of their order before the end of the ſeſſion. The Lords were inflexible.

The continued debates upon matters of great importance, which had ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed, and ſo fully taken up, the ſmall part that had already elapſed of this buſy ſeſſion, did not however prevent the moſt liberal ſupplies from being granted for the ſupport of the expected war. The vigour and unanimity ſhewn upon this occaſion, ſo contrary to the opinions which might have been founded upon many preceding circumſtances, could not fail of ſurprizing all Europe, and muſt undoubtedly have had a very conſiderable effect upon the ultimate conduct of thoſe who were diſpoſed to become our enemies.

So early as the 29th of November, 40,000 men were voted for the ſea-ſervice; extenſive grants were immediately after paſſed for the ordinary and ſupport of the navy; the land forces for home-ſervice were augmented from 17,666 men, which was the laſt year's eſtabliſhment, to 23,432 effective men; a new battalion was alſo added to the ordnance, and a ſmall addition made to the pay of a conſiderable body of the ſubaltern officers belonging to that corps. All was voted *nemine contradicente*. A noble perſon, warm in oppoſition, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal in forwarding the ſupplies. He quoted, with great ſpirit, ſome lines from Prior on the occaſion:

> Though with too much heat
> We ſometimes wrangle when we
> ſhould debate;
> We can with univerſal zeal advance
> To curb the faithleſs arrogance of
> France.

The Houſe being to reſolve itſelf into a committee upon the land-tax, which was intended to be raiſed to four ſhillings in the pound, a motion was made that the committee ſhould not proceed to conſider of that aid, until after the enſuing receſs for the Chriſtmas-holidays. This motion was founded upon the uncertainty of a war, and its being unneceſſary to burden the people with an additional tax upon a contingency;

Dec. 12.

gency; that it would be time enough to provide for the expences of a war, when the event was certain; in which caſe, every one would readily concur in ſuch meaſures as ſhould enable government to carry it on with the greateſt vigour. They inſiſted that though a war ſhould be inevitable, the money in hand, without the aid of the ſhilling in the pound, would be more than ſufficient for the ſupplies voted; and even for any ſervice which could happen within the year. That they would not be too late, even if things were otherwiſe, in voting the ſums after chriſtmas; that many country gentlemen had gone out of town in full aſſurance that the land-tax ſhould remain as it ſtood, on the faith of a ſtrong miniſterial intimation, if not a direct promiſe.

To this it was replied, that the appearances of a war were very great; that both France and Spain were making ſuch preparations as were ſufficiently alarming, and had marched large bodies of troops to their ſea coaſts; that the tax would fall only upon the landed gentlemen; and a promiſe was given, that if a rupture did not take place, the additional ſhilling ſhould be taken off in the enſuing ſeſſion.

The debate naturally digreſſed from this ſubject, to the general conduct and ſtate of public affairs, with reſpect to a war. As it was not difficult to foreſee that this would have been the conſequence, and as the ſtate of the navy had been a fruitful ſource of complaint and diſcuſſion from the opening of the ſeſſion, the firſt lord of the admiralty, whoſe ill ſtate of health had hitherto prevented his attendance, appeared upon this occaſion. A very favourable account of the condition of the navy was given; two admirals of great knowledge, merit and experience ſeem'd to differ ſomewhat as to facts; and much cenſured the plans of adminiſtration with regard to the navy. About the ſame time it was obſerved that quite a different repreſentation of our naval ſtrength was given in the Houſe of Lords by the friends of the miniſtry. To put an end to theſe diſagreeable diſcuſſions, the queſtion was repeatedly called for, and being at length put, the motion was rejected by a majority of 78, the numbers for it being 121, againſt 199, who oppoſed the poſtponing of the grant of the additional ſhilling.

It was obſervable in this day's debate, that the language of the miniſtry in reſpect to the two great objects of peace and war, was totally changed from that which had been held at the beginning of the ſeſſion. The negociation, and the tranquil intentions of Spain, were now no longer heard of, and war ſeemed to be conſidered as the expected, and probable final reſort. In reality, the negociation was at an end, and the conduct obſerved by the court of Spain in the carrying of it on, ſo far as it has appeared to the public, ſeems in a great meaſure to have corroborated the opinion of her deſigns, which had been formed and repeatedly urged by the oppoſition.

Something leſs than a fortnight before the arrival of our people from Falkland's Iſland, Sept. 10. a letter was received at Lord Weymouth's office (who was then ſecretary of ſtate for the ſouthern department) from Mr. Harris our miniſter at Madrid, with information that a ſhip had arrived from Buenos Ayres, which brought an account of the intended expedition, its force, and the time that was fixed for its ſailing. About the ſame time, Prince Maſerano, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, acquainted his lordſhip, that he had good reaſons to believe the Governor of Buenos Ayres had taken upon him to make uſe of force, in diſpoſſeſſing our people from Port Egmont; and that he was directed to make this communication, to prevent the bad conſequences that might ariſe from its coming through other hands; at the ſame time expreſſing his wiſhes, that whatever the event at Port Egmont might be, in conſequence of a ſtep taken by the governor, without any particular inſtruction from his Catholic Majeſty, it might not be productive of meaſures at this court dangerous to the good underſtanding between the two crowns.

To this it was replied by Lord Weymouth, that if force had been made uſe of, it was difficult to ſee how the fatal conſequences could be avoided, by any thing that was left in their power to do; that the inſtructions to our officers at Port Egmont were of the moſt pacific nature; they had indeed orders, if the ſubjects of any other power attempted to make a ſettlement there, to warn them from it; but were directed not to uſe any force, and to refer the diſcuſſion of right to their reſpective ſovereigns: that ſo hoſtile a return, ſo oppoſite to thoſe inſtructions, and ſo contrary to the friendly and pacific profeſſions of both courts, could not fail of exciting the greateſt ſurprize and concern in his Majeſty's breaſt; but that ſtill the circumſtance of M. Buccarelli's having acted without orders, left an opening which might prevent the bringing matters to extremities; he therefore aſked the ambaſſador if he had orders to diſavow the conduct of the governor? to which he replied in the negative, and that he could give no anſwer to the queſtion till he had received inſtructions from home; he however at the ſame time, expreſſed himſelf in the moſt conciliating terms, and deprecated all reſolutions and meaſures, which upon this account, might involve the two crowns in a war.

Lord Weymouth, upon a ſecond conference with the ambaſſador, demanded in his Majeſty's name, as the ſpecific condition of preſerving the harmony between the courts, a diſavowal of the proceedings at Port Egmont, and that the affairs of that ſettlement ſhould be immediately reſtored to the preciſe ſtate in which they were previous to that act. He at the ſame time ſent inſtructions to Mr. Harris, to inform M. de Grimaldi, the Spaniſh miniſter of ſtate, of what had paſſed here, and of the propoſed ſatisfaction, which could alone put it in his Majeſty's power to ſuſpend thoſe preparations, which under the preſent circumſtances, his honour could not permit him to poſtpone.

M. Grimaldi expreſſed himſelf in very vague terms concerning the expedition, and its ſucceſs; he ſaid, that we had reaſon to foreſee ſuch an event would happen, as their diſapprobation of our eſtabliſhment at Falkland's Iſlands was notorious, and that it had often been a ſubject of diſcuſſion; that he was however very ſorry it had taken place; and that a veſſel had been ſent from the Groyne, upon the firſt notice of the deſign, to prevent it; which had, however, unfortunately arrived too late. That he could not blame the conduct of M. Buccarelli, as it was founded upon the laws of America. That they were ſo very deſirous of peace; had ſo little to get, and ſo much to loſe by a war, that nothing but the laſt extremity could reduce them to ſo violent a meaſure; that all his Catholic Majeſty wiſhed for, was to act conſiſtently with his own honour, and the welfare of his people; and that ſo far as our demand was compatible with thoſe two points, there was no doubt of its being agreed to.

Upon a ſubſequent meeting with Mr. Harris, the miniſter informed him, that his Catholic Majeſty was determined to do every thing in his power to terminate this affair in an amicable manner; that therefore he admitted our demand; and that he aſſented to it, in every point conſiſtent with his honour, which, as well as ours, was to be conſidered. That however, as this matter could only be determined in London, the different ideas which had been ſuggeſted upon that head, had been tranſmitted to prince Maſerano; and that as they only differed from our requiſition in the terms, and not eſſentially, it was truſted that ſome one of them would be adopted; and that nothing could have induced them to condeſcend ſo far, but the great deſire of maintaining the harmony between the two crowns.

Prince Maſerano, in conſequence of theſe inſtructions, propoſed a convention to Lord Weymouth, which he ſaid he had full powers to execute, and in which he was to diſavow any particular orders given to M. Buccarelli, upon this occaſion, at the ſame time that he was to acknowledge, that he had acted agreeably to his general inſtructions, and to his oath, as Governor. That he would further ſtipulate the reſtitution of Falkland's Iſlands, without injury to his Catholic Majeſty's right to them; and he expected that his Majeſty would diſavow Captain Hunt's menace, which, he ſaid, gave occaſion to the ſteps taken by the Governor of Buenos Ayres.

To this it was anſwered, that when the King's moderation condeſcended to demand of the Court of Madrid, the ſmalleſt reparation for the injury received that he could poſſibly accept, his Majeſty thought there was nothing left for diſcuſſion, except the mode of carrying the diſavowal and reſtitution, required, into execution: that his Majeſty adheres invariably to his firſt demand; and that without entering into the unſurmountable objections to the *matter* of this propoſed convention, the *manner* alone is totally inadmiſſible; for his Majeſty cannot accept, under a convention, that ſatisfaction to which he has ſo juſt a title, without entering into any engagements in order to procure it. That the idea of his Majeſty's becoming a contracting party upon this occaſion, is entirely foreign to the caſe; for having received an injury, and demanded the moſt moderate reparation of that injury his honour will permit him to accept; that reparation loſes its value, if it is to be conditional, and to be obtained by any ſtipulation whatſoever on the part of his Majeſty.

Upon this anſwer, his Excellency told Lord Weymouth, that he had no power to proceed in this affair, except by convention, and that he muſt ſend to Madrid for farther inſtructions.

ſtructions. His lordſhip in the mean time ſent an expreſs to Mr. Harris, to lay before the Spaniſh miniſter, the unexpected obſtacles that had aroſe in this buſineſs, and after ſtating the matter fairly, to demand a communication of his Catholic Majeſty's anſwer.

Mr. Grimaldi, ſtill held very pacific language; it was however ſeveral days before Mr. Harris could obtain an anſwer, which was at length a favourable one, intimating that the King had ſent inſtructions to Prince Maſerano, by which he was empowered to treat again upon this affair; and that the King was not only diſpoſed to give every reaſonable ſatisfaction for the ſuppoſed inſult; but was alſo ready to come into any method regarding the manner of giving the ſatisfaction, that ſhould appear moſt eligible to his Britannic Majeſty: expecting however at the ſame time, that as he went ſuch lengths to ſave his honour, his own ſhould alſo be conſidered, ſo far as it did not interfere with the ſatisfaction that was to be offered; that the affair ſhould be now ultimately and deciſively terminated, without leaving behind it any traces, which might hereafter interrupt the harmony of the two courts; and that there ſhould be a reciprocal and authentic aſſurance of the whole being thoroughly accommodated.

This was ſaid to be the purport of the inſtructions ſent to Prince Maſerano; and nothing could appear to be more ſatisfactory, or concluſive. The anſwer was given by M. Grimaldi, on the 7th of November, and was received here on the 19th, and was the laſt tranſaction, with which the public are acquainted, that paſſed between Mr. Harris and the Spaniſh miniſter relative to this ſubject.

It appears that the terms propoſed, and the conduct obſerved by Prince Maſerano, did not at all accord with the pacific profeſſions, and conciliatory ſentiments, which were adopted at Madrid; ſo that in four days after the arrival of this expreſs, Lord Weymouth acquainted Mr. Harris, that the ambaſſador's language did not look like accommodation, and adviſed him to find ſome ſecure means of giving notice of it to the Governor of Gibraltar, and to the Engliſh conſul at Cadiz. This was more explicitly confirmed in a letter of the 28th of the ſame month, in which his lordſhip ſeems to conſider a rupture, as a matter almoſt inevitable, and gives ſeveral inſtructions founded upon that principle. This was the laſt letter wrote by Lord Weymouth upon this ſubject to Madrid; his reſignation took place about a fortnight after, when he was ſucceeded by the Earl of Rochford, and the Earl of Sandwich appointed to the Northern department, in his room.

Dec. 15th

As it ſeemed difficult to account for Lord Weymouth's reſignation, it accordingly excited ſome ſurprize at the time. The popular cauſe aſſigned for it was, that he had acted with a degree of ſpirit and firmneſs in the courſe of this buſineſs, which it was not thought neceſſary to ſupport, and from which he could not retract with propriety. This however ſeems to have been ill founded, as we find by the immediate conduct of his ſucceſſor, that all hopes of the continuance of peace were totally at an end; upon which the politicians conjectured, that judging war inevitable,

evitable, and that in conſequence of a war a change in the miniſtry was more than probable, Lord W. left his collegues to ſhift for themſelves, and went went out in order to make it a merit with thoſe who ſhould ſucceed.

The Earl of Rochford wrote a letter to Mr. Harris on the 21ſt of December, in which he informed him, that all negotiations with the Spaniſh ambaſſador had for ſome time been at an end, the anſwer to the King's demand being totally inadmiſſible; and that it being inconſiſtent with his Majeſty's honour to make any farther propoſal to the court of Spain, he was deſired to withdraw from Madrid with all convenient ſpeed.

Thus it appears that the negociation was either at an end, or that all hope of its ſucceſs was nearly given up, by the latter end of November, and that Mr. Harris was ordered to withdraw from Madrid about three weeks after: where, or in what manner it was again renewed, has never appeared to the public; nor was any document relative to it laid before the Parliament, from this letter of recall written by the Earl of Rochford, to another deſiring Mr. Harris's return to Madrid, three days before the final concluſion of the convention.

The conduct obſerved by Spain, in this whole tranſaction, ſeems to have been full of duplicity and deſign; and whatever the cauſes were, that operated to the prevention of a war, it does not appear that they are to be fought for in the pacific or friendly diſpoſitions of the court of Madrid. The public opinion, which ſeems in this inſtance to be well founded, has attributed the convention to the mediation of France, and it is probable, that the ſame internal cauſes which moved her to act as a mediator, were thoſe which prevented her from taking an active part as an ally. It was thought that the power of the Duke de Choiſeul, who hurried on war, both at home and in Spain, began at that time to totter. Other counſels prevail'd: in effect he was very ſoon after removed from his employment and obliged to retire. However it was, the preparations in France kept pace for ſome time with thoſe in Spain; and if they were not finally applied to fulfil the original intention, they however filled that form that was neceſſary, in contributing to bring a friend out of a diſagreeable ſituation.

It would appear from the length of time, allowed in ſo critical an emergency, for the Chriſtmas receſs, that ſome opinion of the poſſibility of an accommodation ſtill remained, though the negociation here was entirely at an end; and that upon whatever principle this opinion was founded, the meeting was deferred, until it was ſuppoſed that the grand queſtion of peace or war could be finally decided, and the miniſter enabled to announce deciſively on the alternative.

During the receſs, Sir Edward Hawke reſigned his place of Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and was ſucceeded by the Earl of Sandwich. About the ſame time, ſome of thoſe gentlemen who had been particularly attached to the late Mr. Grenville, and had, both as to acts and declarations, been among the moſt violent of thoſe in oppoſition, now came over to the ſide of adminiſtration, and the Earl of

Suffolk was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, in the room of the Earl of Halifax, who ſucceeded Lord Sandwich as Secretary of State for the Northern department. Several promotions alſo took place in the law departments; Mr. Bathurſt, was created Baron Apſley, and appointed Lord Chancellor, Mr. de Grey, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, Mr. Thurloe, Attorney, and Mr. Wedderburne, Sollicitor General, and alſo Cofferer to the Queen. Some other changes took place, as well in the law, as in other departments.

CHAP. V.

Declaration Signed by Prince Maſerano, and the acceptance by the Earl of Rochford. Are laid before the Parliament. Addreſs for Papers. Motions upon the interference of France. The Convention arraigned, and defended. Great debates. Addreſſes moved for. Amendments propoſed. The original queſtion carried. Proteſt.

Jan. 22. 1771. IT was not till the very day of the meeting of Parliament, that the declaration was ſigned by Prince Maſerano, and the acceptance by the Earl of Rochford. By the former, the ambaſſador in the name of his maſter, diſavows the violence uſed at Port Egmont, and ſtipulates that every thing ſhall be reſtored there preciſely to the ſame ſtate, in which they were before the reduction; but at the ſame time declares, that this reſtoration is not in any wiſe to affect the queſtion, of the prior right of ſovereignty of thoſe iſlands: and by the acceptance, the performance of theſe ſtipulations, is to be conſidered as a ſatisfaction for the injury done to the crown of Great Britain.

This tranſaction was immediately announced to both Houſes, and copies of the declaration and acceptance were ſoon after laid before them. An addreſs was then preſented, for copies of all claims and propoſitions made by the court of Spain relative to Falkland's Iſland from the firſt ſettlement of it, together with the anſwers; — alſo, copies or extracts, of all letters and other papers, which contained any intelligence received by the officers of ſtate, touching the commencement of hoſtilities, or any warning or other meaſures, indicating the hoſtile intentions of the court of Spain, or any of its officers, againſt the ſaid iſland, and of the reduction and capitulation of it;—as alſo, of the demands made by the miniſters, for ſuch reparation as there was a right to expect for the injury received, and the inſult upon the honour of the crown in ſeizing the iſland by force, and for obtaining ſecurity for the rights of the people, which was deeply affected by that injury, together with the anſwers; and of all repreſentations made to the court of Spain, ſince the firſt intelligence of its hoſtile intentions, as well before, as after the place was taken; and of the letters and inſtructions ſent to the miniſters at the court of Spain, and of all letters received from them.

A number of papers were accordingly laid before the Houſe, conſiſting of letters, proteſts, and warnings, which we have before taken notice of, and which had paſſed, or been tranſacted, between the Spaniards and our officers, at Falkland's Iſland, from the 30th of November, 1769, to the ſigning of the capitulation, on the 10th of June 1770; together with the articles of capitulation, liſts of ſtores, and the letters wrote to the Admiralty, by the Captains Hunt, Maltby, and Farmer. To theſe were added, the correſpondence between Lord Weymouth and Mr. Harris, from the letter wrote by the latter, giving an account of the Spaniſh intelligence brought from Buenos Ayres, on the 23d of Auguſt, to the laſt which was written by the former, ſome ſmall time previous to his reſignation, on the 28th of November; alſo the letter of recall, written by the Earl of Rochford on the 21ſt of December, and another, on the 18th of January, 1771, which contained inſtructions to Mr. Harris, to go back to Madrid, and to reſume the functions of his office.

It was obſerved upon the examination of theſe papers, that the terms of the addreſs had not been complied with, and that no one paper, relative to the claims or repreſentations made by the court of Spain, ſince the firſt ſettlement of Falkland's Iſland, or of the anſwers given, were amongſt them, though they had been particularly ſpecified and required; that the firſt letter of Lord Weymouth's, which appeared, was marked in the office, No. 10; that there was a long chaſm of near two months, in which, except two ſhort letters from the Earl of Rochford, no paper or tranſaction of any ſort appeared; nor that it was not ſhewn, in what manner the negociation had been again reſumed, after it had been totally dropped, and our miniſter was ordered to quit Madrid, which he actually complied with. It was ſaid, that either there was ſomething in this matter which could not bear the light, and that adminiſtration, in order to hide it from the public, and to give ſome colour to their conduct, were obliged to conceal ſome papers entirely, and to garble and mutilate thoſe which they produced, or elſe that they did not think the Houſe worthy of an anſwer.

To this it was replied, that all the offices had been ſearched, and ſuch papers as had been found in them, were now before the Houſe, and that they knew of no others; that many of the ſuppoſed tranſactions, if ſuch there were, muſt in courſe of time have taken place before ſeveral of the preſent gentlemen in office had filled their reſpective departments; that if any other matters had been tranſacted between the two courts, they were perhaps carried on verbally; or if otherwiſe, they could give no account of them; that they had a ſufficient number of papers before the Houſe, to enable them to judge of the conduct of adminiſtration in this negociation; whether they have done enough to ſatisfy our prudence and our honour? and whether they have laid the baſis of a ſolid and reputable agreement with Spain, or given up the rights and character of the crown to his Catholic Majeſty? In a word, that the ſingle queſtion is, whether they deſerve cenſure or approbation for what they have done?

The interference of France in this negociation, became alſo a ſubject of much diſcuſſion, and motions nearly ſimilar were made in both Houſes, for an addreſs to his Majeſty for information, whether that court had ſo interfered; and in caſe it had, for directions to lay before them, an account of all tranſactions between his Majeſty's miniſters and thoſe of the French King relative to it.

It was urged in ſupport of theſe motions, that there were many apparent reaſons for thinking, that the negociation had been only reſumed again through the mediation of the court of France, and that it was evident the declaration had been in a manner extorted by that influence, without any diſpoſition on the ſide of Spain, either to give the ſmalleſt ſatisfaction, or to make reſtitution. That the miniſter's denial of this tranſaction is not by any means ſufficient; the nation are not to take the word of any miniſter, let his credibility be ever ſo great, in a matter of ſuch importance. If there has been no ſuch tranſaction, the King will ſay ſo, and his word, which muſt be believed, will be pledged to the public for it; but if there has, it is fit they ſhould be made acquainted with it, that the authors of ſo pernicious a meaſure, tending to give a ſanction and efficacy of the moſt dangerous and fatal nature to the Family Compact, may be brought to a public and exemplary puniſhment.

Upon a total denial of the exiſtence of any letters or papers between the French court and ours, relative to the negociation, the queſtion was propoſed to the miniſter, whether France had not interpoſed as a *Mediator?* to which it was anſwered, that France had not been employed by England to act as a *Mediator*; that the word, interpoſed, was a word of an extenſive and indefinite ſignification, and ſhould not be replied to as a queſtion; that the papers they had required were before them, and it was a new doctrine, inſtead of papers, to aſk for verbal negociations; that an affair in which the general peace of Europe was involved, muſt naturally intereſt all the powers in it, and they would all neceſſarily interpoſe in ſome manner or other; and that it was manifeſt that there had been no diſhonourable interpoſition, from the terms of the declaration, which had given us all the ſatisfaction we had, from the firſt, deſired.

Several objections were made to theſe anſwers; and it was ſaid, that if the Houſe could obtain neither any information nor ſatisfaction, relative to verbal tranſactions, an end might be put to every ſpecies of enquiry, as the miniſter would have nothing more to do in order preclude it, than to ſay that the tranſaction, of however dangerous a complexion, had been merely verbal. Upon the queſtion being put, the motion was however rejected by a prodigious majority in both Houſes.

The convention was violently attacked by the oppoſition both within doors and without. It was ſaid to be a moſt daring act, to accept in the King's name of a declaration, by which the right of ſovereignty of the iſland is brought into diſpute; that the declaration, as it now ſtands, is a perpetual record

cord againſt us, and will juſtify Spain in the eyes of all Europe for taking up arms againſt us, whenever ſhe finds herſelf in a condition to do it with ſafety and effect; that the Spaniſh miniſters had formerly attempted to make this right a matter of diſcuſſion; but that the miniſters of that time had too tender a regard for the rights and honour of the nation, to admit its being in any manner made a matter of doubt.

Thus, it was ſaid, that the preſent convention was ſo contrived, as to be equally unſafe and diſgraceful; ſo that inſtead of having provided a reparation for former hoſtilities, or a ſecurity againſt future, it contained in itſelf the genuine ſeeds of hoſtility and war. That it is as diſhonourable to the crown itſelf, as to the nation; and that admitting the language, which it ſeems faſhionable now to hold, that the dignity of the former, and reparation to it, are the only objects of conſideration, it will be found as ſhamefully deficient in this reſpect as in any other, and that the honour of the crown has not been ſet by it upon a par with the honour of inferior kingdoms. In ſupport of this aſſertion, the conduct of France in the caſe of Mandrin was cited; in which that Monarch, for a ſmall violation of territorial right, in the purſuit of an outlawed ſmuggler and murderer, thought it neceſſary to ſend an Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the King of Sardinia, to apologize for it in the moſt ſolemn and public manner. A late and ſimilar inſtance was alſo quoted, in which we were ourſelves a principal party, when our fleet under Admiral Boſcawen, in the purſuit of our enemies, deſtroyed ſome French ſhips upon the coaſt of Portugal, upon which occaſion we ſent an Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the court of Liſbon, to make reparation in honour; Can it then be pretended that the preſent convention is a reparation in honour, equivalent to that made by France to Sardinia, or Great Britain to Portugal? or if it is not, that the honour and dignity of the crown have been provided for.

That we have been ſhamefully trifled with in the courſe of a protracted negociation, ſo that the affront is rendered doubly injurious by the delay; and after four months arming and negociating, and being put to an expence of three millions, we are to ſit down where we were, without any ſatisfaction for the injury, or the ſmalleſt recompence for the enormous expence. That upon this ſyſtem, it is in the power of any petty ſtate to ruin us, by offering repeated inſults, and putting us to immenſe expences in preparations; while we are in the ſingular ſituation of experiencing all the evil conſequences of a war, without a poſſibility of reaping any of its benefits, till our trade is entirely ruined, and our public funds, by deſigned and repeated ſhocks, are fallen a prey to the rapacity of foreigners, and to the deſigns of ſharpers and jobbers at home.

It was objected to the declaration, that the reſtitution in it is confined to Port Egmont, tho' Spain herſelf originally offered to cede Falkland's Iſland; and that as the violence ſhe committed was under pretence of title to the whole, the reſtitution ought therefore not to have been confined to a part only;

nor ſhould it have been accepted, in narrower or more ambiguous words than the claims of Spain, on which that act of violence was grounded, and than the offers of reſtitution which ſhe originally made. That it appears that the court of Madrid had diſavowed the act of hoſtility, as proceeding from particular inſtructions, but juſtified it under her general inſtructions to her governors; under the oath by them taken, and under the eſtabliſhed laws of America; that this general order has never been diſavowed or explained, and that no explanation or diſavowal of it has been demanded by our miniſters: and that this juſtification of an act of violence under general orders, eſtabliſhed laws, and oaths of office, is far more dangerous and injurious to this kingdom, than the particular enterprize which has been diſavowed, as it evidently ſuppoſes, that the governors of the Spaniſh American provinces, are not only authorized, but required, without any particular inſtructions, to raiſe great forces by ſea and land, and to invade our poſſeſſions in that part of the world, in the midſt of profound peace. That therefore, a power ſo unprecedented and alarming, under which the Spaniſh governor was juſtified by his court, rendered it the duty of our miniſters to inſiſt upon ſome cenſure or puniſhment upon him, as well to demonſtrate the ſincerity of the court of Madrid, and her deſire to preſerve peace, as to put ſome check upon the exerciſe of thoſe exorbitant powers ſaid to be given to her governors; yet though they were authorized to call for ſuch cenſure or puniſhment, not only by the acknowledged principles of the law of nations, but alſo by the expreſs proviſion of the 17th article of the treaty of Utrecht, their negligence, puſillanimity, or ignorance of the firſt principles of public law, have been ſo glaring, that they have been totally ſilent on ſo neceſſary an article of public reparation.

It was ſaid, that by taking no notice of the Manilla ranſom in this convention, all claim to it has been tacitly relinquiſhed; by which the captors have been indirectly robbed of their indiſputable property, which had been guarantied to them by the public faith of the kingdom at the laſt peace; and which was doubly due to our gallant ſailors and ſoldiers, becauſe their humanity was equal to their courage, and proved as ſerviceable to the inhabitants of Manilla, as it was honourable to their country: that this was no leſs an injuſtice to the conquerors, than to the common intereſts of mankind; which muſt ſuffer the moſt dreadful conſequences in future wars, from a recollection that there is no faith to be expected from the enemy, nor no hope of ſuch vigour, juſtice, or gratitude in government, as would exact it.

Many other objections were made, which either related to the convention, or to the conduct of the miniſters previous to it.—The having neglected to make timely repreſentations to the court of Spain;—the having neglected to make timely preparations;—the having totally omitted many parts in their original demand of reparation, eſſential to the honour of the crown and the rights of the people; particularly in having neglected to demand ſatisfaction for the affront offered to the Britiſh flag, by the detention and taking off the rudder of his Majeſty's ſhip;—that they had not, in any part of the negociation, aſſerted his Majeſty's right to Falkland's Iſlands, or even to Port Egmont; but had been ſo totally inattentive to that right, as to neglect laying in the claim thereto, in oppoſition to the claim of the Catholic King, which was aſſerted by the Spaniſh Ambaſſador in his declaration, and which extends to the whole of thoſe iſlands; and that no explanation of the principles of this excluſive claim of ſovereignty had been required, though there are good reaſons to believe, that theſe principles will equally extend to reſtrain the liberty and confine the extent of Britiſh navigation. The whole tranſaction was therefore deſcribed as a ſtanding monument of reproach, diſgrace, and diſhonour, which after an expence of ſome millions, ſettled no conteſt, aſſerted no right, exacted no reparation, and afforded no ſecurity.

On the other ſide it was ſaid, that the ſatisfaction given, was equal to what the nation had a right to expect, or the King to obtain; that our diſputes with Spain were on a point of honour, not a matter of right; that Spain having offered an affront to England in diſpoſſeſſing her of a fort and iſland in time of peace, the national ſatisfaction to be demanded was reſtoration of what had been taken, and diſavowal, on the part of the Spaniſh King, of the enterprize of his governor; and that both theſe points having been obtained, the honour and dignity of England have been fully ſupported and ſatisfied.

That the claim of title to Falkland's Iſlands has been a matter of diſpute, and never once allowed, from its being firſt ſet up; that the claims on either ſide are ſo equivocal and uncertain, as to afford room for endleſs diſcuſſion; while the queſtion of moral or legal right may be for ever unſettled; that the doctrines held at preſent by the Spaniards upon this ſubject are nothing novel; their language and temper were at all other times the ſame in regard to it; we accordingly find, that when the firſt intended expedition to thoſe iſlands had been planned under the auſpices of Lord Anſon, the court of Spain oppoſed the meaſure then, as they have done ſince, and our government thought proper to relinquiſh the deſign, and let the claim continue dormant.

That the firſt inſult had in reality been offered by our people, who had warned the Spaniards to depart from their habitations on an iſland which they conſidered as their own, and in which they regarded us as rude and violent intruders: That Spain has now given up the iſland, without inſiſting on her right, and what farther ſhould we expect from a war, ſuppoſing it ſucceſsful? And that nothing could be more humiliating on the one ſide, and more compleat in regard to ſatisfaction and the ſupport of dignity on the other, than the circumſtance of the Spaniſh King's being obliged, in the face of all Europe, to diſavow the act of his officer in the execution of his own orders.

That in the preſent complicated ſtate of intereſts, commerce, and intercourſe between the different ſtates of Europe, if they were to enter into punctilious niceties of honour upon every matter of diſpute or diſcuſſion that muſt continually ariſe between their reſpective ſubjects, the whole world would become a conſtant ſcene of devaſtation and ſlaughter. That our dignity being ſecured, our intereſt, above all nations, requires us to live at all times upon the moſt amicable terms with Spain; that we are connected by the cloſeſt ties of commerce, and the ſtrongeſt bands of inclination. That forcing a war in the preſent inſtance, would immediately have joined France to Spain in a common cauſe againſt us, which would neceſſarily cement that union between them, of which we are already ſo jealous; but that by the prudent conduct which has been obſerved, the ſlackneſs of the former in offering its aſſiſtance upon a caſe of ſuch emergency, may probably and naturally produce a coldneſs and diſlike between the two powers.

Feb. 13. An addreſs was accordingly moved for, to return thanks for the communication of the Spaniſh declaration;—to teſtify their ſatisfaction at the redreſs that had been obtained;—and to aſſure his Majeſty of their affectionate and zealous ſupport upon every occaſion.

It was objected to this addreſs, that it was to return thanks for the acceptance of an imperfect inſtrument, which had not yet, and might poſſibly never be ratified, and which had not been previouſly authorized by any full or ſpecial powers which had been produced by the Spaniſh ambaſſador; that it would be equally ridiculous and degrading to return thanks for an imaginary peace, while the reſult might ſhew us involved in a real war; and that it would be a direct inſult on the underſtanding of the people, to aſſure them of the reſtoration of tranquillity, whilſt the greateſt preparations for war were making, both by ſea and land, and the practice of preſſing continued (to the great detriment of their commerce) as in times of the moſt urgent neceſſity.

The gentleman who had moved for the Spaniſh papers, ſaid, that he thought, according to the eſtabliſhed courteſy of the Houſe, he would have been intitled to take the lead in any propoſition upon what they contained; but ſince that was not permitted, he moved for an amendment, by leaving out the latter part of the addreſs, which contained an approbation of the conduct of the miniſters, and retaining only the former part, which returns thanks for the communication of the papers; in order, he ſaid, that an examination of the facts which appeared in the correſpondence and declaration, might precede, as in reaſon it ought, any reſolution either of approbation or of cenſure. He then read to the Houſe a ſtring of reſolutions under thirteen heads, which were founded upon the facts that appeared in the papers, and took in moſt of the exceptions that had been made to the different parts of this tranſaction, all of which he intended to propoſe, if his motion for the amendment took place.

It was ſaid on the other ſide, that there was no doubt of Spain's ratifying the convention; that the putting the nation in a proper ſtate of defence, and the navy in a reſpectable ſituation, would have been in any caſe a neceſſary meaſure,

ſure, and it was ſtrange now to find fault with it, after ſo many complaints as had been made upon thoſe heads; that the addreſs was couched in very modeſt terms, and not a fulſome compliment to adminiſtration; and that it was particularly neceſſary, to ſhew Spain that we were ſatisfied, and that ſhe need be under no further apprehenſions of war. The queſtion being at length put upon the amendment, in a very full Houſe, it was rejected by a conſiderable majority, there being 271 for the original addreſs, againſt 157 who voted for the amendment.

The addreſs of the Lords was much fuller of approbation than that of the Commons, and was notwithſtanding carried through with a much greater proportional majority; it was however productive of a moſt nervous and argumentative proteſt, which was ſigned by nineteen Lords.

CHAP. VI.

Motion relative to the Middleſex election. Tranſactions at Shoreham; returning officer reprimanded; bill paſſed to prevent bribery and corruption in that borough. Bill brought in for an amendment of the Nullum tempus *act; debates upon it; the bill rejected at the third reading. Printers ſummoned, and do not attend; proclamation; are apprehended, and diſcharged. J. Miller apprehended by a meſſenger, who is taken into cuſtody and obliged to give bail. Debates and reſolutions upon the conduct of the city magiſtrates. Motion for their being heard by counſel, over-ruled. Recognizance eraſed. Lord Mayor, and Alderman Oliver, committed to the Tower. Special commiſſion appointed by ballot; reſult of their enquiry. Bill paſſed, for an embankment at Durham-yard. Eaſt India recruiting bill, rejected. King's ſpeech. Parliament breaks up.*

THE reſolution of the Houſe of Commons in the laſt ſeſſion, to adhere to the ſpirit of their former proceedings in the Middleſex election, and the reſolution of the Houſe of Peers not to intermeddle with that buſineſs, had left no rational hope of ſucceſs to the oppoſition, in their endeavours to prevent the caſe of Mr. Wilkes from being eſtabliſhed as a precedent. Nothing but ſome extraordinary change of diſpoſition in the Court could lay a foundation for ſuch hopes; and that change was not at all probable. They thought themſelves however obliged in honour to renew the diſcuſſion; which now began rather to be conſidered as an annual proteſt againſt the precedent, than a ſerious attempt for redreſs. They thought it neceſſary to give this aſſurance to the nation, that their ſentiments of the dangerous tendency of that meaſure remained the ſame. Upon this principle, a gentleman of the firſt rank as to family and fortune, and ſtill higher in the opinion of the public, from his acknowledged independence and probity, from the extent of his abilities, and his induſtry and knowledge in all kinds of public buſineſs, moved to bring in

Feb. 7th. in a bill to aſcertain the rights of the electors, in reſpect to the eligibility of perſons to ſerve in parliament.

The mover obſerved in ſupport of his propoſition, that in the debates on the Middleſex election, three principles ſeemed to have been ſtarted, which were ſubverſive of the conſtitution;—the firſt was, that the Houſe of Commons could by its own power make law;—the ſecond, that one determination of the Houſe, was ſuch law; — and, that incapacity was the conſequence of expulſion.—He obſerved that all theſe points were unconſtitutional, and againſt law; but as they were doctrines which had been in ſome degree eſtabliſhed, by the deciſion on that election, an act of the whole legiſlature was become neceſſary to put an end to them; that his motion had not the leaſt retroſpect to the deciſions themſelves, nor was it his intention to diſturb them, or alter what had been done in conſequence of them, but only to aſcertain the law of the land, with reſpect to thoſe points for the future.

The arguments, which fell in of courſe on both ſides, were nearly a recapitulation of thoſe which had before occurred, in the frequent diſcuſſions which this ſubject had already undergone. The particular objections made to the bill, were, that no ſuch principles as the two firſt, could poſſibly be ſuppoſed to reſult from the reſolutions in queſtion, without giving up all pretenſions to common ſenſe, as they were abſurd in the higheſt degree; that with reſpect to theſe, therefore, the bill was unneceſſary; and that with reſpect to the third, it was unneceſſary for another reaſon, which was, that the point had been legally determined already. The motion however cauſed conſiderable debates, and upon the diviſion 167 appeared againſt it, to 103 who were for it; the numbers would have been greater on both ſides, if ſeveral had not paired off by mutual agreement before the queſtion was put.

A remarkable ſcene of corruption was about this time brought to light, by the ſelect committee appointed to determine a conteſted election, for the borough of New Shoreham in the county of Suſſex. The matter of conteſt was, that the returning officer for that borough had returned a candidate with only 37 votes, in prejudice to another who had 87; of which he had queried 76, and made his return without examining the validity of the votes he had ſo queried.

It appeared from the defence made by the officer, that a majority of the freemen of that borough, had formed themſelves into a ſociety under the name of the Chriſtian Club; the apparent ends of which inſtitution were to promote acts of charity and benevolence, and to anſwer ſuch other purpoſes as were ſuitable to the import of its name. Under this ſanction of piety and religion, and the cover of occaſional acts of charity, they profaned that ſacred name, by making it a ſtale for carrying on the worſt purpoſes; of making a traffic of their oaths and conſciences, and ſetting their borough to ſale to the higheſt bidder; while the reſt of the freemen were deprived of every legal benefit from their votes.

The members of this ſociety were bound to ſecrecy and to each other, by oaths, writings, bonds with large penalties, and all the ties that could ſtrengthen their compact; and carried on this traffic by the means of a ſelect committee, who, under pretence of ſcruples of conſcience, never appeared or voted at any election themſelves; but, having notwithſtanding ſold the borough and received the ſtipulated price, they gave directions to the reſt how to vote, and by this complicated evaſion, the employers and their agents having fully ſatisfied their conſcience, ſhared the money as ſoon as the election was over without any farther ſcruple.

The returning officer had belonged to this ſociety, and, having taken ſome diſguſt to his aſſociates, had quitted their party. The majority of legal voters which he objected to, was, he ſaid, in part owing to his experimental knowledge of their corruption, and partly founded upon ſeveral improper acts, that had come within his knowledge as magiſtrate upon the late election, particularly an affidavit of a very conſiderable ſum of money which had been diſtributed among them. Upon theſe grounds, though they had the hardineſs to take the oath againſt bribery and corruption, he looked upon them as diſqualified; and having beſides taken the opinion of counſel, which, it ſeems, coincided with his own, he returned the candidate who had the ſmaller number of voters, as they were free from theſe objections.

Upon theſe principles, and his not acting intentionally wrong, the officer reſted his plea of juſtification for the illegality of his conduct. As the aſſumption of ſuch an act of power by a returning officer, upon whatever principle it was founded, would however have been a precedent of the moſt dangerous tendency, he was accordingly taken into cuſtody; but in conſideration of the circumſtances in his favour, and of his bringing ſo infamous a combination to light, he was diſcharged, after receiving a reprimand upon his knees from the ſpeaker in the preſence of the Houſe.

As this combination at Shoreham was of too flagrant a nature to be overlooked, and the ſelect committee had not powers to proceed any farther in it, they reported the whole matter to the Houſe, and moved, that they would make a farther inquiry into it; though this met with an oppoſition from ſome of thoſe, who, having no good wiſhes for the late act for regulating the trial of controverted elections, were glad of ſo early an opportunity to point out its inefficacy, and depreciate its merits; yet the general excellency of that law, notwithſtanding any of its preſent deficiencies, which every day's experience would give new opportunities of ſupplying, carried with it ſuch conviction as to be already well underſtood, and the motion for an inquiry was carried through without a diviſion.

The allegations, made by the returning officer, having been as fully proved, in the courſe of this inquiry, as the nature of the caſe would admit, and entirely to the ſatisfaction of the Houſe, a bill was at length brought in, to incapacitate 81 freemen of Shoreham, by name, from voting at elections of members to ſerve in parliament, and for the preventing bribery and corruption in that borough; and at the ſame time an addreſs was ordered, for the attorney-general to proſecute the five members of the Chriſtian Club who compoſed the committee which tranſacted the bargain as to the ſale of the borough at the laſt election.

The different tranſactions, however, conſequent of this ſubject, run through the whole ſeſſion, and it was not till the laſt day of it, that the bill received the royal aſſent. The members of the club were heard by counſel againſt it. Many doubts aroſe as to the mode of the puniſhment. It was propoſed to disfranchiſe the borough; this, however, was thought too dangerous a precedent; others thought that the culprits ſhould be left to the puniſhment of the law; but though there was a clear conviction of their guilt, it was a matter of ſuch a nature, as made the eſtabliſhment of legal evidence very difficult; and if they eſcaped without ſome ſignal mark of reprobation, it would be an encouragement to the moſt barefaced corruption, when the whole kingdom ſaw that it could be done with impunity.

It will be ſcarcely neceſſary to remind our readers, that the *Nullumtempus* bill, or the act for quieting the poſſeſſions of the ſubject againſt all pretences of concealment whatſoever, which was firſt brought into the Houſe in 1768, and paſſed in the following year, owed its riſe to a grant from the treaſury to Sir James Lowther, of a conſiderable eſtate and very extenſive royalties, which had been granted by king William to the Portland family, and had been in their poſſeſſion from that time. A clauſe had been inſerted in that act, by which the grantees or leſſees of the crown were allowed a year from its taking place, for the proſecution of their claims; and though that bill had been brought in and ſupported by the duke of Portland's friends, and his particular caſe had ſhewn the neceſſity and was the immediate origin of it, no oppoſition was made to the clauſe in queſtion. The general opinion indeed at that time ſeems to have been, that the matter in conteſt had been only thrown out to anſwer certain election purpoſes, which being now over, it would no more be thought of; eſpecially as the principle, upon which ſuch claims were founded, had been juſt condemned, in the moſt publick manner, by an united act of the whole legiſlature.

However plauſible theſe opinions were, the conſequence ſhewed they were ill-founded. A moſt expenſive ſuit was not only commenced againſt the duke of Portland, but the whole county of Cumberland was thrown into a ſtate of the greateſt terror and confuſion: 400 ejectments were ſerved in one day; and though a great many of the cauſes were afterwards for various reaſons withdrawn, it was notwithſtanding ſaid, ſome ſmall time before the matter was debated in the Houſe of Commons, that there were fifteen bills in equity, and 225 ſuits at common law, then open. Nor were theſe miſchiefs confined to thoſe whoſe titles to their lands were immediately derived from the Portland family; for as the royalties were very extenſive,

tenſive, and their ancient limits and juriſdiction undefined; no length of preſcription could afford ſecurity, nor goodneſs of title prevent the conſequences of a ruinous law-ſuit, and the neceſſity of being obliged to expoſe it to public diſcuſſion. In theſe circumſtances, ſingled out by that clauſe from the reſt of the nation, and expoſed as victims to ſatiate the laſt rage of exploded prerogative, ſupported beſides by the formidable influence of power, and the prevaling weight of overgrown riches, the terror was great, and almoſt univerſal, thro' all that part of the kingdom.

A motion was accordingly made, and a bill brought in, for the amendment of the *Nullum tempus* act, by leaving out the clauſe in queſtion. It was obſerved, in ſupport of the motion, that this clauſe had produced a very different effect from what parliament intended it ſhould have done; which had not meant, that new claims ſhould have been ſet up, and ſome hundreds diſturbed in their poſſeſſions, in conſequence of a law which had been paſſed for the general quiet of the ſubject: that, if the law was a good one, it ought to extend to all his Majeſty's ſubjects; and, if a bad one, it ought to have extended to none.

It was urged, in oppoſition to the bill, that the clauſe, which it was intended to repeal, had been inſerted, in conſequence of an agreement or compromiſe, which had been concluded between the miniſtry and the oppoſition at the time of paſſing the *Nullum tempus* law, in order that the act might ſtand entirely upon public ground, without any retroſpect to particular grants, and free from the imputation of private intereſt or partiality; and that if this agreement had not been entered into, that bill would have been thrown out; and that the preſent would therefore be a breach of that agreement.

That the operation of the clauſe in queſtion was to preſerve the right of a legal determination of Sir James Lowther's claim; that it therefore became the faith of parliament; in conſequence of that faith given, he had proſecuted his right; and that it would be an high breach of it, to have drawn him into a law-ſuit, and now paſs an act which ſhould at once determine his claim; that this bill would deſtroy all faith in acts of parliament.—That the law was the only title that every man had to his eſtate; and the means of defending that title was, and ought to be, the moſt ſacred object of parliament.—That this bill would be an interference of the legiſlature in ſtopping and determining a law-ſuit.—That there was no inſtance of parliament interfering to ſtop a law-ſuit *pendente lite*; that ſuch an interference, in ſuits before the courts of law, would render all property inſecure, totally overturn the juriſdiction of the courts, and end in the ſubverſion of the conſtitution.

It was ſaid, that the diſtreſſes of the county of Cumberland had been deſcribed in the moſt moving colours, in order to excite pity and indignation in thoſe who beheld the picture; that, without entering into the merits of the painting, it was ſufficient to be informed, that thoſe diſtreſſes, whatever they were, are now totally at an end, as Sir J. Lowther, from his own humanity, had ſtopped all proceedings,

ings, except thoſe againſt the duke of Portland, who it was hoped would not be deſcribed as an object of compaſſion; ſo that the cauſe was now finally reſted between the two principals, and between them only; and, if it was not ſuffered to be brought to a legal determination, it muſt be conſidered as the moſt outrageous act of violence, the moſt arbitrary and deſpotic, that ever has been tranſacted in this country.

It was ſaid on the other ſide, that no agreement or compromiſe, of the nature mentioned, had been entered into, and that accordingly the miniſtry had done every thing to fruſtrate or delay the *Nullum tempus* bill, till they found the concern was ſo general and alarming, that all oppoſition was fruitleſs; that indeed the duke of Portland and his friends, leſt the introduction of private and party diſputes ſhould prevent the ſucceſs of a bill ſo neceſſary and highly beneficial to the nation, did, for the preſent, moſt nobly wave the quiet and ſecurity he might have derived from it, to the higher conſideration of the public good; upon which account no oppoſition was made to the clauſe in queſtion, which was brought in by his adverſary's friends: that many, who had conſented to the bill upon its general ground, would have objected to that clauſe, if it had been ſeparately debated; — that ſuppoſing any converſation, or even declaration, upon the ſubject, could convey an idea of ſuch a compromiſe, it could neither mean nor be underſtood for more than a neutrality with reſpect to the bill then depending, and that the duke's intereſt ſhould lie dormant, and receive no advantage from it; but it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe that he was to be precluded from all future remedy, and that he was not to ſeek redreſs by every method in which he could hope to obtain it. That this doctrine, however, contained a ſtill greater abſurdity; which was, to ſuppoſe that any agreement of that nature could or ought to be in any degree binding upon parliament.

The charge of a breach of parliamentary faith was ſaid to be equally futile; parliament did not promiſe any thing, nor did it give any right; the matter of debate is only a ſaving clauſe, by which the powers of grantees are left open to future conſideration; and it is a new idea of parliamentary faith, repugnant to every idea of legiſlation, to ſuppoſe that, when parliament does not paſs an act, it thereby pledges itſelf never to paſs it: parliament had then an undoubted right to have taken away from the grantees thoſe powers which they took from the crown; but that matter being left for future conſideration, they have now preciſely the ſame right which they had then.

That the interpoſition of parliament, *pendente lite*, by (what has been laid ſo much ſtreſs upon) an *ex poſt facto* law, was as conſtant and uſual, as it was beneficial to the ſubject; that the precedents were numberleſs, and the ſtatute-books were full of them: and that the indemnity bill, which now lay before them, takes away the penalty from a common informer, which was veſted in him by law, and was to have been the reward of his vigilance in enforcing a compliance with an act of parliament,

ment, under the expreſs ſanction of that act. That when parliaments have interfered to protect the ſubject againſt oppreſſive grants, they have always done it, and ever muſt do it, *pendente lite:* till the grant is put in ſuit, no grievance can be ſaid to exiſt; the proſecutions under it are the very grievance which parliament interpoſes to redreſs. That the ſtatute of James I. is a precedent, that in principle, as well as fact, goes to every point of the preſent queſtion; it not only gave future quiet to the ſubject, but ſtopt every law-ſuit then depending.—And that this bill is not, as it has been repreſented, to give directions to a court of law to determine a particular cauſe; it is to prevent a legal title by ſixty years poſſeſſion from being canvaſſed on any other ground than that of law.

Such were a few of the arguments that were made uſe of in the courſe of the long debates that attended the different readings of this bill. Upon the firſt reading, it was carried through by a conſiderable majority, the numbers being, 152 to 123; upon the ſecond reading, the numbers were, 155 for, to 140 againſt, it; but upon the third reading it was rejected by nine voices, the numbers being 164, to 155 who ſupported the bill. It was much complained of upon this occaſion, that, in a matter of diſpute about private property, the whole weight and influence of government was, eſpecially upon the laſt reading, thrown into one of the ſcales; that a number of letters, which are well underſtood to amount to little leſs than commands, were wrote upon the occaſion by the noble lord, whoſe high office conſtitutes what is conſidered as the miniſter in this country; and it was farther ſaid, that, effectual as this method of proceeding might appear, it was not entirely depended upon, and that other means, not leſs liable to exception, were alſo made uſe of to inſure ſucceſs in this favourite point.

Feb. 27th.

Though this ſeſſion had already been uncommonly fruitful, either in the production of events, or the furniſhing ſubjects for diſcuſſion of the moſt intereſting nature; it had however ſtill in reſerve a matter which excited the public attention, and was attended with more extraordinary circumſtances than any other which had taken place for ſome years. This was the affair of the printers; which, though a matter in its firſt outſet that carried nothing new or extraordinary in its appearance, was capable in its conſequences of calling the privileges of the Houſe of Commons into queſtion, and of committing the legal right, upon which thoſe privileges were founded, to a public diſcuſſion; which has not yet been ſatisfactorily decided; whilſt it alſo was productive of the new and extraordinary ſpectacle, of the lord-mayor of the city of London, and another of its principal magiſtrates, being committed priſoners to the Tower.

We have before had occaſion to obſerve, that a licentiouſneſs, hitherto unknown, had for ſome time prevailed in many of the periodical publications. This was carried to ſuch a pitch, particularly by the political eſſayiſts, as well by thoſe in favour of adminiſtration as by thoſe againſt it, that no rank, no rectitude of public conduct, nor excellency of private character, were preſervatives againſt the moſt groſs, the moſt ſhameful, and the moſt ſcandalous abuſe. Nor was this done with the uſual cautions, of drawing characters, and leaving it to the ſagacity of the reader to trace out the reſemblance; or of inſerting blanks, or initial letters only, for names. The ill-judged violence, and conſequent fruitleſsneſs, of ſome late proſecutions, had emboldened the printers to the higheſt degree; for they ſaw that juries ſeemed ſo much alarmed at what they thought abuſes of power, and the appearances of chicane and cunning, which were repreſented to them as intended either to force or trepan them out of their ancient and legal rights and authority, that they now ſuſpected ſome circumvention, ſubtilty, or dangerous deſign, to lie hid in every proſecution of this nature; and ſeemed therefore determined, if they erred, to do it upon what they conſidered as the right ſide, that which was in favour of their own rights and the liberty of the ſubject.

Every fact, every charge, however falſe or groundleſs, and every name, however reſpectable, were accordingly written and printed at full length. Diſtinction of character ſeemed at an end; and that powerful incentive to all public and private virtue, of eſtabliſhing a fair fame, and of gaining popular applauſe, which to noble minds is the higheſt of all rewards, ſeemed now to be totally cut off, and no longer to be hoped for. Both parties were ſenſibly galled, and felt the reproach and cenſure to the quick; and each charged the other with encouraging it.

While an evil, ſo deſtructive to all virtue, was thus either overlooked or encouraged, a matter of much leſs importance, and of a very doubtful nature as to the good or ill of its conſequences, was eagerly and violently entered into, for the ſupport and exertion of an authority, which, however neceſſary in particular caſes, it might perhaps be equally the intereſt of the repreſentative and repreſented to continue in its preſent undefined ſtate; without expoſing it wantonly, either to a ſtrict inquiry into it's foundation, or a cloſe diſcuſſion of its utility.

In the latitude now taken, the publiſhers of news-papers had for ſome time inſerted certain performances, as ſpeeches of the members of parliament, which in the Houſe had been denied, ſome of them in the whole, all of them in many eſſential parts, to be genuine; but if they had been the trueſt repreſentation of the ſentiments and expreſſions of the ſpeakers, ſuch publication was yet contrary to a ſtanding order of the Houſe of Commons. A complaint on theſe grounds was laid againſt two of them by one of the members, and a motion carried upon a diviſion for proceeding againſt them. The printers were accordingly ordered to attend, which they did not comply with; other notices were ſerved, and different queſtions aroſe upon the mode of ſerving them; the meſſenger had not ſeen the printers, and left the order for their attendance with their ſervants: at length a final order was iſſued, and the leaving it at their houſes was to be deemed a ſufficient notice.

The whole of this meaſure had

been ſtrongly oppoſed, as well upon its introduction, as upon the queſtions that aroſe in the different ſtates of its progreſs: though the abuſe of the preſs was acknowleged, it was ſaid, that this was an improper time, in the preſent temper and diſpoſition of the people, to commit the queſtion of privilege to an unneceſſary diſcuſſion, and to adminiſter new opportunities for a popular oppoſition to the branches of legiſlature, as well as to executive government; that proſecutions of this nature, inſtead of putting an end to the practice would increaſe it, as they would promote the ſale of the libels, which was known to be the caſe in ſome recent inſtances; that the miniſterial writers were publicly encouraged to the moſt flagrant abuſes of the preſs; and that while this was done in one inſtance, whereby ſome of the moſt reſpectable characters in the kingdom were mangled, without regard to ſhame or to truth, it was in vain to curb it in other caſes, or to ſay to licentiouſneſs, So far ſhalt thou go, but no further: and that though miſrepreſentations of any member were undoubtedly infamous, they ought to be legally puniſhed by the perſon injured, and not by the authority of the Houſe, which, however well ſupported by precedent, not being conducted by the ordinary forms of legal proceeding, had generally an odious and oppreſſive appearance.

On the other hand, the enormity of the abuſe was inſiſted on; that it was prejudicial to the intereſt of gentlemen in their boroughs; that it had never been practiced before during the ſitting of parliament, and when done in the intervals, had been always conducted with decency; and that it was now become abſolutely neceſſary, either to puniſh the offenders ſeverely, or to reverſe the ſtanding order, which had not only been unobeyed, but violently and outrageouſly inſulted.

The final order to the printers, having been attended with as little ſucceſs as the former notices had been, a motion was made that they ſhould be taken into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, for contempt of the orders of the Houſe.—This was oppoſed, as perſevering in a meaſure originally bad, and which would grow continually worſe by the conduct that was purſued; and that it was highly impolitic to provoke the people by a needleſs diſplay of authority, at a time when they were already too much heated and alarmed, and watched every exerciſe of power with the utmoſt jealouſy and ſuſpicion, eſpecially in the Houſe of Commons, which ſince the buſineſs of the Middleſex election, the people were but too apt to conſider rather as an inſtrument of the court than the repreſentative of the people.—To this it was anſwered, that notwithſtanding the unjuſt and groundleſs ſuſpicions of the vulgar, the dignity of the Houſe muſt be ſupported; and that as the order had been made, it muſt now vindicate its own conduct, by enforceing obedience to it. The queſtion being put, was carried, as every other had been upon this ſubject, by a prodigious majority.

The Serjeant at Arms not having been able to meet with the delinquents, and having been beſides laughed at by their ſervants, made his report accordingly to the Houſe;

upon which it was reſolved to addreſs for a royal proclamation againſt them, together with a reward for their apprehenſion; which being done, the proclamation was accordingly iſſued in the Gazette, and a reward of fifty pounds a-piece offered for taking the delinquents.

March 9th.

As if the original affair had not been capable of affording ſufficient trouble, the gentleman who introduced it, had now the fortune to find out ſix other printers, who were equally culpable with the two firſt, and accordingly moved to proceed againſt them. This motion was oppoſed with great earneſtneſs: It was recommended to conſideration, that they had already attempted to puniſh two, who had eluded their vigilance, and would probably gain a victory over the Houſe; that the honour and dignity of parliament ſhould never be committed on ſo ſlight a ground as that of a general order; that as the members for whom the printed ſpeeches had been made, had not made any particular complaint of the injuries done them, the Houſe in general had no buſineſs to take it up; and that the different publiſhers of news-papers throughout England, who were a numerous body, were all under the ſame predicament with thoſe complained of, and if there was a general perſecution raiſed againſt them, the whole time of the Houſe would be taken up, and its attention diverted from all matters of moment, to a ridiculous conteſt with a ſet of printers.

Some gentlemen however did not reſt their oppoſition on the points of decorum and prudence; but went ſo far as to deny the authority of the Houſe in this reſpect, and ſaid that it was an uſurpation aſſumed in bad times, in the year 1641; that while their privileges and authority were uſed in defence of the rights of the people, againſt the violence of the prerogative, all men willingly joined in ſupporting them, and even their uſurpations were conſidered as freſh ſecurities to their independence; but now that they ſaw their own weapons converted to inſtruments of tyranny and oppreſſion againſt themſelves, they would oppoſe them with all their might, and however they may fail in the firſt efforts, would finally prevail, and aſſuredly bring things back to their firſt principles. They alſo ſaid, that the practice of letting the conſtituents know the parliamentary proceedings of their repreſentatives, was founded upon the trueſt principles of the conſtitution; and that even the publiſhing of ſuppoſed ſpeeches, was not a novel practice, and, if precedent was a juſtification, could be traced to no leſs an authority than Lord Clarendon.

Long preſcription, and eſtabliſhed uſage, the principal foundations of the whole common law, were thought ſufficiently concluſive, as to the powers aſſumed by the Houſe; and the neceſſity of ſupporting its dignity and authority, to be equally ſo, in regard to the propriety of their exerciſe of them in the preſent inſtance. The queſtion with reſpect to the firſt printer upon the liſt, was accordingly carried by a great majority; upon which thoſe gentlemen who were averſe to the whole of theſe proceedings, finding themſelves unable to reſtrain the preſent ferment, and being uncertain to what pitch it might be carried, unwilling, as they ſaid, on one hand to decide againſt the powers of the Houſe, or on the other to abuſe them by an unſeaſonable and injudicious exertion, they with great dexterity availed themſelves of their knowledge in the parliamentary forms and rules, to procure that delay, which, they imagined, might give it time to ſubſide. They accordingly, by motions for adjournment, and amendments to the different queſtions, protracted the debates to paſt four o'clock in the morning, during which the Houſe had divided between twenty and thirty times, a circumſtance perhaps hitherto unknown. The numbers run upon theſe diviſions, from 143 to 70, on the ſide of the majority, and from 55 to 10, on that of the minority: the reſult however was, that the ſix printers were finally ordered to attend the Houſe.

Of theſe printers, ſome were reprimanded, one was in the cuſtody of the Lords for a ſimilar miſdemeanor, and one did not attend, who was ordered to be taken into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms for contempt.

A few days after, Wheble, one of the two printers mentioned in the proclamation, was apprehended and carried before Alderman Wilkes at Guildhall, and was by him diſcharged, and bound over in a recognizance to proſecute the captor for an aſſault and falſe impriſonment, who was alſo obliged to give bail for his appearance at the next ſeſſions to anſwer for the offence. At the ſame time, the Alderman wrote a letter to the Earl of Halifax, who was then Secretary of State, to acquaint him with the tranſaction and the motives of his conduct, which were, the illegality of apprehending Wheble in conſequence of the proclamation, without any crime having been proved or charged againſt him, which, he ſaid, was a direct violation of his rights as an Engliſhman, as well as of the chartered privileges of a citizen of London.

Thompſon, the other of theſe printers, was apprehended in the ſame manner, and diſcharged by Alderman Oliver. The circumſtances in both caſes were exactly the ſame; the perſons who apprehended them were of their own buſineſs, and probably acted under their direction; they both avowed the rewards to be the motives of their conduct, and obtained certificates from the magiſtrates to entitle them to receive the money at the Treaſury; which, however, it was thought proper not to pay.

March 15th.

The printer of the London Evening Poſt, who had not obeyed the laſt order, was apprehended in his own houſe, by a Meſſenger of the Houſe of Commons; whereupon he ſent immediately for a conſtable, and the Lord Mayor being ill of the gout, they were carried before him to the Manſion-houſe, where the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver then were. The Deputy Serjeant at Arms alſo attended, and demanded in the name of the Speaker, that both the Meſſenger and the printer ſhould be delivered up to him; this was refuſed by the Lord Mayor, who aſked for what crime, and upon what authority the Meſſenger had arreſted the printer? who anſwered, that he had done it by warrant from the ſpeaker; it was then aſked, if it had been backed by a city magiſtrate? which being anſwered in the negative, the warrant was demanded, and after much altercation produced; and its invalidity being argued by the printer's counſel, the three magiſtrates preſent diſcharged him from confinement. His complaint for an aſſault and falſe impriſonment being then heard, and the facts proved and admitted, the meſſenger was aſked for bail, which the ſerjeant having refuſed to comply with, a warrant for his commitment to priſon was made out and ſigned by the Lord Mayor and the two Aldermen: as ſoon as it was executed, the ſerjeant then conſented to the giving of bail, which was admitted.

The account of this tranſaction excited great indignation. It was ſaid to be a matter that ſtruck at the very exiſtence of the Houſe of Commons; and that if the power of taking up perſons by the ſpeaker's warrant was taken away, it would be impoſſible ever to get witneſſes, or others, to attend on their ſummons; that therefore it ought to be immediately proceeded into; and that no buſineſs, however important, ſhould interrupt it: and it was moved, that the Lord Mayor ſhould be ordered to attend in his place the next day. Moſt of the gentlemen in the minority joined in aſſerting the privileges of the Houſe; but obſerved that theſe privileges were always odious when turned againſt the people; that theſe were not proper times to engage the honour of the Houſe in a diſpute with the city of London; that it required no oracle to foreſhew the conſequences which muſt naturally attend the ſilly ridiculous meaſure which has involved them in the preſent dilemma; which could only ſerve to irritate the people, without the poſſibility of a ſingle good effect: but that they were to look to the Middleſex election, for the true ſource of that odium in which they were held by the people, and that general diſpoſition to oppoſe their proceedings, and diſpute their authority, which declared itſelf upon every occaſion.

The queſtion for the Lord Mayor's attendance, notwithſtanding his illneſs, was carried by a great majority; it was propoſed that the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver ſhould be ordered to attend at the ſame time; but it was not admitted. The Lord Mayor juſtified his conduct upon his oath of office, by which he was obliged to preſerve inviolate the franchiſes of the city; by the city charters, which exempt them from any law proceſs being ſerved but by their own officers, and by the confirmation of thoſe charters, which were recognized by an act of parliament; that he was compelled by all theſe ties, as chief magiſtrate, to act the part which he had done, and deſired to be heard by counſel, in reſpect to the charter and act of parliament; not ſo much on his own account, as on that of the city of London, of whoſe rights he was now the guardian.

It was accordingly moved, that as the Lord Mayor had pleaded that what he did was in conſequence of his oath, and the city charters, he might be admitted to be heard by counſel. It was ſaid in ſupport of this motion, that as the Lord Mayor did not deny the privilege of the Houſe, but only claimed a particular exemption from that privilege, under the ſanction of charters and an act of Parliament, it was properly a queſtion to be debated by lawyers; that if the city really had this exemption, it was a direct anſwer to the accuſation; and that an act of the whole legiſlature muſt undoubtedly lay aſide any privilege of the Houſe. The queſtion was, however, over-ruled by the uſual majority, upon the principle that council was never allowed to be heard againſt the privileges of the Houſe, and that nothing could be argued upon this occaſion, but an exemption of the city, which would be ſtriking directly at the root of their authority.

It was then moved, that the Lord Mayor's clerk ſhould attend with the book of minutes. To this it was oppoſed, that ſuch a meaſure would be prejudging the queſtion againſt the Lord Mayor, and declaring that the Houſe had acted right, while the matter was yet in iſſue; that in caſes of breach of the peace, there was no privilege; and that if the Mayor had, acted right, and the city had the exemption in queſtion, the ſeizing of Millar muſt be conſtrued a breach of the peace, and the meſſenger could have no claim to privilege. They ſtrongly urged that the expunging a legal proceeding by the ſole authority of the Houſe, was totally to abrogate every idea of liberty, and to deprive the ſubject of the benefit of the trial of his cauſe by the law of the land. They ſaid, that if the privilege in queſtion was legal, the courts were bound to take notice of it; if illegal, it ought not to be ſupported in the courts, nor in the houſe.

To theſe arguments it was anſwered, that the honour of the Houſe was concerned in the higheſt degree in the vindication of their own act; that having ordered their meſſenger to apprehend Millar, he could not be guilty of an aſſault in the execution of his office; and that it was moſt diſgraceful to the Houſe to ſuffer their ſervant, who had equal protection with any member, or even with the ſpeaker, to remain a moment in confinement, or to meet with the ſmalleſt obſtruction in the execution, or vexation in conſequence, of any act of his office. This queſtion was carried as the reſt had been.

Another motion was made upon the ſubject of the Lord Mayor's being heard by counſel, and many reaſons were ſtrongly urged againſt the refuſal; particularly the evident injuſtice that appeared upon the face of it, and its being contrary to the practice of all the courts of juſtice, where it was allowed even in caſes of high treaſon. On the other hand, the refuſal was ſupported by the cuſtom of parliament, which was however originally founded upon a precedent brought from the arbitrary reign of Henry VIII. but this was ſufficient to over-rule the motion. The majority of the houſe, although they refuſed counſel, did not ſeem perfectly to acquieſce in their own meaſure; for it was immediately propoſed and carried on the ſide of adminiſtration, that the Ld. Mayor ſhould be heard by counſel, ſo as they do not affect or controvert the privilege of the Houſe; this excited the greateſt indignation on the ſide of the minority, and was exclaimed againſt as a barefaced mockery; that it would be impoſſible to plead the Lord Mayor's caſe, without, in ſome degree, controverting the privilege of the Houſe; and that it was as groſs an inſult upon him, as it was a ridicule upon juſtice and every thing ſerious, to tell him he might employ counſel in every caſe he pleaſed, except the only one, in which he wanted them. What had they to fear from hearing counſel on the point of privilege? Were they ſo much afraid that the matter would not bear diſcuſſion, that they would not ſuffer it to be argued, though themſelves were to be the ſole judges.

The clerk having attended with the minute-book of recognizances belonging to the Lord Mayor's court, was ordered up to the table; and a motion having been made and carried for the purpoſe, he was obliged, being in the cuſtody of the Houſe, to eraſe the recognizance of Whittam, the meſſenger, out of the book; after which, a reſolution was paſſed, that there ſhould be no further proceedings at law in that caſe.

Moſt of the gentlemen in oppoſition had quitted the houſe during this tranſaction, declaring that they would not be witneſſes to ſuch an unprecedented act of violence; that it was aſſuming and exerciſing a power of the moſt dangerous nature, with which the conſtitution had not entruſted any part of the legiſlature; and that the effacing of a record, ſtopping the courſe of juſtice, and ſuſpending the law of the land, were among the heavieſt charges that could be brought againſt the moſt arbitrary deſpot.

The Lord Mayor, whoſe illneſs had for ſome days retarded this affair, having at length attended in his place, produced the charter, and copies of the oaths adminiſtered to the city magiſtrates; after which he ſaid, that it was evident he could not have acted otherwiſe than he did, without having violated his oath and his duty; that he had acted in defence of the laws of his country, which were manifeſtly invaded; and that he ſhould always glory in having done ſo, let the conſequences be as they would.

It was then ſaid, that the privileges and practice of parliament had at all times been invariably the ſame; that the only queſtion now was, an exemption claimed by the city of London, through a charter derived from the crown; that the crown could convey no powers through that charter, which were not inherent in itſelf; and that it had no power over the privileges of that Houſe. That their privileges were a check upon the other branches of the legiſlature; that conſequently, their cauſe was the cauſe of liberty, and of the people at large; and if the powers of the Commons were weakened, the ſecurity to liberty would be equally ſo. It was therefore moved, that the diſcharging J. Miller from the cuſtody of the meſſenger, was a breach of privilege.

To this the minority objected. Lamenting the condition into which the Houſe was brought, by their liſtening to every inſidious motion, or every trifling cauſe, purpoſely deſigned to make them inſtruments of the paſſions of the court, and to render them odious, by continual conteſts with the people. That the buſineſs which was taken up by the Houſe with ſo much levity and wantonneſs, would be productive to them of the moſt ſerious conſequences. That many of the majority ſeemed ſenſible of the imprudence of the firſt complaint; yet when it was in their power to retract decently, they choſe to renew the attack, and to bring ſix printers before the Houſe, when one had proved too many for them. That the deſign of the court to commit the H. of C. and the city of London in a conteſt, was but too obvious. That having given into this ſnare, every ſtep they advanced, their ſituation grew worſe. Their paſſions were inflamed by oppoſition; but that they ſhewed at leaſt as much weakneſs as violence in their anger. That they would infallibly loſe that privilege they contended for with ſo much imprudence; a privilege which, whilſt it is exerted with a conſtitutional ſpirit, and for wiſe purpoſes, might be neceſſary; but when once grown odious will be loſt, and when once loſt cannot be recovered.

They ſaid, that the whole proceeding againſt the Lord Mayor had been vitiated from the beginning, by refuſing to hear counſel; that the matter could not therefore be decided in its preſent ſtate; and the previous queſtion was moved, to give the Houſe time to reviſe their proceedings. This was, however, rejected by a majority of 182, the numbers being only 90 for the previous queſtion, to 272 that were againſt it. The firſt reſolution, together with the two following, were then paſſed,—that it was a breach of privilege to apprehend the meſſenger of the houſe executing his warrant, under pretence of an aſſault; and that it was a breach of privilege to hold the meſſenger to bail for ſuch pretended aſſault.

It was then propoſed to proceed againſt Mr. Oliver, who was alſo a member, and had been refuſed counſel as well as the Lord Mayor: it was objected, that it was then near one o'clock in the morning, and that no court of judicature in the world would proceed on a new trial at that hour; a motion was therefore made to adjourn; this was rejected by a great majority, and Mr. Oliver being aſked what he had to ſay in his defence, anſwered, that he owned and gloried in the fact laid to his charge; that he knew no juſtification could avert the puniſhment that was intended for him; he was conſcious of having done his duty, and was indifferent as to the conſequences; and, as he thought it in vain to appeal to juſtice, ſo he defied the threats of power.

It was then moved that he ſhould be ſent to the Tower; great heats aroſe upon this queſtion; the ſevereſt cenſures, not without threats, were thrown out; above thirty gentlemen quitted the houſe in a body, with declarations of the utmoſt aſperity. Some of thoſe who cultivated an intereſt in the city, declared, that without regard to the preſent reſolutions, they would now, in the ſame ſituation, act the part that Mr. Oliver did, and therefore they ſhould all be ſent to the Tower together. Several attempts were made from the other ſide, to bring Mr. Oliver to a ſubmiſſion, or at leaſt an acknowledgment of error, thereby to give an opportunity of mitigating the puniſhment;

ment; but he continued inflexible, declaring that he had acted from law and principle, and therefore would never ſubmit to an imputation of guilt. The queſtion for his being ſent to the Tower was at length put, and carried by 170 to 38, moſt of the minority having before quitted the Houſe.

The city of London had taken a moſt active and ſanguine part in favour of its magiſtrates during theſe whole tranſactions. A court of common council had been held by a Locum Tenens at Guildhall, by which public thanks in writing were preſented to the Lord Mayor and the two Aldermen, for having ſupported the privileges and franchiſes of the city, and defended our excellent conſtitution. A committee of four aldermen and eight commoners was alſo appointed, to aſſiſt them in making their defence, with inſtructions to employ ſuch counſel as they ſhould think proper upon this important occaſion, and powers to draw upon the chamber of London for money. The crowds which attended the magiſtrates, upon the different occaſions of their going and returning from the Houſe of Commons, were amazingly great; the ſtreets from the Manſion-houſe to Weſtminſter re-echoed with ſhouts: nothing could be more flattering to minds eager for popularity, than the acclamations of applauſe and gratitude which they received upon theſe occaſions; they were conſidered as ſacrifices to public liberty, and the Lord Mayor was called the people's friend, the guardian of the city's rights, and of the liberties of the nation.

March 27. Two days after the commitment of Mr. Oliver to the Tower, the Ld. Mayor with his committee, attended at the Houſe of Commons to receive his ſentence; the crowd was prodigious, and great irregularities were committed; ſeveral gentlemen were inſulted in the groſſeſt manner, and ſome in very high office narrowly eſcaped with their lives: the ſheriffs, though attended by the Weſtminſter juſtices, and an army of conſtables, were inſufficient to preſerve order; and a knowledge that the guards, both horſe and foot, had been previouſly prepared, and were ready to act if called upon, had but little effect. It is ſaid, that ſome violent ſpirits propoſed that deſperate and fatal reſource of calling in the military; but providentially a happier temper prevailed in general. At length a number of the moſt popular gentlemen came out, and interfered perſonally in the crowd, and having taken great pains to remonſtrate with the people upon the impropriety and danger of their conduct, and adjured them by every thing that was dear and ſacred to them, to diſperſe and retire to their reſpective homes, they ſucceeded ſo far, as to perſuade them to retire to a greater diſtance from the avenues of the Houſe, and to make no further diſturbance.

The confuſion and diſorder was however ſo great, that it was evening before the Houſe could proceed to buſineſs; the order of the day, with reſpect to the Ld. Mayor, being then called for, moſt of the principal gentlemen in the oppoſition declared, that as he was not permitted to be heard by counſel, they conſidered it as a prohibition of juſtice; that for the ſame reaſon, they could not be ſufficiently informed of the ſtrength of the plea, and therefore they would not ſtay to give judgment on it; and they accordingly quitted the Houſe. The chief magiſtrate ſaid, that he looked upon his caſe as already pre-judged, and would therefore add nothing to what he had before urged in his defence.

It was then ſaid, that though his crimes were of a higher nature than thoſe of Mr. Oliver, yet in conſideration of his ill ſtate of health, it ſhould only be moved to take him into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. This intended favour was utterly diſclaimed by the Lord Mayor, who ſaid, he wiſhed for none; and that whatever ſtate his health might be in, he gloried in undergoing the ſame fate with his friend. The motion was accordingly amended, and the queſtion for his commitment to the Tower, carried by 202 againſt 39; the populace took his horſes from the coach, and drew it to Temple-bar, though it was then midnight; and having conceived ſome ſuſpicion of the deputy Serjeant at Arms who attended him, when they got there they ſhut the gates, and informed his Lordſhip that his company had been drawn to the utmoſt extent of their boundaries, and that they muſt now immediately get out: the chief magiſtrate comprehended the full extent of the danger they were in, and pledged his honour that the gentlemen with him were his particular friends, who were to accompany him home; upon which they proceeded to the Manſion-houſe with loud huzzas.

The miniſtry had been frequently attacked for directing the whole weight of this proſecution againſt two only of the magiſtrates, while Mr. Wilkes, who was equally concerned with them, and had led the way in oppoſing the effects of the proclamation, was allowed to triumph in his contumacy. They were repeatedly aſked, whether they conſidered him as above or below the law; whether it was fear or contempt that procured an impunity to him, in a cauſe for which others were perſecuted with ſuch unremitted violence.

It ſeemed indeed that they were very cautious of involving themſelves with that gentleman. He had been ordered to attend; upon which he wrote a letter, directed to the Speaker, that no notice had been taken in the order of his being a member, nor that his attendance had not been deſired in his place, both of which were indiſpenſibly neceſſary; that he now, in the name of his conſtituents, demanded his ſeat in parliament, when he would give a full detail of his conduct in this tranſaction, which would conſequently amount to a compleat juſtification of it. This letter was offered to the Speaker in the Houſe, by a member; but upon an idea of informality, after occaſioning a long debate, it was neither received, nor admitted to be read. Other orders were iſſued for his attendance, of which he took no notice; and at length, a few days before the receſs at Eaſter, he was ordered to attend on the 8th of April: at the ſame time knowing that he would not attend, and not knowing how to puniſh his contumacy, they had got into a great difficulty. No expedient occurred for freeing themſelves from it, except one, that was more neceſſary than honourable.

The

The Houſe adjourned itſelf to the ninth, and thus paſſed over the day appointed for Wilkes to attend.

Theſe proceedings in the Houſe, gave nearly as little ſatisfaction to thoſe who took a lead in them as to thoſe by whom they were oppoſed. It was ſaid that the Houſe had been drawn to ſhew a diſpoſition to the uſe of the ſtrongeſt meaſures in ſupport of their privileges; but that all their exertion had tended only to lower the opinion of their power in the eſtimation of the world. Their commands were not followed by obedience; their menaces were not accompanied by terror; their puniſhments, by being marks of honour with the people, were converted into rewards. They had indeed committed their members to the Tower; but this extending no further, ſeemed to confine their power to their own walls; ſome had been bold enough to aſſert, that legally it ought to go no further; that they themſelves had ſeemed to admit the ſame thing in practice, ſince they ſuffered themſelves to be inſulted by every one abroad with perfect impunity.

This ſtate was admitted upon both ſides. The oppoſition argued from thence, that they ought to deſiſt as ſoon as poſſible from the courſe of meaſures, which had brought them into this diſgraceful ſituation. The miniſtry, from the ſame facts drew a different concluſion. They inſiſted, that they ought to purſue the courſe they had begun, until they had obtained a complete obedience to their orders, and a ſubmiſſive acknowledgement of their undoubted privileges. This latter opinion prevailed. A ſpecial commiſſion was appointed by ballot (a meaſure which had not been taken for a long time on any occaſion) in order to the aſſertion and ſupport of their dignity. Great expectations were formed of a committee, thus ſolemnly choſen for the deciſion of ſuch important points, ſo very ſtrongly controverted. The committee ſat regularly for a long time. At length when they came to make that report, on which the public attention was ſo earneſtly fixed, it amounted (after an hiſtorical deduction from their Journals, of the inſtances in which the Houſe had exerted the privilege of apprehenſion and impriſonment) to no more than a recommendation to the Houſe, that J. Miller ſhould be taken into cuſtody. Nothing was done in conſequence of this advice of the committee. The oppoſition threw out ſeveral bitter ſarcaſms on this miſerable reſult of all the pretended vigour of the miniſtry; and thus ended this long-agitated, and vexatious buſineſs.

The impriſonment of its magiſtrates, was not the only inſtance in which the preſent year ſeemed to bear an aſpect peculiarly unfavourable to the metropolis. The bill for the embankment at Durham-yard, was another matter which excited much complaint, and was repreſented by the citizens, as a violent invaſion of their antient rights of conſervancy, and an uſurpation of the property which they claimed in the ſoil or bed of the river.

Though this was a matter of a private nature, it was dexterouſly brought in upon public ground, as an improvement that would be of the greateſt utility in reſpect to the navigation of that part of the Thames. Beſides the evident advantages of ſo plauſible a pretext, the introducing it as a public concern, precluded the opinion of the Judges, which would have been otherwiſe called for as to the legality of title, in a queſtion that affected private property. The bill was ſtrongly ſupported, and was carried with eaſe through both Houſes, though the city of London perſevered in oppoſing it through every ſtate of its progreſs. It was however productive of a proteſt in the Houſe of Lords, and of a petition from the city, to prevent its receiving the royal aſſent, in which, among many ſtrong expreſſions, and complaints of the violence and injuſtice of the tranſaction, it is declared to be without a precedent in the annals of this kingdom; and that the petitioners are at leaſt as anxious upon his Majeſty's account as their own, that his reign ſhould not be diſhonoured by an act of power, enormous in the preſent inſtance, and beyond imagination fatal in its example. It was alſo ranked among the principal grievances, that were complained of in the remonſtrance that was preſented (ſome time after the prorogation) for the diſſolution of the parliament.

The bill brought in this ſeſſion, for the more effectually enabling the Eaſt India Company, to raiſe and ſupport a military force for the defence and protection of their ſettlements, was a ſubject of conſiderable diſcuſſion, and ſeemed very near being carried into effect. It was propoſed that a regiment or body of 2000 men ſhould be raiſed, the officers to be appointed by the King, but paid by the Company; that this body ſhould be compoſed of 600 German Proteſtants, 700 Iriſh Catholics, and 700 Engliſh; that they were to be ſubject to the military laws during their continuance in England; that 1400 of them ſhould be ſent annually to the Eaſt Indies; and that the Company's officers ſhould have liberty to recruit with beat of drum, in the manner practiſed by the regular forces.

The principal objections to this bill were, its being unconſtitutional to keep an armed power in the kingdom that was independent of parliament in reſpect to its pay; that the introducing of foreign forces was contrary to the act of ſettlement; the danger of eſtabliſhing ſuch a precedent; that ſuch mercenaries having no natural intereſt in the country, were always at the beck of power ready for any ſervice, and though the number was at firſt inconſiderable, it was eaſily ſeen, how by degrees, and under various plauſible pretences, they might be augmented in any degree; that beſides, when they came to be quartered upon the people, there was no anſwering for the conſequences which a meaſure ſo odious and deteſtable to them might produce. That excluſive of theſe conſiderations, it would throw too great an additional power into the hands of the crown, by the appointment of ſuch a number of officers; and that it would be utterly deſtructive of the recruiting ſervice for the army, as the apparent temptations for enliſting would be much higher on the ſide of the Company.

It was anſwered, that the Company had a right by their charter to ſend out any number of men they thought proper, and that for the laſt ſeven years they had at a medium ſent 2000 recruits annually to India; but that the preſent manner of raiſing theſe men, was not only attended with great loſs and danger to the Company, but with the deteſtable practices carried on by kidnappers, and in what are called lock-up houſes, which though juſtly odious to the public, cannot be prevented, in the preſent mode of recruiting their forces; and that parliament had ſome years ago given a promiſe, or even made a kind of agreement, to grant the Company aid in this reſpect.

Several modifications were propoſed; it was agreed to drop the idea of recruiting with Germans; that the pay and encouragement given to the Company's forces, while in England, ſhould be reſtrained to the ſame limits with thoſe of the national troops. It was alſo propoſed that this body ſhould be ſtationed in the iſlands of Jerſey or Guernſey; but this met with many objections. The bill was, however, carried through two readings by a conſiderable majority, but was rejected upon the third. It was in general oppoſed by the military gentlemen.

Such were the principal tranſactions of this ſeſſion of parliament; equally remarkable for the variety of the buſineſs, and the importance of the ſubjects that were diſcuſſed in it. In the May 8th. ſpeech from the throne, it was obſerved, that the ſatisfaction given by his Catholic Majeſty, together with the appearances of a ſincere diſpoſition in the courts of France and Spain, to preſerve the general tranquility, had made a reduction of the forces by ſea and land eligible. That the zeal they had ſhewn upon the apprehenſion of a rupture, muſt convince the world of their affectionate attachment to his Majeſty, and of their conſtant regard for the true intereſt of their country; and that upon that ſupport he ſhould always rely for the defence of his honour, and for the ſecurity of the rights of the people. An acknowledgment was made for the unanimity, cheerfulneſs, and public ſpirit, with which the ſupplies had been granted. It concluded with a particular exhortation, to uſe their beſt endeavours in their ſeveral ſtations and counties, to diſcourage and ſuppreſs all groundleſs ſuſpicions and domeſtic diſturbances; and it was earneſtly wiſhed, that the ſubjects might not be prevented, by any miſtakes, or animoſities among themſelves, from enjoying in the fulleſt extent, the bleſſings of a mild and legal government; that the ſupport of the conſtitution was a common duty and intereſt; and by that ſtandard it was wiſhed, that the people would try all public principles and profeſſions, and to look upon thoſe as their moſt dangerous enemies, who, under any pretence whatſoever, would perſuade them to violate thoſe laws, and undermine that authority, which the conſtitution had provided, for the purpoſe of preſerving the general liberty and happineſs.

CHAP. VII.

State of the War upon the Danube. Invaſion of Crim Tartary. Lines of Precop forced. Caffa taken. The whole Peninſula conquered. Turks paſs the Danube, and take Giurgewo. Prince Repnin reſigns his command. General Eſſen repulſed Turkiſh encampments at Tulcza and Maczin forced. Grand Vizier attacked in his Camp at Babadagh, and the Turkiſh Army totally routed. Turks abandon the Danube, and fly towards the Mountains. Mouſſon Oglou defeated near Buchareſt. War in the Mediterranean. Plague appears at Moſcow. Archbiſhop maſſacred. Appearances of peace. State of the Ottoman Empire. Ali Bey. State of Poland. Attempt to aſſaſſinate the King.

THE war upon the Danube ſeemed to languiſh in the beginning of the campaign. The conquerors as well as the vanquiſhed were exhauſted. The great victories gained by the Ruſſians were not bloodleſs on their ſide; and the loſs of men by ſickneſs, and the various incommodities that attended the carrying on of a war at ſo great a diſtance from home, was prodigious. As the neighbouring provinces were ruined by the war, the means of ſubſiſtence became more difficult in proportion to its length, and the expences, of courſe, enormous. Loans were negociated in foreign countries at a high intereſt; nor were the attempts to procure money by that means every where ſucceſsful.

The different poſts which the adverſe armies poſſeſſed on the Danube, together with that ſpirit of enterprize on the one ſide, which is always the conſequence of ſucceſs, were however productive of ſeveral ſmall engagements, in which the fortune of Ruſſia generally preſerved its uſual ſuperiority. Of theſe we have but few particulars, nor were they productive of any conſequences that make them very intereſting. We find that in the month of March, a conſiderable body of Turks, ſaid to amount to 10,000, were beaten out of Giurgewo, on the Walachian ſide of the Danube, where they were ſtrongly entrenched, under the cover of a caſtle well furniſhed with cannon. The Turks are repreſented upon this occaſion to have made a moſt obſtinate defence, and the action to have been very bloody on both ſides. Some of the Ruſſian officers, particularly General Weiſman, undertook ſome deſultory expeditions to the Bulgarian ſide of the river, in which, from the relaxation of diſcipline, and the want of vigilance on the ſide of the enemy, they met with great ſucceſs in ſurprizing ſeveral of their poſts, routing their parties, and deſtroying their magazines.

The conqueſt of Crim Tartary was undoubtedly the great object of this campaign. It was however neceſſary that the grand army ſhould be formed upon the Danube, for the protection of the new conqueſts; but it would have been neither good policy, nor does it ſeem to have been any part of the intention of the court of Peterſburg, that it ſhould have been exhauſted by an attempt to extend them on the ſide of Bulgaria; a meaſure which would have been attended with inſuperable difficulties, and much danger. Thus the war on the Danube was this year in general defenſive.

The ſecond Ruſſian army was conducted by Prince Dolgorucki; Count Panin, who had gained ſo much honour in the conqueſt of Bender, having for ſome cauſes with which we are not acquainted, obtained leave to reſign the command. This army is ſaid to have conſiſted of about 40,000 men, and was deſtined for the conqueſt of the Crimea; an enterpriſe of the greateſt importance to Ruſſia in the two great points of view, of detaching the Tartars totally from the Turks, and of eſtabliſhing herſelf miſtreſs of the Black Sea; while the Porte, in the preſent ſtate of its affairs, and ſituation of its forces, was but ill qualified to prevent its taking effect, and the Tartars were little able to cope with the Ruſſians in the field, and ſtill of leſs uſe in the defence of lines and fortifications.

The Peninſula now called Crim Tartary, and anciently the Taurica Cherſoneſus, is ſurrounded on all ſides by the Black Sea and the Palus Meotis, except where it is joined to the continent of little Tartary by a narrow Iſthmus, ſomething leſs than five Engliſh miles in breadth. This Iſthmus has received its name from the ancient city of Precop, which is built at its entrance on the ſide of the peninſula, and has been celebrated for the ſtrong lines made for its defence by the Turks, which extend quite acroſs, from the Black Sea to the Palus Meotis, and were the labour of 5,000 men for a courſe of ſeveral years. The Tartars conſidered theſe lines as inexpugnable, until the famous Count Munich convinced them of their error in the year 1736, when he forced them without much difficulty. This muſt however in a great meaſure be attributed to the badneſs of the defence, as the ditch was 72 feet broad, and 42 deep; the height from the bottom of the ditch to the creſt of the parapet was 70 feet, and the parapet of a proportional thickneſs. The lines were alſo, at that time, beſides the fortifications of the city, ſtrengthened with ſix towers mounted with cannon, and the whole was defended by an army. The Peninſula lies between 33 and 37 degrees of eaſtern longitude, and between 44 and 46 degrees of northern latitude; is naturally fertile, and was, firſt, under the government of the Greeks, and afterwards in the hands of the Genoeſe and other Italian nations, a place of great trade, and filled with populous towns and cities.

Prince Dolgorucki having arrived in view of the lines at Precop, found that they were defended by the Chan Selim Guery in perſon, with an army, it is ſaid, of 50,000 Tartars, and 7,000 Turks. Notwithſtanding this force and the ſtrength of the lines, the Ruſſian General made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for an aſſault, which he put in execution early in the morning, two days after his arrival. June 25. The Tartar Prince behaved with great courage, and when he found it impoſſible to rally his right wing, went and charged bravely at the head of the left. All his efforts were however fruitleſs, and nothing could withſtand the ardour and impetuoſity of the Ruſſians. The aſſault was begun at two o'clock, and at ſix the lines were forced in every part, and the Tartars totally routed.

The conquerors took a number of cannon and other trophies, and ſay they loſt but very few men. The Turkiſh Garriſon of Precop ſurrendered that city the next day, and could obtain no condition for themſelves, except that of being received priſoners of war. The fortune of this day gives a ſtriking inſtance, of the total inefficacy of fortifications, arms, and a courage, however great, which is irregularly conducted, when oppoſed to the cool ſteady diſcipline of regular and veteran troops; an obſervation which will frequently occur to our readers in the tranſactions of this war.

The Ruſſians now over-run the Peninſula at will; the Turkiſh garriſon deſerted Koſtoff without waiting for their arrival, and having deſtroyed the fortifications, embarked, on board ſome ſhips that were in the harbour, for their own country. Arabat ventured to make ſome reſiſtance, but was taken by ſtorm, and the garriſon cut to pieces. Prince Dolgorucki directed his march to Caffa, a very conſiderable city, and the metropolis of the Crimea, where having defeated a conſiderable body of the enemy under the walls, moſt of the Turks took the advantage of the ſhips in the harbour to make their eſcape, after which the city was ſurrendered without oppoſition by the Seraſkier; the remains of the garriſon, which conſiſted of about 1000 men, were made priſoners of war.

The terror was now ſo great, that the Turks without waiting for the ſight of an enemy, abandoned the important fortreſſes of Taman, Jenicola, and the caſtle of Kertſch, which commanded the ſtreights between the Black Sea and that of Azoph, and which now fell into the hands of the Ruſſians, without any trouble. The Tartars every where ſubmitted, and entered into conditions with the conquerors, and their unfortunate Chan, having made his eſcape to Conſtatinople, it is ſaid he died there of grief. Thus the whole Peninſula of Crim Tartary, except the ſingle fortreſs of Ballaclava, which, we apprehend, ſtill holds out, was conquered in leſs than a month, and the Ruſſians have not only got poſſeſſion of the beſt ports upon the Black Sea, but have the ſea of Azoph ſo entirely encloſed within their power, as totally to ſhut out all other nations from any communication with it.

During theſe tranſactions, the Turks made efforts to open the Campaign on the ſide of the Danube, and Mouſſon Oglou, having croſſed that river with 18,000 men in three bodies, he united two of them, and ſent them to the relief of Fort Torre, which was beſieged by General Potemkin, and is ſituated on this ſide of the river, oppoſite to Nicopolis. In this deſign they failed, having, it is ſaid, been met and defeated by that General. The third body, commanded by the Baſha in perſon, was more fortunate, and having ſuddenly inveſted Giurgewo, and aſſaulted it for three days with great vigour, the Governor capitulated, June 14, and was allowed to march out with the honours of war, but with the loſs of ſixty-four pieces of cannon,

cannon. As this place was ſtrong, and had coſt the Ruſſians very dear when they took it in the preceding month of March, the commandant's conduct excited great indignation, ſo that he and all his officers were put under arreſt by Prince Repnin.

We meet with very few particulars as to the tranſactions on either ſide, for a conſiderable time after the taking of Giurgewo. It is probable that nothing very extraordinary happened. It ſeems however upon the whole, that the acquiſition of this ſtrong poſt was of conſiderable advantage to the Turks, and enabled them to extend their power and become formidable on the ſide of Walachia. We accordingly find, that Prince Repnin, who commanded in that quarter, ſent an account to General Romanzow, in the latter end of July, or beginning of Auguſt following, that the enemy had then formed intrenchments and a ſtrong camp for 30,000 men; and the marſhal upon that advice, having given him orders to attack them, Prince Repnin pleaded the inequality of his force, and refuſed to undertake the ſervice.

Upon this difference of opinion, (which produced a quarrel between the two Generals) the command of that body was taken from Prince Repnin, and given to General Eſſen, who after ſome ſmall ſucceſſes, and ſeveral preparatory movements, having at length Aug. 17. attacked the Turkiſh intrenchments, was, after a deſperate engagement of four hours, defeated, with the loſs of ſome general officers, and of between three and four thouſand men killed or wounded. The Ruſſians alſo loſt ſome cannon, and were purſued a conſiderable way; but brought off their wounded men notwithſtanding to Buchareſt. This was the only action of any conſequence in which ſucceſs had attended the Ottoman arms during the courſe of the year; and the meaſures that conduced to it were ſo much diſapproved of by Prince Repnin, that he wrote a long ſtate of the whole tranſaction (which amounted to a complaint) to the court of Peterſburg.

The war ſeems to have been conducted in a very languid manner, or at leaſt the informations we have received concerning it are almoſt totally deſtitute of matter, from the time of this action, until a few days before the cloſe of the campaign, when the uſual fortune of the Ottomans ſtill purſuing them, was productive of new triumphs to their enemies, and of almoſt final deſtruction to themſelves. The ſtrong hold with which for ſome time they had ſeemed to graſp Walachia, extended their views to the eſtabliſhment of winter quarters on this ſide of the Danube; an object of great importance in the deſign, and which did not ſeem impracticable in the execution. It was alſo ſuited to the Turkiſh temper and diſpoſition, to ſtrike ſome bold ſtroke at the end of a campaign, and thereby to obtain glory at the ſmall expence of a ſingle effort, or at leaſt, in ſome degree, to wipe out the ſtains incurred by a long ſeries of diſobedience and diſorder.

With this view, the army in Walachia was ſlowly though conſiderably increaſed, and the groſs of their troops were thrown into great bodies, and ſtationed in the neareſt and moſt important poſts on the Turkiſh ſide of the Danube;

where the river could be moſt eaſily paſſed, and their friends on the other ſide moſt effectually ſupported. Theſe motions could no more eſcape the vigilance of General Romanzow, than their deſigns did his penetration. He accordingly made a number of ſuch maſterly diſpoſitions, as not only totally overthrew their ſchemes; but were conducted with ſuch ability, that every one of them took place at the inſtant of time, and was productive of the effect, that was intended.

In conſequence of theſe judicious diſpoſitions, inſtead of waiting for the attempts of the enemy, they were ſurprized on their own ſide of the river when they leaſt expected it. A great body of Turks who were ſtrongly entrenched under the town and caſtle of Tulcza, and another in the ſame circumſtances at Maczin, Oct. 20. were attacked at almoſt the ſame inſtant, the firſt by General Weiſman, and the other by General Miloradowits. The event was the ſame in both places. The entrenchments were forced, the Turks totally routed, their artillery, ſtores, and magazines, together with the two towns and their caſtles, were all taken.

General Weiſman marched the following night to attack the Grand Vizier in his fortified camp at a place called Babadagh, which was only a few miles diſtant, where he had the flower of the Turkiſh army, covered by a prodigious artillery. Victory however, ſeems to have been obtained as cheaply here as it had been juſt before; the Turks were routed, the entrenchments and artillery carried, and the town and caſtle of Babadagh taken; while the Vizier and his ruined army, fled thirty miles, to ſeek for refuge in the arms of Mount Hemus.

A few days after, General Eſſen took a ſevere revenge for the diſgrace he had lately received, having totally overthrown the Seraſkier Mouſſon Oglou, Oct. 30. in the neighbourhood of Buchareſt; who with the loſs of 2,000 men killed, and near double the number taken, beſides his artillery and baggage, was obliged finally to abandon Walachia, and the Ruſſians now poſſeſſed themſelves without oppoſition of the ſtrong fortreſs of Giurgewo, which had been a bone of ſuch bitter contention. The Ruſſian forces did not continue long on the Bulgarian ſide of the river; ſo that the fears of the Turks were ſoon diſpelled in that quarter for the winter, and the Danube again reſtrains the rage of thoſe hoſtile nations.

Such has been the ſtate of the continental war, during the year of which we treat, between thoſe great Empires. And though it muſt be allowed, that the information to be obtained at this time and diſtance, muſt be defective in numberleſs reſpects, it is alſo evident from the effects, that the outline has been in general right. The ſhameful defeat and repeated deſtruction of the vaſt Turkiſh armies, muſt be a matter of ſurpriſe to every body; but that inſtead of acquiring courage and diſcipline by the length of the war, a fierce and military people, ſhould decline and fall off in both reſpects, through every year of its continuance, ſeems to be a myſtery of ſuch a nature, as it would require a near and an acute view to develope.

They however pretend at Conſtantinople to attribute theſe late miſfortunes, to a revolt that happened amongſt the Janizaries, who having ſome diſcontent with the Vizier, and being diſſatisfied with their pay, firſt murdered their Aga, then plundered the military cheſt, and afterwards ſet fire to the camp and diſperſed to different quarters. All which misfortunes, they ſay, the Ruſſians wiſely turned to their own advantage.

The Ruſſian naval expedition to the Mediterranean, has not this year been productive of any thing intereſting; and if judged of only from its effects, could be conſidered as little more than a mere piratical war. Indeed their powers were not at preſent ſufficient to exhibit any thing more glorious. The ſhips were originally bad, and a ſmall courſe of ſervice put them in ſuch a condition, that proper repairs would have coſt more than they were worth. The nature of their naval ſervice made it unfavourable to the exertion of thoſe abilities, which the veteran foreigners who were amongſt them would otherwiſe have diſplayed, equally to their honour and benefit. The fatal experiment made by the Greeks in their firſt effort, was ſufficient to deter the valuable and uſeful part of them, from every other attempt of the ſame kind; while the others who ſtill adhered to them, and who were equally outcaſts of all nations, were to be deteſted as pirates and thieves, inſtead of being regarded as allies and friends. The real or pretended fears of contagion, which in a great meaſure ſhut them out from the benefits of moſt of the Italian ports, was alſo a very great loſs and detriment to them.

Under all theſe diſadvantages, and many others, the Ruſſians, by falling in with a daſtardly enemy, and ſtill more backward in maratime matters, than they were themſelves, did with this weak and ill furniſhed fleet, ſtrike an unſpeakable terror through the vaſt extent of his coaſts, and ſpread diſmay even in the center of that haughty capital, which had been named the *Porte* by way of eminence, from its incomparable naval and commercial ſituation. Upon the whole, this expedition has ruined the trade of the Levant, by which the Chriſtian commercial powers have ſuffered conſiderably as well as the Turks, and the Ruſſians have ſpread ruin and deſolation through the open iſlands of the Archipelago, and the neighbouring defenceleſs coaſts of Greece and Aſia. The benefits to themſelves have been only negative.

Whilſt war has thus aſſumed his moſt ſavage form, in the conteſt between thoſe rude and wide extended empires, and appeared diſpoſed rather to exterminate than thin the human ſpecies, the peſtilence, that other dread foe to mankind, alſo claimed his ſhare of the ſpoil, and ſeemed too impatient to wait for the gleanings of the ſword. If we conſider the havock made by this diſorder in the Turkiſh armies, and the fury with which it raged in thoſe countries, which were adjoining to, or were immediately themſelves, the theatre of war, it muſt be thought little leſs than a miracle, if the Ruſſian armies had eſcaped its effects, and if, conſidering the nature of the contagion, it could then be confined, and prevented from penetrating to their reſpective countries.

However this might be, its unwelcome viſits, if any there were, have not been acknowledged in the Ruſſian armies, and its firſt avowed appearance, was in the imperial city of Moſcow, at the diſtance of ſeveral hundred miles, not only from the preſent ſcene of action, but from the neareſt of thoſe countries which were known to be infected. As the manners and way of living of the common people in Muſcovy, make them particularly liable to the moſt fatal effects of that diſorder, it accordingly made a prodigious havock in that capital, and after raging through the ſummer under the colour of a malignant fever, appeared in autumn in its true form and moſt hideous character, and ſwept every thing before it.

The cruel ravages of the diſorder were not however more ſhocking to humanity, than the effects it produced upon the barbarous temper of the people. The iron reſtraint of power (which is the only pledge of order or obedience in a deſpotic government) being now neceſſarily relaxed, the oppoſite extreme of the moſt unbounded licentiouſneſs was eagerly and immediately adopted, and the moſt horrible outrages committed. It ſeems that ſome crafty impoſtor, or fanatical enthuſiaſt, had pretended to a revelation from heaven, by which the people were informed that a certain image of a ſaint was endowed with efficacy ſufficient to cure thoſe that were infected, and to preſerve thoſe that were not. This impoſture drew together ſuch innumerable crowds of people, infected and not, that numbers were trampled to death, and the ſick dropped down dead in the midſt of the healthy. Thus the contagion was communicated in ſuch a manner, as made every effort to reſtrain its progreſs totally fruitleſs, and the populace by aſſembling in ſuch bodies, broke out into the moſt violent outrages and diſorders.

The impoſtors who conducted this iniquitous tranſaction, had prepared a large cheſt upon the ſpot, to receive the money which the people depoſited as an offering to the ſaint. To put a ſtop to theſe proceedings, Ambroſius, the archbiſhop of Moſcow, ſent proper officers who ſealed up the cheſt, and removed the image, or picture, out of the church in which it was placed, to the ſynod. The people were ſo enraged at this meaſure, that they proceeded in a prodigious body to the archbiſhop's reſidence, which they plundered, and having heard that he had fled to avoid their fury, purſued him to the Donſkoy monaſtery, which they broke open, and having dragged their venerable paſtor from the altar to which he had fled for refuge, put him to death in the moſt ſavage and barbarous manner. A body of troops were employed to quell the rioters, who firing into the crowd, killed a great number of them; ſome hundreds of priſoners were alſo made, and a ſpecial commiſſion being appointed for their trial, they underwent different degrees of puniſhment. What makes this tragical affair the more remarkable, is the uncommon veneration with which the populace in Ruſſia regard their clergy, in which they perhaps exceed any other people in the world.

Some gleamings of peace, under the auſpices of the courts of Vienna and Berlin, have frequently in the courſe of this year, appeared thro' all the horrors of war, and it is ſtill much to be hoped, that the ſame powerful mediation will prevent its calamities from being extended to another campaign. The terms required by Ruſſia are ſaid to be very hard; and that nothing leſs would content her, than a total ceſſion of Crimea, Budziac, and the Little Tartary, together with Moldavia and Walachia, and all the fortreſſes that command the mouths and the navigation of the great rivers, the Don, the Nieper, the Nieſter, and the Danube, as well as ſome iſlands in the Mediterranean, and other things of leſs conſequence. It is probable that Ruſſia will relax upon ſeveral of theſe heads. Her great ſucceſſes enable her to make exorbitant demands; but there are terms, to which even the vanquiſhed ſhould not ſubmit. Her loſs of men in this war may be eſtimated from the demand of 80,000 recruits, which the Empreſs made for the ſervice of the enſuing year, and the remonſtrances of the ſenate, ſhewing the fatal conſequences that would attend a compliance with the requiſition. A few more years of ſucceſs at ſuch a price, would prove the bane of Ruſſia.

Nothing can appear more deplorable, nor indeed more irretrievable, than the preſent ſtate of the Ottoman empire. An immediate peace, ſeems to be the only reſerve of good fortune, which can, even for the preſent, ſave it from deſtruction. But the weakneſs it has now ſhewn, will raiſe up freſh armies of new and adventurous claimants, while a ſingle portion of its vaſt dominions, remains unſpoiled or undivided. We ſee that under its preſent councils, the great ſources of power and conqueſt, arms, wealth, courage, and men, are of no avail to its ſupport or defence. Even the reſiſtleſs powers of enthuſiaſm, loſe their force and efficacy, when applied to the ſupport of a declining empire.

Peace, however, will prolong its exiſtence; and may ſtill give it an opportunity of triumphing over Ali Bey, and of recovering Egypt and Syria. This, hitherto, fortunate uſurper, has aſſumed the titles and ſtate of the antient Sultans of Egypt; and ſeems by his conduct to be as well calculated to preſerve his new power, as he does by what appears of his character, not to be altogether unworthy of it. He is ably ſupported by the Cheik Daher, and ſome other Arabian princes, who have warmly eſpouſed his intereſts, and has ſucceeded in almoſt all his enterprizes againſt the neighbouring Aſiatic governors and Baſha's, whom he has repeatedly defeated, and his forces are now ſaid to be in poſſeſſion of all Paleſtine, a conſiderable part of Syria, and ſome provinces of Arabia.

Nothing could now be added to the deſcriptions we have already given of the calamities of Poland, that would not appear a tireſome repetition. A great part of the country is finally reduced to a deſart, and the inhabitants either totally exterminated, or carried off to ſtock remote Ruſſian plantations, from whence they can never return. The Ruſſian ambaſſador is in reality the king of that unhappy country; and every commander of a party, whether Ruſſian or Confederate, an abſolute and moſt arbitrary deſpot, ſo far as the force in his hands is capable of extending his power.

Notwithſtanding theſe calamities, the vaſt extent of the country has moſt amazingly furniſhed the means of ſubſiſtence, to the numberleſs bands of armed men who have ſo long ravaged it; and the Confederacies, which were to all appearance nearly ruined, have this year ſprung up a-freſh, increaſed to a prodigious degree, and have acted with a reſolution and vigour to which they were before unaccuſtomed. This was ſo evident, and at the ſame time their affairs ſeemed ſo hopeleſs, that it was thought they muſt have had ſome certain aſſurances of the moſt effectual ſupport, to embolden them to act in ſuch a manner. It has ſince pretty evidently appeared, that theſe hopes were not derived from their German neighbours; and it is now thought, and ſeems to be well founded, that they have been privately encouraged and ſupplied with money by France; a meaſure which has only ſerved to plunge them deeper in misfortune and ruin, as ſhe is too remote, and at preſent not in a condition, to afford them any effectual ſupport.

A number of French officers having engaged as volunteers in their ſervice, and the leaders having beſides introduced diſcipline among their troops, by the help of other foreigners, and particularly of a great number of deſerters from the neighbouring armies, a warm war has been carried on for the greater part of the year, in which the Ruſſian forces in that country found full employment, and experienced upon ſome occaſions that they were not invincible, and might be worſted by the Confederates. This ruinous dawn of ſucceſs, betrayed the private ſentiments of thoſe, who hitherto had prudence enough to continue quiet and ſilent, and ſome even of the great officers of the crown declared openly for the Confederates. A circumſtance unfortunate to them; but at the ſame time a laſting record of the general abhorrence of the people of that country to the conduct of the Ruſſians, and of their averſion to the government of the unfortunate prince, who to his and their ruin, they impoſed upon them as a King.

This ſemblance of vigour, not having any real ſtrength for its ſupport, was but of ſhort continuance, and by degrees came to nothing. The Ruſſians were reinforced, and properly ſupported; the Auſtrian and Pruſſian troops entered the country, and advanced upon different ſides. However ambiguous the deſigns of theſe courts were in other reſpects, they were now well known to be adverſe to the Confederates, and they found themſelves encloſed like wild beaſts in a great center, and ſurrounded on every ſide by their enemies. Previous however to this final ſtate of their affairs, ſome of the moſt daring, or the moſt profligate of them, undertook the horrible reſolution of aſſaſſinating the King. An attempt ſo ridiculous, and ſo ill founded in reaſon, that if it had even ſucceeded, it would have been as incapable of procuring them redreſs or advantage, as it is deteſtable, in every view of religion, humanity and honour,

As the King was returning to his palace at Warſaw, about nine o'clock in the evening, it being then very dark, and he not attended by his cuſtomary guard of Uhlans, the coach was ſuddenly attacked at the corner of a ſtreet by ſix men on horſeback, the principal of whom was Koczinſki, an officer among the Confederates; theſe deſperadoes fired their carbines and piſtols into the carriage, after which they dragged the King out, and carried him off, held by the hands between two of the horſemen. Two Heyducks who were behind the coach, bravely expoſed their lives to ſave the King; one of them was cut to pieces, and the other deſperately wounded; an aid de camp and a page were alſo wounded. The crowd and the Ruſſian patrols who were immediately aſſembled, found the carriage covered with blood, and the wounded, but no account of the King, nor knowledge whether he was dead or alive. All the roads were immediately ſcoured, and guns fired to alarm the guards and patrols that were ſtationed upon them.

Nov. 3d.

The aſſaſſins in the mean time, had joined twenty-five more of their accomplices, who waited at ſome diſtance, and not only got clear of the city, but arrived, notwithſtanding the difficulties they encountered, near Willanow, at the diſtance of ſix or ſeven Engliſh miles from the capital. The firing of the cannon as signals, and the continual ſhouts of the Ruſſians who were in purſuit, diſconcerted them however conſiderably; and whether it was from this motive, or that he was inſtantly ſeized with a compunction for what he was doing, Koczinſki adviſed the officer who was along with him, to a ſeparation, as the only probable method of eſcaping the Ruſſians. By this means he got the King into his own cuſtody, and that of four others only, whom he alſo contrived to get rid of, by ſending them to obſerve the motions of the purſuers. He then quitted the road and his horſe, and throwing himſelf at the King's feet, implored his pardon, and offered to ſave his life; after which they marched an hour and half on foot through diſmal woods and moraſſes, till they arrived at a hut, from whence the King ſent to the Ruſſian general, and was conveyed to Warſaw early in the morning.

The King had received two wounds on his head, one from a ball, and the other from a ſabre; and his eſcaping with life may be conſidered among the moſt extraordinary incidents in hiſtory. Koczinſki produced a paper, by which it appeared, that he and the reſt of the accomplices were bound by the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſolemn oaths, to deliver the King, dead or alive, to the Confederacy at Czenſtochau. It is evident that their carrying the King off in the manner they did, was attended with much more difficulty and danger, than the conveyance of his body would have been, if he had been killed at the firſt onſet; and it is much to the honour of Koczinſki, that it does not at all appear from the circumſtances which ſucceeded the event, that any thing had intervened, at the time in which he changed his mind, which could have prevented the ſucceſs of their ſcheme in either way. His whole conduct in this affair is a ſtrong inſtance, that the mind of man has an inherent diſpoſition to virtue, and that however it may be warped and depraved, and think itſelf, while at a diſtance, capable of committing the moſt enormous crime, it will frequently ſhrink back with horror, and recover its original tone, when it comes to the execution.

The affairs of Poland ſeem now drawing to a criſis, that will probably decide its future fate; and that may poſſibly determine its exiſtence as a kingdom or republic. The viſible concert and union ſubſiſting between the two great Germanic powers and the court of Peterſburg, the late extraordinary conduct of the two firſt, and the motions of all their troops, leave but little room to doubt of the general ſcope of their deſigns, however difficult it may be, to point out the particular line of their intended arrangements. The time ſeems near at hand that will develope the whole.

C H A P. VIII.

Diſtreſſed ſtate of Germany. Dearth. Inundations. Hamburgh. Munich. Conduct of the great Germanic powers with reſpect to the war. Auſtrian troops enter Poland. Pruſſian troops raiſe heavy contributions in Poliſh Pruſſia. Probability of a peace. Death of the King of Sweden. Preſent King returns from Paris. Parties. Speech at the opening of the diet. France. Diſſolution of the parliament of Paris. New tribunals erected. Suppreſſion of other parliaments. Corſica.

NOtwithſtanding the bleſſings of peace, the year of which we treat has been productive of uncommon calamities in Germany. A courſe of inclement, or irregular ſeaſons in ſome countries, and the miſeries of war in others, had occaſioned a general ſcarcity of corn, which was more or leſs felt in every part of Europe. Indeed the firſt of theſe cauſes as well as the effect, was unhappily extended to ſome of the remoteſt parts of the globe, of which Bengal, and ſeveral countries in the ſouthern hemiſphere, afforded melancholy examples.

In moſt parts of Germany and Bohemia, the ſcarcity was ſo great, that a ſevere famine prevailed, and great numbers of people unhappily periſhed for want of food. The extreme ſeverity of the winter added much to the diſtreſſes of the people, who were obliged in many parts to ſtrip the thatch off their houſes, and endeavour to keep their cattle alive by feeding them with it. The ſpring was not more favourable. The unuſual quantity of ſnow which lay on the mountains being then melted, fell down in torrents on the level country, and ſwept every thing before it, and the great rivers having burſt through their ancient boundaries, ſcenes of confuſion, terror, and diſtreſs, were ſpread on every ſide.

The

The ſummer had ſtill greater evils in ſtore. The continual rains, which fell from the latter end of May, through the whole month of June, and part of July, preſented in the level countries the appearance of a ſecond deluge. The inundations of the Elbe were particularly dreadful, and the damage incredible. Many parts of the Lower Saxony, of the Old Marche of Brandenburgh, and of the other countries that border upon that river, particularly in the lower part of its courſe towards the ſea, were totally ruined. Hamburgh was in a moſt critical and diſtreſſed ſituation. The inundation entered ſome of the gates, and all the heads and hands of its numerous citizens were occupied, for ſeveral days, in ſchemes and endeavours, either to divert its courſe, or to prevent its farther progreſs. A public faſt was ordained, as for the greateſt calamity. The great ſuburb towards the Elbe, of two Engliſh miles in extent, with the fine country houſes and gardens of the citizens, were ſo entirely covered with water, that only the tops of the trees were diſcernible. The whole damage to Hamburgh only was eſtimated at 200,000l. ſterling.

The different princes and ſtates did every thing in their power to alleviate the diſtreſſes of the people; but, as corn was alſo ſcarce in other countries, the ſupplies they could procure were very diſproportionable to their wants. Whatever apprehenſion or intention of war had operated upon the king of Pruſſia in the beginning of the year, he at that time purchaſed prodigious quantities of corn to ſupply his magazines, and had afterwards upon the ſame account prevented or impeded the conveyance of corn by the Viſtula from Poland to Dantzick. Both theſe circumſtances contributed much to the general diſtreſs of Germany.

A riot having happened at Prague on account of the ſcarcity, the governor told the people, if they did not diſperſe he would order the troops to fire upon them; to which they anſwered with great coolneſs and indifference, that they would look upon the execution of his menaces as a favour, a ſudden death by a ſhot being much preferable to a ſlow one by famine. The governor had prudence and humanity enough to refrain from fulfilling his threat, and having tranſmitted an account of the tranſaction to the empreſs-queen, that princeſs burſt into tears, and ſent them immediate relief.

Bavaria, which was the uſual granary of ſeveral of the neighbouring territories, was now in the deepeſt diſtreſs, and the people having attributed it to ſome maladminiſtration in the conduct of public affairs, the elector, being upon the road to Nymphenburg, was ſurprized to find his coach ſurrounded by a great multitude of people, who cried out, that they did not mean to hurt his perſon, but demanded the immediate diſmiſſion of four of his principal miniſters of ſtate, whom they named, and to whom they attributed their preſent immediate diſtreſſes, as well as all the other misfortunes of their country. Upon this extraordinary demand, the elector ordered his guards to diſperſe the populace; with which they abſolutely refuſed to comply: and he was in that ſituation reduced to the neceſſity of being obliged to promiſe to redreſs all the grievances of his people. We do not find that this promiſe was kept; and the contrary ſeems to have been the caſe, as the garriſon of Munich, together with his guards, were immediately augmented to three times their uſual number.

As the neceſſity that now prevailed occaſioned a ſtrict ſearch and inſpection into the magazines and ſtorehouſes at Munich, one hundred great barrels of flour were found in one of them, which had lain in it ever ſince the year 1631, when the great Guſtavus Adolphus ravaged Bavaria. Though this flour was found upon examination to be grown into a hard ſubſtance, that appeared like a kind of ſtone, it was however thought not to be totally uſeleſs, and being accordingly prepared, and mixed with freſh meal, was diſtributed in bread to the poor. However indifferent this might have been, it was probably much better than the bread which the people about Augſburg were obliged to make uſe of, which was compoſed of the bark of beech and alder, mixed with a ſmall quantity of ſome ſpice.

Things carried much the appearance of war both at Vienna and Berlin at the beginning of the year, though the politicians were much at a loſs to judge what direction the ſtorm would have taken. A great promotion of general officers took place at the former; 18000 recruits were demanded from Hungary, inſtead of 6000 which was the former complement, and 30,000 from Bohemia; vaſt bodies of men were marched to Moravia, Tranſylvania, and the borders of Hungary, and great quantities of heavy artillery were ſent down the Danube. Every thing beſpoke ſome great event at hand. It is not improbable that the great ſcarcity of corn, and the public calamities which afterwards took place, contributed to the preſervation of the general tranquility. It was ſaid that the king of Pruſſia was beforehand with the emperor in filling his magazines, a meaſure which the latter afterwards found impracticable.

Whatever the political views of the court of Vienna were at that time, it is probable that they have been ſince changed, and that a new arrangement has taken place between that court and thoſe of Peterſburg and Berlin, to the ſatisfaction of the three. Notwithſtanding theſe warlike appearances, the court of Vienna, in concert with that of Berlin, has acted the part of a mediator between the belligerant powers, and various propoſitions relative to a peace have been tranſmitted through the hands of their miniſters at the Porte. Mr. Obreſcow, the Ruſſian miniſter at Conſtantinople, who was impriſoned at the beginning of the war, has alſo been enlarged through the influence of the court of Vienna.

A body of Auſtrian troops marched into Poland in the month of June, and took poſſeſſion of ſeveral diſtricts there, under pretence of ſome claim which the empreſs-queen made to them, upon which account, as ſhe conſidered the inhabitants as her ſubjects, ſhe would protect them from the ravages that ruined the reſt of the country, until her claim to thoſe territories could be properly made out and adjuſted. Theſe troops have been ſince increaſed to a conſiderable army. Some of the Poliſh nobility remonſtrated upon this meaſure, but without any redreſs. The heads of the confederates had before preſented a memorial to the emperor, in which they hoped that the great force he had aſſembled on their frontiers was intended to reſtore their liberties, and generouſly relieve their country from the dreadful calamities ſhe laboured under; or at leaſt, if that was not the motive, that they relied upon his clemency and generoſity not to take any advantage of her preſent deplorable ſituation.

The conduct of the Pruſſians, who, firſt under pretence of forming a line to prevent the ſpreading of the infection, and afterwards of protecting the inhabitants from the exorbitances of the confederates, had ſent ſeveral conſiderable bodies of troops into Regal or Poliſh Pruſſia, was oppreſſive and arbitrary in the higheſt degree; exceſſive contributions were raiſed. Dantzick in particular, and its territories, ſuffered ſeverely. If the generally received opinion be well founded, that this province is to be diſmembered from the republic of Poland, and added to the dominions of Pruſſia, the inhabitants have already had a diſmal foretaſte of the wretchedneſs they are to experience under an arbitrary and military government.

The viſit which prince Henry of Pruſſia made to the court of Peterſburg, in the latter part of the foregoing year, was probably in a great meaſure deciſive of the fate of Poland; at leaſt there is little room for doubting, that the arrangements to be made were then concluded upon, ſo far as they related to two of the great parties who were to be its arbiters. Whatever effect theſe meaſures may have upon the ſtate and government of that country in particular, there is every reaſon to think that they will for the preſent be the means of re-eſtabliſhing the general tranquility. Indeed if the apparent conſent and union, upon this ſubject, between the two great Germanic powers and the court of Peterſburg, be real, as it appears at preſent to be, we know of no force ſufficient to counteract their deſigns, or to prevent the full completion of them.

The ſudden death of the king of Sweden, Feb. 12th, and the acceſſion of the prince-royal, his ſucceſſor, has cauſed no change either in the general ſyſtem of Europe, or in the particular ſtate of that kingdom. The preſent king and his brother, prince Frederic Adolphus, had ſet out ſome time before upon their travels to ſee the principal countries in Europe, and were in Paris at the time they received that account. If the abſence of a preſumptive heir, upon ſuch an occaſion, might in ſome other caſes be not totally unattended with difficulty or danger, the free government of Sweden afforded no apprehenſion of that nature. The ſenate met early in the morning of the day which ſucceeded that event, and iſſued immediate orders for proclaiming the preſent king, which was done in the uſual forms without the ſmalleſt diſturbance.

The new king, notwithſtanding the account of his father's death, did not quit Paris till towards the end of March. His viſit thither was not merely a matter of pleaſure. France was in arrear to

Sweden upon the old ſubſidy treaty to the amount of ſix millions of livres; a ſum of great importance to the limited monarch of a country not abounding in gold and ſilver; but in the preſent particular circumſtances, was an object of ſtill greater conſequence. The court of Verſailles ſettled this matter with its uſual addreſs, and much to the ſatisfaction of the new King. One fourth of the money was immediately paid, and the remainder of the debt is to be liquidated by three ſucceſſive yearly payments; at the ſame time the treaty was renewed, without its being clogged with the requiſition of any new conditions, or made diſagreeable by heſitation or doubts, A conduct which carried an appearance of candour, good faith, and diſintereſtedneſs, naturally pleaſing to a young prince.

The King upon the arrival of the diploma, which notified his acceſſion to the throne, immediately wrote a declaration from Paris to the ſenate, March 15. in which he gave the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſolemn aſſurances, that at the price of his life and his blood he would maintain the purity of their doctrine, and defend their rights and liberties; declared his abhorrence of all violence, and by the ſolemn aſſurances he had already given, and upon his word as a King, that he would not only in the government of his kingdom fulfill in all points whatever the laws and the conſtitution preſcribed, and conformably to the form of regency of the year 1720, to which he had already ſworn; but that he would look upon as the declared enemies of his perſon and kingdom, and as the moſt notorious traytors to the country, all thoſe who ſecretly or openly, on any pretence whatſoever, ſhould ſeek to introduce again an unlimited authority, or what is called *ſovereignty*. This declaration was concluded with the adjuration of "ſo help me God." and ſigned Guſtavus.

The Swediſh King paſſed ſome days with his uncle the King of Pruſſia upon his return home, and having at May 30. length arrived at Stockholm was received by the people with the greateſt appearances of joy. At his firſt appearance in the Senate he again renewed his aſſurances of governing according to the laws, and of endeavouring in every manner to make the people happy. He ſeemed alſo to apply himſelf aſſiduouſly to the acquiring of popularity, and having ſet apart three days in the week for giving audience to the people, he received without diſtinction all who preſented themſelves. Upon theſe occaſions he laid by the trappings of royalty, and all appearance of ſtate; heard the complaints of the people with the greateſt temper and patience, and entered into the minuteſt details with them upon every thing that related to the ſubject. Beſides redreſſing their grievances, and doing them all the acts of juſtice in his power, he informed himſelf of their private affairs, and converſed familiarly upon them, in the language and character of a father and friend; ſo that thoſe who received no benefit, departed ſatisfied, and all were equally charmed with the King's condeſcenſion and manner. Such a conduct, if perſevered in, cannot fail of producing the deſired effect.

The Swedes are divided, as we are in England, into two great parties, who are diſtinguiſhed by the peculiar names of *hats* and *caps*, the former being thoſe who eſpouſe the intereſt of the court, and the latter, the country or patriotic party. The principles of one are to extend the power of the crown, and of the other, to confine it ſtrictly within the limits preſcribed by the capitulations of the year 1720; at the time the ſtates preſented the government of the kingdom to the hereditary Prince of Heſſe.

Great exertions were made by both parties in the elections for the enſuing diet, which took place during the King's abſence, and in which the caps, contrary to expectation, were thought to have much the ſuperiority. This was the leſs to be expected, as beſides the many circumſtances favourable to his intereſt which generally attend the acceſſion of a new, and particularly of a young Prince, the preſent King had alſo the advantage of being a native of Sweden, a matter of the greater importance, as both his immediate predeceſſors were foreigners.

June 25. The King made a ſpeech at the opening of the diet, which has been much admired, eſpecially in thoſe countries, where from the nature of the government, addreſſes of ſuch a kind, from the Prince to the people, are not cuſtomary. It certainly contained ſeveral noble and generous ſentiments. Among other profeſſions, he declared, that born and educated among them, he had learned from his earlieſt youth to love his country; that he conſidered it as the greateſt happineſs to be a Swede, and as the greateſt glory, to be the firſt citizen of a free country; that to ſee it happy was the firſt object of his wiſhes; and to govern it free and independent the laſt object of his ambition; and concluded by deſiring in the moſt endearing terms, that theſe may not be conſidered as empty profeſſions, belied perhaps by the ſecret motions of his heart; but as the faithful expreſſions of what that heart felt; which was too upright not to be ſincere, and too haughty ever to be falſe to its engagements.

The happy effects of concord and union, and the fatal conſequences of diviſions among themſelves, were much dwelt upon in this ſpeech; the evident drift of which was, to reconcile, as far as it could be done, the contending parties; and at leaſt, by leſſening their animoſity, and removing all jealouſies of the crown, to ſoften the temper of oppoſition in ſuch a manner, as that ſome favourite points which were in view, might be gained in the courſe of the Diet. The ſpeech gave univerſal ſatisfaction to both parties, and a grand deputatation was appointed next day to return thanks for it, and to requeſt that it might be printed.

Nothwithſtanding theſe favourable appearances, the oppoſition in the Diet was too ſtrong to be overcome, and too firm to be cajolled. They knew that Princes are too generally as little ſcrupulous of breaking through their profeſſions, when they find themſelves poſſeſſed of ſufficient power to enable them to do it with ſafety, as they are free in making them, in order to attain that power. The great object of the court party, was to obtain a relaxation of thoſe capitulations, which every king at his coronation is obliged to ſubſcribe to, and to confirm by his oath as well as his ſignature. Theſe capitulations are a kind of bond or obligation from the king to the people, which conſiſt of a great number of articles, and reſtrict the power of the crown within very narrow limits indeed. The wiſdom of Sweden, has not left thoſe rewards in the hands of the crown, which might have inſured ſucceſs to an attempt of this nature. Being thus left to their natural and undiſguiſed ſentiments, the jealouſy of the Swedes got the better of their complaiſance to the crown, and of the favourable opinion they entertained of the reigning Prince. This matter however prevented the coronation from taking place until the enſuing year.

The noble efforts of (that faithful repoſitory of the laws, and remembrancer of the ancient rights of the people) the parliament of Paris, in the cauſe of liberty and mankind, have fatally terminated in its own final diſſolution. Its fall was not more glorious from the cauſe in which it was engaged, than from the circumſtances that attended it; ſeveral of the other parliaments having become voluntary ſacrifices at its funeral pire.

That ancient ſpirit from which the Franks derive their name, though ſtill gloriouſly alive in the breaſts of a few, no longer exiſts in the bulk of the people. Long dazzled with the ſplendor of a magnificent and voluptuous court, with the glare of a vaſt military power, and with the glory of ſome great monarchs, they cannot now, in the grave light of the ſhade, behold things in their natural ſtate. Nor can thoſe who have been long uſed to ſubmit without enquiry to every act of power, who have been ſucceſsfully encouraged in diſſipation, and taught to trifle with the moſt important ſubjects, ſuddenly acquire that ſtrength and tenor of mind, which is alone capable of forming great reſolutions, and of undertaking arduous and dangerous taſks. Thus has this great revolution in the hiſtory and government of France, taken place without the ſmalleſt commotion, or without the oppoſition, that in other periods would have attended, an infraction of the heretable juriſdiction of a petty vaſſal.

The parliament of Paris having perſiſted in its refuſal, towards the cloſe of the laſt year, to regiſter an edict of the king's, by which they were to acknowledge as a law of the ſtate, the indiſpenſible obligation of all the ſovereign courts to regiſter any edicts he addreſſed to them, even though in oppoſition to their own remonſtrances, if he thought proper to perſiſt in enforcing the execution of his will; they were at length ſummoned to attend a bed of juſtice at Verſailles, where the King acted in perſon, and the edict was obliged to be regiſtered. The parliament had previouſly entered proteſts againſt every thing that ſhould be done at the bed of juſtice, as the effect of a force which they could not reſiſt, but which they neither ought, nor could aſſent to, being contrary to the laws, which they were ſworn to defend, and under which, alone, they had any right to act.

Dec. 7, 1770.

The parliament having again aſſembled, deputed the firſt preſident, to the King, with a ſupplication to withdraw his edict, or elſe to make him, after the example of the ancient magiſtrates their predeceſſors, the unanimous offer of their employments and their heads; voluntary, yet indiſpenſible ſacrifices, when the conſtitution is attacked.

The King's anſwer to the firſt preſident was, that the conduct of the parliament ſufficiently proved the neceſſity of the law which he had cauſed to be regiſtered; and concluded with a peremptory command, that they ſhould reſume their functions. This anſwer produced another deputation, by which reiterated repreſentations were made, of the impoſſibility of regiſtering the edict, as the act being contrary to the law, was in itſelf null and void, and concluded with the following remarkable words, "Your edict, Sire, is deſtructive of all law; your parliament is charged to maintain law, and the law periſhing, they ſhould periſh with it. Theſe are, Sire, the laſt words of your parliament."

Some time after letters were iſſued by the King, commanding the parliament to reſume their functions, and proceed on buſineſs; with which they abſolutely refuſed to comply. Thus matters continued for ſome time after the opening of the year. At length the King ſent a meſſage to the parliament, that if they did not obey his letters of juſſion, and reſume their functions, he would remove the magiſtrates from their employments; and that it was in vain for them to continue their oppoſition, from any hope that he would either withdraw his edict, or even ſuſpend the execution of it; to which it was anſwered, that they could not obey the King's letters; but that they would wait for his Majeſty's orders with equal reſolution and ſubmiſſion.

Jan. 19th.

The final reſolution was now taken, and a party of muſquetaires went at night to moſt of the members at their own houſes, and preſented to each of them a letter de cachet, which enjoined them to declare immediately, whether they would reſume their uſual duty, or perſiſt in their refuſal; in teſtimony whereof they were to ſign Yes, or No. They were informed at the ſame time, that their refuſal would be conſidered as an act of diſobedience. The greater part ſigned No; ſome were ſurprized in the confuſion to ſign Yes, who afterwards retracted; and a conſiderable number refuſed to explain themſelves, ſaying, that as private men they were all ſubmiſſion to the King's orders, but that as magiſtrates they could do nothing ſeparately. About forty, who had not been ſerved with letters de cachet, went to the parliament-houſe two days after, with the firſt preſident at their head, amidſt the acclamations of the people, and paſſed an act againſt what had been done, merely to put themſelves in the ſame predicament with their brethren.

When the members went to court to receive their diſmiſſion, previous to their baniſhment, three of them propoſed to relax in their oppoſition, and repreſented that it would be prudent to hold ſome meaſures with the court; but the propoſal was received with the utmoſt horror, and rejected with the greateſt indignation by the reſt. M. Dubois de Courvel, who had been ill of the gout, and kept his bed for three months, having been ſurprized into ſigning Yes, was carried upon this occaſion to court, proteſted againſt what he had done, and received ſentence along with the reſt. They were all baniſhed to inconſiderable villages, ſome near, and others at a conſiderable diſtance from Paris.

Such was the fate of this noble aſſembly, whoſe patriotiſm and virtue we ſhall hold the higher, when we conſider that they purchaſe their places at ſo high a price, that it makes no inconſiderable addition to the revenue of the crown. Among a number of inſtances of tranſcendant virtue, which would have done honour to the Greek or Roman name in their beſt days, we cannot omit that of M. Gilbert de Voiſin, chief ſecretary of the parliament. This gentleman's place coſt him a million of livres, and brought him in 100,000 annually; he was ordered by the King to reſume his office in the new tribunal, upon which he repreſented, that his honour, his duty, and his conſcience, did not permit him to perform the functions of an office which was no more. That he had taken his oath to the parliament, and could not exerciſe his functions but in concert with that parliament. That he would never ſeparate himſelf from ſo reſpectable a body, and therefore offered the King his place, and prayed that his lot might be made ſimilar to that of the other members of his company. The King notwithſtanding this anſwer renewed his commands, but M. Voiſin was immovable. His place was at length confiſcated, and himſelf baniſhed to Languedoc.

A temporary tribunal was inſtituted to ſupply the place of the parliament; the King's counſel, who had deſired leave to reſign their places, but were refuſed, were obliged to act in this tribunal, which they did, the firſt time, with tears in their eyes; ſeveral officers of the parliament had run away to avoid acting under this new juriſdiction; but were obliged to return, under penalty of impriſonment, loſs of their offices, and their children being declared unworthy to hold any employment in the kingdom. Though the part acted by the counſellors in ſupplying the place of the parliament, was an evident force put upon them, yet ſo odious was the meaſure to the people, that they were obliged to have a guard of ſoldiers for their protection, and were notwithſtanding hiſſed and inſulted, with the chancellor at their head.

While matters continued in this ſtate, there was ſtill a hope of the reſtoration of the parliament; and even the members of this new tribunal, with the attorney-general, who was now their preſident at their head, had prepared a memorial for that purpoſe, till the King having heard of their intention, forbid its being delivered; but theſe hopes were ſoon at an end. The King held a bed of juſtice, at which an edict was paſt, declaring, that as the juriſdiction of the parliament was too extenſive, reaching from Lyons to Arras in Flanders, it was thought proper to divide it into ſix different parts, under

Feb. 22d.

under the denomination of ſuperior courts, each court to have a ſimilar juriſdiction, and to be held at Arras, Blois, Clermont, Lyons, Poictiers, and Paris. At the ſame time, the quality, number, and ſalaries of the officers in each tribunal were fixed, and every other meaſure taken, that ſhewed this new arrangement was intended to be permanent.

The other parliaments, particularly thoſe of Rouen and Rennes, had hitherto been neither ſilent nor inactive in regard to the treatment which that of Paris had met with. The firſt of thoſe had iſſued an arret which loudly condemned the whole proceeding, and which was delivered by the Duke of Orleans in perſon to the King; who was equally offended with the matter of the arret, and with that prince for preſenting it. A memorial had alſo been preſented on the ſame ſubject, ſigned by many of the peers and all the princes of the blood, except the Count de la Marche, which was more unpleaſing even than the arret. Still however it was thought, that nothing more was to be apprehended than a temporary ſuſpenſion. But this laſt meaſure, which finally ſealed the doom of the parliament, ſtruck a general conſternation and alarm throughout the whole nation.

The provinces that were to be under the juriſdiction of the new tribunals, immediately preſented ſeparate remonſtrances againſt them. Theſe were expreſſed in very ſtrong terms; they recognized the declarations made in former reigns, with which this meaſure was incompatible; and peremptorily aſſerted, that the King's edict, which had occaſioned all this miſchief, was abſolutely ſubverſive of all public and private good, and preſented to the people no other view but that of the moſt enſlaving deſpotiſm.

The conduct of the princes of the blood, was however more diſagreeable and alarming to the court than thoſe remonſtrances. A ſtrong and ſpirited proteſt was ſigned by them, againſt every meaſure that had been taken to the prejudice of the parliament; which was alſo backed by a great number of the peers. This was delivered to the King by M. de Pour, firſt gentleman to the Duke of Orleans, and enraged him ſo much, that a council was called, in which it was debated, whether the princes ſhould not be baniſhed; this violent meaſure however met with ſuch oppoſition in the council, that it was dropped.

March 13th.

In the mean time the Chancellor Maupeau, who was conſidered as the founder of all theſe innovations, and was therefore the moſt odious and unpopular man in the kingdom, had framed a new code of laws, which were preſented and approved of, and meaſures accordingly taken for their being carried into execution. During theſe tranſactions, Paris preſented a ſcene of the greateſt confuſion; there was almoſt a total privation of legal juſtice, moſt of the advocates and attornies having either refuſed or avoided to bring their cauſes before the new tribunal. The remaining courts of magiſtracy were in a continual ſtate of agitation and diſorder, either paſſing fruitleſs reſolutions, preſenting remonſtrances, or entering proteſts equally vain, reſigning their places, and re-

refuſing to act in their reſpective departments, or under the influence of letters de cachet, which obliged them to reſume their functions. Such was the ſtate of the Court of Aids, Chatelet, Great Council, and Chamber of Accounts; while the parliaments in different parts of the kingdom were employed in preſenting remonſtrances, or iſſuing arrets.

April 13th. A bed of juſtice having been held for the final eſtabliſhment of the new tribunals, as well as of the chancellor's code of laws, the princes of the blood were ſummoned to attend, upon which they all, except the Count de la Marche, wrote letters to the King, that as they could not give their ſuffrage to the buſineſs that was intended to be done in the bed of juſtice, they did not think proper to aſſiſt at it. This was ſo much reſented, that they all received letters the next day from the King, forbidding them to appear in his preſence, to ſee any of the royal family, or even to reſide at any place where the court ſhould be kept. And the King's indignation was ſo prevalent upon this occaſion, that the princes were not invited to the wedding which ſoon after took place, between the Count de Tholouſe and the Princeſs of Savoy.

A few days after the holding of this bed of juſtice, the parliament of Rouen, with the ſame unſhaken intrepidity which has ſo long diſtinguiſhed its conduct, iſſued an arret, by which the members of the new parliament were declared to be intruders, uſurpers of the effects of other people, enemies of the ſtate, and violators of their oaths, and ſtrictly forbid the acknowledgment or execution of any of their arrets. A counter arret was iſſued, by that which was called the Parliament of the Court, at Paris, condemning the firſt to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

The court was greatly irritated at the conduct of the parliament of Rouen; and wavered much in its reſolutions what courſe to purſue with it. The danger of entering into meaſures that might too much provoke that great and powerful dutchy, was evident to every body; while from a knowledge of the preſent governing ſpirit, ſuch an iſſue was notwithſtanding expected. It is ſaid that violent meaſures were intended, and that the Duke de Harcourt nobly refuſed to take the command of the troops in Normandy, for the execution of thoſe purpoſes.

Such meaſures were not obſerved with the reſt of the kingdom; the Duke d'Aguillon, who was, except the chancellor, the moſt unpopular man in it, and who was deemed the original author of the preſent diſturbances, was appointed miniſter for foreign affairs. At Paris, 42 counſellors of the Chatelet were ſent at once into baniſhment to different places, and had only 24 hours allowed to prepare for their departure. In the courſe of the year, the parliaments of Beſançon, Bourdeaux, Aix, Thouloſe, and Britanny, were totally ſuppreſſed, moſt of the members ſent into baniſhment, and new parliaments created in the room of the old ones.

Notwithſtanding this ſtate of internal diſturbance and diſſatisfaction, a great reduction was made in the French land forces, both of horſe and foot; a circumſtance that ſufficiently ſhews the confidence of that government in its own ſtrength, and how little it is apprehenſive of any conſequences that might reſult from the complaints or diſlike of the people. At the ſame time, all theſe circumſtances ſeem a ſufficient pledge, of the preſent pacific diſpoſition of France.

The poſſeſſion of Corſica ſeems almoſt as imperfect on the ſide of France, as it was on that of Genoa. A continual depredatory war is carried on between their forces and the mountaineers, attended with the moſt cruel circumſtances on both ſides. Count de Marbeuf having marched this ſummer at the head of ſeveral battalions to ſcour the country, was attacked with ſuch fury in the defiles of the mountains, that it amounted to little leſs than a general defeat, and was attended with a very conſiderable loſs both of men and officers. A large detachment under the command of a colonel, was afterwards attacked between Baſtia and Ajaccio, and almoſt totally cut to pieces. Their averſion to the French is ſo great, as to carry them beyond all the bounds of humanity. It is ſaid that they poiſon the wells, ciſterns, and fountains, in that part of the country which they inhabit; kill their horſes in the fields; infect the hay which they are to eat; and maſſacre the officers when they ſtir out of the garriſons. The French have been obliged to diſcontinue the fortifications and works which they were carrying on in different parts of the iſland, as theſe Banditti (as they call them) deſtroy more in one night, than they can erect in a week. In a word, the French have hitherto gained as little advantage by the acquiſition of this iſland, as they did honour, in the manner of obtaining it.

CHRONICLE.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1ſt. WAS obſerved at court as a high feſtival; her Majeſty was dreſſed in a crimſon ſilk ſaque, ornamented with curious pearls and precious ſtones, a preſent from her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia. At noon the New Year's Ode, compoſed by Mr. Whitehead, was performed before their Majeſties.

2d. The following convicts were executed at Tyburn purſuant to their ſentence, viz. Mark Marks for a ſtreet-robbery, which he denied to the laſt; Tho. Hand for firing a piſtol, and wounding Joſeph Holloway, with an intent to kill; and John Clark and John Joſeph Defoe for robbing Mr. Fordyce of a gold watch and ſome money. This laſt is ſaid to be grandſon to the celebrated Danial Defoe, who wrote the True-born Engliſhman, Robinſon Cruſoe, Col. Jack, and other ingenious pieces.

4th. A moſt horrid murder was committed at Haptonſtall near Halifax, where a poor fellow having threatened to give information againſt the murderers of Mr. Dyghton, formerly mentioned, a gang of coiners, as is ſuppoſed, ſet upon him, thruſt his head into the fire, clapt a pair of red-hot tongs round his neck, and filled his breeches full of burning coals, by which cruel treatment the poor unhappy man died in the greateſt agonies, and the villains made their eſcape.

Policies of inſurance were opened at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, at a high premium, on the private trade of an homeward bound Indiaman, who has a rough diamond on board, valued at 100,000 l. which is coming to be manufactured here on account of one of the Aſiatic Nabobs.

The continual rains and high winds have laid the whole country about Bruſſels under water. The oldeſt man living does not remember the like.

The maſter of a ſhip in the Weſt India trade was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged by the father of his apprentice, with ſelling him to a rope-maker at Nantucket. He had taken the lad from the London-workhouſe, and when he had got him abroad ſold him. The father produced a letter from the boy written with a ſtick (for he could not procure a pen) informing him of his ſituation; but his Lordſhip could not admit of that as evidence, and therefore the captain was diſcharged.

The Lord Mayor made a moſt uſeful regulation upon the corn-market in Mark-lane.—The meal-weighers, by order of his Lordſhip, took an exact account of the quantities of wheat bought, the different prices given, and the purchaſers names. This regiſter was ſtuck up in the moſt conſpicuous part of the market, to the great pleaſure of the public, but great mortification of the wheat buyers, millers, factors, &c. who were ſo incenſed, that they abuſed and inſulted the officer, obliterated their names, and even attempted to tear down the regiſter. It is hoped that his Lordſhip will perſevere in this excellent plan, as it will be the means of preventing colluſions, and of diſcovering the ingroſſers of this article, which is juſtly termed the ſtaff of life.

Yeſterday morning Capt. Ferguſon, convicted at the laſt Admiralty ſeſſions for the murder of his cabbin-boy, was carried from Newgate, the Marſhal of the Admiralty, the officer carrying the ſilver oar, &c. attending, and hanged at execution-dock; his body was afterwards carried to the marſhes down the river, and hung in chains. While his irons were knocking off in the Preſs-yard he ſhed tears, and ſaid, the unhappy affair happened that day twelve-months, but declared he had no deſign of murdering the boy. He behaved very penitently, and when he came to the place of execution he was ſo much affected as to be obliged to be ſupported by two men till turned off. He was about 26 years of age.

Cambridge, Jan. 4. On Tueſday was read in full congregation, a letter of thanks to the King of Denmark, for his book lately preſented to the univerſity, written in German and French, very magnificently bound, containing a deſcription of ſhells and minerals, with figures, finely executed and exquiſitely coloured from nature.

The young Prince and Princeſs who where under inoculation appeared abroad perfectly recovered. 7th.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Jan. 2.

"This day came on the election of a Peer to ſerve in parliament, in the room of the late Duke of Argyll. The Earl of Breadalbane, and the Earl of Stair, were the candidates. Lord Stair was elected. There were 28 Peers preſent, 17 of whom voted for Lord Breadalbane, and 11 for Lord Stair. The proxies were moſtly in favour of Lord Stair."

Troyes, Dec. 28. The King by his paternal goodneſs has granted funds for eſtabliſhing public workhouſes both in the towns and on the principal roads of the province of Champaign, to employ and procure ſubſiſtence for the poor people who want work; five are already opened in the department of this town for the admittance of women, and even children of nine years of age, paying them according to their work.

Stralſund, Dec. 5. Wedneſday laſt the powder magazine in this city blew up at the time the workmen were all there; by which terrible accident upwards of 100 lives were loſt, and more than 1000 perſons were dangerouſly wounded. Seventy houſes were entirely thrown down.

Sir Edw. Hawke reſigned his place as firſt Lord of the Admiralty, on account, as it is given out, of his bad ſtate of health. 9th.

A large antique ring was taken out of the Thames, over againſt the Tower, the gold whereof was valued at ſix guineas. It was purchaſed by a jeweller in St. Martin's-lane, and is judged by the antiquarians to be 800 years old.

The trial of the horſe-grenadier for impriſoning Mr. Rainsford the high conſtable ſome time ago, came on at the late ſeſſions for Weſtminſter, when the fact being proved, he was found guilty, but by the lenity of the proſecutor was fined only one ſhilling.

The following is a tranſlation of the lettre de cachet, ſent by order of the French King to the Duke de Choiſeul.

'My Lord Duke,

'I am extremely diſſatisfied with your ſervices; and I command you to reſign the three departments which you hold, viz. the office of Secretary of State for foreign affairs, the Secretary at War, and Poſtmaſter General: I further command you to retire inſtantly to Chanteloux: My firſt intention was to have baniſhed you to Bourges; but, in conſideration to the Ducheſs of Choiſeul, I permit you to remain at your ſeat of Chanteloux until you ſhall know my pleaſure. Signed

LOUIS.'

Immediately after the delivery of the above lettre de cachet, all the letters and papers belonging to Monſieur de Choiſeul were ſeized by the Duc de Vrilliere, and carried to the King.

Monſ. de Choiſeul has voluntarily reſigned the command of the Swiſs guards, which was given him for life.

Bologna, Dec. 13. Letters from Pirano, a little town upon the coaſt of Iſtria, adviſe, that at the time of the ſtorm, on the 21ſt ult. which did great damage in different parts of Italy, the waves of the ſea diſcovered near that place, between the cape of Salvori and the town of Umago, a large extent of Moſaick pavement, and ſome foundations of ancient buildings. As that place was neither inhabited nor much cultivated, the waves did very little damage by waſhing away the ſhrubs and the earth which covered theſe remains of antiquities. Some old coins were likewiſe found, which may give information to perſons who are curious in the ſtudy of antiquities. The waters of the ſea roſe as high as the ſecond ſtory of the houſes at Umago, and threw down ſeveral in that neighbourhood. The ſame damage was done on the coaſt of Naples. It is aſſured that the damage occaſioned by the ſtorm in the ſtate of Venice amounts to ſome millions of ducats.

11th. The river Thames was entirely frozen over at Fulham.

A preſs-gang beating their drum in the city was taken before the Lord Mayor and reprimanded.

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort gave notice to the Treaſurer of the New Infirmary at Glouceſter, that Lord Bottetourt had left by his will 500 l. to that charity.

On Thurſday an officer of the navy was ſent to Guildhall, to deſire the ſitting Alderman to back the preſs warrants; which he declined; the officer afterwards went to the Lord Mayor with the ſame requeſt, but met with no ſucceſs.

Stockholm, Dec. 12. The Baron de Rehbinder has been condemned by the ſovereign courts to be kept 15 days in priſon, and fed on bread and water, for having cauſed a work to be printed in which are contained ſome indecent expreſſions againſt the perſon of the King.

14th. This evening the Royal Academy of Artiſts met at the new apartments granted them by his Majeſty in Somerſet-houſe. The Duke of Cumberland and ſeveral of the nobility were preſent.

15th. A grand new dock was opened at Plymouth, and this day received the Northumberland man of war.

At a common council held this day, a motion was made to cenſure Mr. Alderman Harley for having backed the preſs-warrants ſent into the city; but Mr. Harley not being preſent the motion was withdrawn.

Another motion was made to thank the Lord Mayor and thoſe worthy Aldermen, who had refuſed to back the preſs-warrants; but this likewiſe, after much debate and perſonal altercation between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Townſend, was withdrawn.

A third motion was made for prolonging the time fot granting a bounty to ſeamen, who ſhould voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve his Majeſty; to which ſtrong oppoſition was made, becauſe the benefits ariſing from the bounty were totally defeated by Aldermen backing the preſs-warrants; the city, it was ſaid, was no longer a ſanctuary for their ſervants; for that notwithſtanding near 2000 l. had been paid in bounty money by the city, a ſet of lawleſs ruffians were let looſe upon the citizens, who in the face of magiſtracy had preſſed thoſe who had a deſire to enter voluntarily, and who for that purpoſe were in their way to Guildhall. The court grew clamorous on this occaſion, till a meſſenger arrived from the Trinity-houſe with an offer of adding 20s. more to the city-bounty, on which it was agreed to continue it ſome time longer.

A fray happened in Shoreditch, in which one John Foy was killed. Six perſons have ſince been taken up and committed to priſon for his murder, three to Newgate, and three to Wood-ſtreet Compter.

A paper having appeared in the Gazetteer, ſuppoſed to be written by a friend of Mr. Wilkes, charging Mr. Horne, 1. With ſubſcribing to the Society of the Bill of Rights, but never paying a ſhilling; 2. Receiving amazing ſums for Mr. Serj. Glynn's election; 3. Receiving ſubſcriptions for the widow Bigby's appeal; 4. Receiving ſubſcriptions for Mr. Gillam's trial; 5. Receiving ſubſcriptions for the affair of the weavers in Spital-fields; to all which charges Mr. Horne has this day given diſtinct anſwers. To the *firſt*, he ſays, that he never did *ſubſcribe* to the Society, but *paid* five guineas into the hands of Mr. B. and numerous little ſums beſides. To the *ſecond*, he ſays, that no very amazing ſums were collected, and that if Mr. Glynn and his friends have no objection, he is very ready to lay every receipt and payment before the public. To the *third*, he ſays, he has received 110 l. 10 s. and has paid the attorney 110 l. and throughout the courſe of the proſecution has never been leſs in advance than he is now, which is 39 l. 4 s. To the *fourth*, he denies that ever there was any ſubſcription for it, and defies his accuſer to diſcover a ſingle perſon who ever paid him one penny. To the *fifth*, he gives the ſame anſwer, and, except 20 l. which he gave out of his own pocket, does not belveve that any other money was paid. Thus of the five charges, three he has proved totally falſe, and for the truth of what he has ſaid of the other two he appeals to the gentlemen concerned; all of whom have ſince added their teſtimony. This diſpute may be thought of a private nature, yet as the name of Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Horne have for a long time been cloſely united, our readers may expect that we ſhall ſhew ſome cauſe now they are ſeparated; of which more hereafter.

18th. Being obſerved as the anniverſary of her Majeſty's birth-day, their Majeſties received the uſual compliments at St. James's. The ladies made a moſt brilliant appearance on the occaſion, dreſſed moſtly in our manufactures. The ball at night was ſplendid, and ended about twelve. It was opened by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter and Ducheſs of Buccleugh. The Manſion-houſe was illuminated with 400 glaſs lamps.

This day the fleet at Spithead conſiſted of twenty-ſix ſhips of the line, with Admiral Buckle at their head.

The province of Friezland has ſuffered a heavy loſs by the burning of its admiralty at Harlington, with the ſtores, archives, and every thing belonging to it.

His Majeſty's ſhip Orford, of 74 guns, was docked at Chatham, in order to have the ſheathing on her bottom filled; which large ſurface, of 14,000 ſuperficial feet, was filled with nails in one night's time. Near 16 tons of nails were drove in the ſame: the ſhipwrights, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the weather, beheaved with the greateſt ſpirit and alacrity on the occaſion; and the ſhip went out of dock again this day. Such an extraordinary work, in ſo few hours, was never performed in the memory of man.

The laſt advices from India having brought no account of the Aurora, which ſailed for our ſettlements there with the three ſupervisors, Mr. Vanſittart, Mr. Scrafton, and Col. Ford, on board, there now unhappily remains no manner of doubt, but that ſhe is loſt.

The ſeſſions, which began on Wedneſday, ended at the Old Baily. 19th. At this ſeſſions three were capitally convicted; 31 were caſt for tranſportation for ſeven, and one for 14 years; two were branded, and one whipped.

Joſeph Weſt, Stephen Paris, and Samuel Randall, charged with the murder of John Foy, laſt Tueſday night in Shoreditch, were brought to the bar at the Old Bailey, and acquainted that their trials are put off till next ſeſſions. They were committed to Newgate. The other three concerned in this murder are taken, and lodged in Wood-ſtreet Compter.

The trial of Richard Mortis, who ſtands indicted for ſhooting at Mr. Parkinſon, jun. at Broxbourn, in Hertfordſhire, with an intent to kill him, is put off till the next ſeſſions.

John Commins, who was committed by the court at the laſt Admiralty ſeſſions, for perjury on the trial of Capt. Broad, was diſcharged for want of proſecution.

Dublin, Dec. 31. This day at a poſt aſſembly held at the Tholſel, the ſheriffs and commons of Dublin came to the following reſolutions:

"Reſolved unanimouſly, That it be the requeſt of the ſheriffs and commons, that the Lord Mayor, inſtead of giving a dinner and ball to the commons and citizens, as uſual, do hand over to a committee, to be appointed for that purpoſe, the ſum of 227l. 10s. to be applied in charity.

"Reſolved unanimouſly, That it be alſo the requeſt of the commons, that Mr. Sheriff Perrier do omit the ſeſſion and quarterly aſſembly dinner now approaching, and that in lieu thereof, the ſheriff do hand over to a committee as aforeſaid, the ſum of 150l. to be alſo applied in charity.

"Reſolved, That the ſheriffs and commons do recommend to the corporation of weavers, on their meeting to-morrow, the propriety of repreſenting the neceſſity of a general aſſociation of the nobility, gentry, traders and citizens, for wearing the manufactures of this kingdom, in order to alleviate the preſent diſtreſſes of the manufacturers."

And a committee of nine gentlemen were appointed to wait on my Lord Mayor, to acquaint him with the foregoing reſolutions.

21ſt. This day the remains of his Grace the late Duke of Bedford, after lying in great ſtate at Bloomſbury-houſe, were interred with his illuſtrious anceſtors at Cheyney, in Bucks. His Grace being an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe at Deptford, the guns in the river at that place fired all the morning.

The late Duke of Bedford was of Norman extraction, and his anceſtors appear to have been poſſeſſed of a large eſtate in Dorſetſhire, in the year 1202.

22d. The Earl of Rochford, Secretary of State for the ſouthern department, ſent a letter to the Lord Mayor of this city, of which the following is an exact copy:

"*St. James's, Jan.* 22, 1771.

My Lord,

"I take the earlieſt opportunity of informing your Lordſhip that the Spaniſh ambaſſador hath this day, at two o'clock, ſigned a declaration relative to the expedition againſt Fort Egmont in Falkland Iſland, which his Majeſty has been pleaſed to accept.

I am, My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
Humble ſervant,
Lord Mayor. ROCHFORD."

A Common Council holden on Tueſday, the 22d of Jan. 1771.

(COPY.)

A motion was made, and queſtion put, that if any perſon ſhall be impreſſed within this city or liberty into his Majeſty's ſervice, by virtue of any warrant granted or backed by any of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for this city, that this court will immediately direct their ſollicitor, at this city's expence, to proſecute, in the name of the perſon ſo impreſſed (if he deſires it) not only the juſtice of the peace who granted or backed the ſaid warrant, but the conſtable or peace officer who executed the ſame; the ſame was declared to be carried in the affirmative.

Florence, Dec. 29. The day before yeſterday, between midnight and one o'clock in the morning, a violent earthquake was felt here, which was followed by ſeveral other ſhocks leſs conſiderable. Theſe ſhocks threw the inhabitants into great conſternation, but they did very little damage, except throwing down ſome chimneys.

We have heard ſince, that ſeveral houſes were thrown down by this earthquake in the neighbouring country.

Cadiz, Dec. 26. The Sieur Bucarelly, brother to the governor of this city, lately governor of Buenos Ayres, and from whence he returned a few days ſince, ſet out yeſterday for Seville, from whence he is to go to the kingdom of Upper Navarre, of which he is named commandant-general.

23d. The Hon. Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Lord Chancellor, and on being created a Baron, by the title of Baron Apſley, of Apſley, in Suſſex.

Yeſterday Lord Chief Juſtice Wilmot took his leave of the court, and made ſuch a moving ſpeech on the occaſion as drew tears from ſome of the judges and council, he being known to be a gentleman of the greateſt probity and honeſty, and never to be biaſſed on any account whatever, and always acted with the ſtricteſt honour and juſtice.

24th. His Majeſty having been pleaſed to deliver the cuſtody of the privy ſeal to the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Suffolk and Berkſhire, his Lordſhip was thereupon, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council; and his Lordſhip accordingly took his place at the board.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. George Dunk, Earl of Halifax, to be one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, his Lordſhip was this day, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate accordingly.

26th. This day's Gazette contains a proclamation for proroguing the parliament of Ireland from the 15th inſt. to the 26th of Feb. next, then to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

We hear from Taviſtock, that a man and three horſes were found dead in the ſnow on Black-Down.

28th. A perſon known by the name of Charles Waddall, of the Oxford man of war, lying at Chatham, was ordered to receive two dozen of laſhes for deſertion; but when tied up to the gangway, the culprit was diſcovered to be a woman. She declares that ſhe has travelled from Hull to London after a man with whom ſhe was in love; and hearing he was on board the Oxford at Chatham, ſhe entered at the rendezvous in London, for the ſame ſhip, the 9th inſtant. On the 17th of this month ſhe came on board; but finding that her ſweetheart was run away, in conſequence thereof ſhe deſerted yeſterday. She was immediately carried before Admiral Dennis, who made her a preſent of half a guinea: Commiſſioner Hanway, and moſt of the officers of the yard made her preſents alſo.

31ſt. The affair of the priſoners, James Stevens, Robert Leſlie, William Thomſon, J. Biggs, and John Mein, who forced out of the King's-Bench priſon the 19th of November laſt, came on before the court in Weſtminſter-hall, when the rule was made abſolute for an information againſt them. Lord Mansfield being at the Houſe of Peers, the other three judges gave their opinion upon Mr. Steven's pamphlet, concerning impriſonment for debt: "To doubt the equity of ſuch a thing now, (ſaid one of them) after a practice of 400 years, would be propoſterous, and what none but madmen would think of; however, men ought to be tender of the natural and perſonal liberty of their fellow-creatures."

Died lately, at her caſtle at Kientzeim, near Kolmar, in Alſace, aged above 100 years, Iſabella Sidonie Wilhelmina, Baroneſs of Legen, Lady of the order of the Star of the Empreſs-Queen of Hungary, and widow of the Baron de Redwitz.

At Rome, the Rev. Thomas Wagſtaffe, a clergyman of the church of England, who had reſided there many years in the character of Proteſtant chaplain to the late Chevalier de St. George, and afterwards to his ſon.

At Market-Lavender, in Wiltſhire, Mr. Euring, gardener, aged 105 years.

FEBRUARY.

Extract of two Letters from Paris.

The King of France threatened the members of the parliament of Paris to deprive them of their employments, if they diſobeyed his letters of Juſſion; and ſignified to them, that it was in vain for them to make oppoſition, in hopes that his Majeſty would withdraw his edict, or at leaſt ſuſpend the execution of it. The parliament has ſince reſolved, that they could not obey the King's letters of Juſſion; but that they would wait for his Majeſty's orders with equal reſolution and ſubmiſſion.

On this the muſketeers went to the members of parliament at their own houſes, and preſented to each of them a lettre de cachet, enjoining them to declare immediately, whether they would reſume their uſual duty, or perſiſt in their refuſal; in teſtimony whereof they were to ſign *Yes* or *No*. They were told at the ſame time, that their refuſal would be conſidered as an act of diſobedience. In conſequence of this, the greateſt number ſigned *No*: but when they attended at court to receive their diſmiſſion previous to their being ſent into exile, three of them propoſed to relax in their reſolution, as it might be prudent to hold ſome meaſure with the court; the reſt of the members, and eſpecially the Preſident Le Moine, received the propoſition with horror. Mr. Dubois, who was hindered by the gout from attending their late meetings, and who had been ſurprized into ſigning *Yes*, was brought to court on a litter, and made his proteſt in the middle of the aſſembly, after which he was carried away amidſt the acclamations of the people. On the 23d the King iſſued letters patent for creating a new parliament; and on the 24th the new members went to Paris to hold a parliament accordingly;

cordingly; the gentlemen of the long robe, however, looking upon them as a ſet of abject ſlaves, have refuſed to plead before them; on which account four have been ſent to the Baſtile *in terrorem*.

January 27.

M. Gilbert de Voſin, Greffier in Chief of the parliament of Paris, who had peremptorily refuſed to re-aſſume the function of his poſt, received a lettre de cachet, which exiles him to Beſſieres, in Upper Languedoc, and ſignifying to him at the ſame time the arret of council, which declares his poſt confiſcated to the King's uſe, for having acted contrary to the edict which is at preſent the baſis of the modern legiſlation. Mr. Gilbert de Voiſin's poſt coſt a million, and brings in 100,000 livres. The other Griffiers and Secretaries did not dare to do ſo bold an action, and ran away; but having received orders from the King to reſume their ſervice on pain of being impriſoned, the loſs of their offices, and that their children ſhould be declared unworthy to fill any poſt in the kingdom, they returned to their duty.

4th. A letter from Whitehaven relates, that about 12 o'clock in the night of the 1ſt inſt. the tide in that harbour roſe to a prodigious height, higher than it ever has been in the memory of any man living: it overflowed the quays and tongues, and ran with the greateſt impetuoſity into the market-place, and from thence above 800 yards up Roper-ſtreet; but without doing any conſiderable damage in the town. Next morning the truſtees of the harbour went to ſurvey it, where they beheld the moſt aſtoniſhing marks of the water's rage, that ever were perhaps done in three hours: about one half of the fort, from the foundation ten or twelve yards deep, was torn up; the guns diſmounted, and thrown into the ſea a very conſiderable diſtance from the battlement; about 100 feet of the battlement of the old quay deſtroyed; and a part of the new quay, that coſt upwards of 6000 l. building the laſt ſummer, ſplit in two from end to end. The whole damage is computed at 9000 l.

The Recorder made the report to his Majeſty in council of the malefactors under ſentence of death in Newgate; when Daniel Harris, for ſtealing a large quantity of goods out of the houſe of his maſter, Mr Morgan, a cabinet-maker in Goodman's-fields, was ordered for execution on Wedneſday the 13th inſtant.

James Glover, for ſtealing nine firkins of butter from a ſhip in the Thames; and Anne Banks, for breaking into the houſe of Mrs. Toms, and ſtealing wearing-apparel, were reſpited.

5th. On Tueſday a patent paſſed the great ſeal, appointing Lord Mansfield Speaker of the Houſe of Lords in the abſence of the Lord Chancellor.

A letter from Paris ſays, “the diſpute between the King and the parliament of Paris, is at length terminated in the baniſhment of every one of them: and the King has not only exiled them to different places, but ſent the major part of them to little villages ſcarcely to be called inhabited.”

8th. This morning, John Taylor, ſerjeant of the grenadier company of the Royal Scots, was brought to the bar of the King's Bench, Weſtminſter-Hall, when Lord Mansfield ſummed up the whole of the cauſe; by which it appeared that the priſoner had been three times aſſaulted by Mr. Smith, the deceaſed, collared and violently thrown backward upon a bench without any provocation, turned out of the houſe, and called by the moſt opprobrious names; and farther, that when out in the ſtreet, he was purſued and attacked by two men before he offered to draw his ſword; from which circumſtances he appeared only to be guilty of manſlaughter. The court was unanimouſly in the ſame opinion, and the ſerjeant was ordered to be burnt in the hand behind the bar.

11th. Laſt night the froſt was ſo intenſe, that the thermometer was below 1 deg. 12 dig. at about eleven o'clock. And this morning the barometer was two degrees lower than it was the 18th of January laſt, conſequently two degrees lower than has been known for theſe nine years.

The Lord Chancellor took the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy in the Court of Common Pleas, as the ultimate qualification towards filling the high offices to which he has lately been advanced.

A chapter of the moſt noble order of the Garter was held at St. James's, when Earl Gower was elected and inveſted with the enſigns of that order; there were preſent the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland, the Dukes of Marlborough and Grafton, the Earls of Hertford and Halifax.

12th. Yeſterday Mr. Roberts, the returning officer of Shoreham, was called in and examined before the Houſe of Commons, as were likewiſe other witneſſes; and it appearing that 87 gentlemen had voted for the petitioner, all of whom, except one, had taken the bribery oath, and that only 37 gentlemen had appeared for Mr. Purling, notwithſtanding which he had returned the latter duly elected; it was then declared that the returning officer had acted illegally, and in breach of privilege of that aſſembly. He was therefore ordered to be taken into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms.

One of the venders of a paper called the Whiſperer, was brought to the bar of the King's Bench, Weſtminſter-Hall, for ſelling of the ſaid papers; when he was ſentenced by the court to be impriſoned for ſix months for ſelling No. V. of the ſaid paper; and, at the expiration of that time to ſuffer ſix months impriſonment more for that of No. VI. and afterwards to be bound himſelf in two hundred pounds and two ſureties in fifty pounds each, for his good behaviour for two years.

This evening, Taylor, the Scotch ſerjeant, was brought up to the King's Bench bar, when his counſel moved for his diſcharge; to which Counſellor Dunning, for the appeal, objected: they then urged he had been burnt in the hand: Mr. Dunning replied, that was no puniſhment for murder; the motion was thereupon over-ruled; they then moved, that he might be bailed, which Mr. Dunning objected to, that motion was likewiſe over-ruled: they then moved, that his irons might be taken off: Mr. Dunning objected alſo to this third motion, which was over-ruled likewiſe. Theſe proceedings being ended, the ſerjeant was remanded back to priſon, and ordered to be brought up again the firſt day of next term.

13th. This morning, Daniel Harris, a young man about 22 years of age, was executed at Tyburn, purſuant to his ſentence, for robbing his maſter, Mr. Morgan, a cabinet-maker, in Goodman's-fields. He behaved with the moſt exemplary piety and devotion; and before he was turned off, exhorted the ſpectators, eſpecially the younger part, to take warning by his unhappy fate, and ſhun lewd women and bad company, which brought him to that ſhameful end.

14th. This day Hugh Roberts, the returning officer for the borough of New Shoreham, who has been in the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms ſince Tueſday, was brought to the bar of the Lower Aſſembly, where he was ſeverely reprimanded on his knees by the Speaker, and then ordered to be diſcharged on paying the fees.

The laſt letters from Paris adviſe, that a great many perſons have lately been ſent to the Baſtile.

After the diſmiſſion of the parliament of Paris, all the King's council, in the night between the 22d and 23d ult. by order, waited on his Majeſty, when he proviſionally appointed them to replace the parliament, and told them that he reckoned upon their zeal and attachment to his ſervice, and that it was eſſential to give an example of their ſubmiſſion at that moment, and that he ordered them to do ſo. Immediately they fell on their knees before his Majeſty, and, while they were begging him to diſpenſe with ſuch an humiliating command, he ſtopped them ſhort, and ordered them to retire. Two or three days after they were ordered again to attend, when they received their charge; and his Majeſty told them, that he would maintain, with all his authority, their arrets, and would favour thoſe who moſt diſtinguiſhed themſelves. A few mornings after, thoſe gentlemen waited on the chancellor, who, with them, was eſcorted in grand parade to the palace, a numerous guard attended to protect them from the inſults of the populace, who were gathered in great crowds. After the regiſtring the edict in diſpute, three cauſes were called, but the attornies, under various pretexts, would not bring them on, and the court then broke up. While the counſellors of ſtate, and maſters of requeſts, were traverſing the palace, they were inſulted with the moſt horrible hiſſes. Where this affair will end, no one knows; for tho' the attornies ſhew a readineſs to obey orders, the moſt celebrated advocates have abſented, and no buſineſs can go on.

The following is the tranſlation of a letter wrote by the Duke de Choiſeul to the King of France, immediately after receiving his late diſmiſſion:

"When your Majeſty honoured me with your favours and your bounty, I received them with the pureſt acknowledgement. This ſentiment could not but redouble in my heart the love I bear for your royal perſon, the application to my duties, and my efforts in all that could contribute to the glory of your reign. My incapacity only could cauſe the faults which have determined your Majeſty to withdraw from me your confidence. The diſmiſſion I receive with reſignation, as I did your benevolence with gratitude; and, always penetrated with the ſame fidelity, I ſhall occupy myſelf in my retreat, in praying only, that my ſucceſſor may unite more talents with as much zeal. I am, &c."

18th. *St. James's, Feb.* 18. This day his Majeſty was pleaſed to fill up two vacant ſtalls of the moſt honourable military order of the Bath.

The Sovereign having put on the ribbon, with the ſymbol of the order hanging to it, Mr. Hill, the gentleman uſher, introduced Lieutenant-General Charles Montagu, who, kneeling, was knighted by the Sovereign, with the ſword of ſtate: then Lord Beaulieu having received the ribbon with the badge of the order from Mr. Whitehead, preſented the ſame to the Sovereign, who put the ribbon over the new knight's right ſhoulder, then he had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand; which done, he roſe up and retired.

Afterwards Mr. Hill introduced Mr. Ralph Payne; the ſword of ſtate was delivered to the Sovereign by Sir George Warren, as was alſo the ribbon, and the like ceremony obſerved as before.

A poor boy, who, on Tueſday night had crept into a dunghill at a ſtable-yard in Holborn, in order to preſerve himſelf from the cold, was found dead by the oſtler.

A poor woman alſo, with a child at her breaſt, and another about three years old lying by her, was found dead in Rag-fair.

Yeſterday in the afternoon a fire broke out at a milliner's, in New-Round-Court in the Strand, which conſumed that houſe, and three others, and damaged ſeveral more.

19th. The perſon, who was on Monday committed to the Poultry-Compter, for farther examination, charged with ſelling 400 l. Eaſt-India ſtock, the property of his brother-in-law, was re-examined before Aldermen Skakeſpear, Eſdaile, Kennet, &c. at Guildhall, when two waiters at a coffee-houſe, near the Royal-Exchange, ſwore to their fetching Mr. Portis, the broker, to the priſoner: Mr. Portis depoſed that he ſold the ſtock by his order, and that the priſoner ſigned the book in the gentleman's name to whom it belonged, and perſonated him. Two clerks of the Eaſt-India Houſe ſwore to the priſoner's ſigning the book in the name of his brother-in-law. In his defence he endeavoured to accuſe one of the family with being concerned; but as he could not make good his charge, he was committed to Newgate.

Mrs. Cornelys has been twice fined 50 l. for having operas (ſtiled Harmonic Meetings) at Carliſle-houſe, Soho-ſquare. Guadagni has been fined 50 l. for ſinging in theſe operas, and there are two other informations againſt him for the ſame. There is alſo another information againſt Mrs. Cornelys, for having public maſquerades at the ſame houſe.

21ſt. On Thurſday laſt the two prizes of 25 l. each, founded by Mr. Smith, late maſter of Trinity College, Cambridge, for the beſt proficients in mathematics and natural philoſophy, were adjudged to Mr. Starkie of St. John's, and Mr. Kedington of Caius College, batchelors of arts of the preſent year.

The laſt letters from Peterſbourg adviſe, that the diſtemper which raged at Moſcow, and was taken for the plague, proves to be a putrid fever, which has made great havock in the ſuburbs of that city.

On Tueſday came on to be tried before a ſpecial jury in the court of Common-Pleas, at Weſtminſter Hall, a cauſe between an attorney and a printer of a daily paper, on an action of damages, for publiſhing in his paper a libel on the ſaid attorney: the damages were laid by the plaintiff at 5000l. and, after a hearing of ſix hours, the jury withdrew, and returned in a ſhort time, giving a verdict for the plaintiff, 1s. damages.

Tueſday morning two chimney-ſweepers, who were employed in Bunhill-row, being left by themſelves, took an opportunity of breaking open a cupboard in the parlour, from whence they ſtole two bags of money, containing upwards of 70l. which they put into their ſacks, and carried clear off. The youngeſt of them, a boy, had about 30s. of the above ſum for his ſhare, which he laid out in a new hat, with a gold lace and taſſel. The man ſpent ſome of the reſt pretty nearly in the ſame manner, and both were taken on Wedneſday, and committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell.

On Thurſday evening a meſſenger arrived in town from Madrid, with the Catholic King's ratification of the Convention entered into between his ambaſſador Prince Maſſerano and the Britiſh Court.

Copenhagen, Feb. 2. Tueſday laſt, being the King of Denmark's birth-day, it was celebrated here with the greateſt feſtivity. On this occaſion a new order was inſtituted by her Daniſh Majeſty, called the order of Mathilda, to conſiſt of 24 perſons, the enſign of which is a cypher of her Majeſty's name, enriched with diamonds.

The King of Denmark publiſhed an ordinance, by which he permits brothers and ſiſters children to marry together; and alſo that a widower may marry the ſiſter of his deceaſed wife, without being obliged to have the biſhop's diſpenſation for the ſame.

The linen manufactory in the Iſle of Man ſucceeds beyond expectation; in the year 1769, they exported 1000 yards, and laſt year above 9000, beſides what is uſed in home conſumption.

Boſton, New-England, Dec. 10. At the Superior Court of Judicature, now holding at Boſton, came on the trial of eight ſoldiers belonging to the 29th regiment, who ſtood indicted for the murder of the ſeveral perſons on the 5th of March laſt, by firing guns in King-ſtreet: the examination of witneſſes took up five days, the counſel for the crown and the counſel for the priſoners held about two days: on Wedneſday the honourable court ſummed up the caſe, when the jury brought in their verdict, two of the ſoldiers guilty of manſlaughter, the other ſix not guilty. The two former were recommitted to goal, and the ſix were diſcharged.

The two ſoldiers convicted as above, have ſince been branded in the hand in open court, and diſcharged.

Boſton, Dec. 27. At the Superior Court held in this town laſt Wedneſday, came on the trial of Edward Manwaring, Eſq; an officer of the cuſtoms, Mr. John Munro, notary public, Hammond Green and Thomas Greenwood, who had been charged with firing guns out of the Cuſtom-Houſe on the 5th of March, and indicted by the Grand-Jury for the murder of thoſe perſons that were killed at that time, and for which Manwaring, &c. were impriſoned. After a few hours trial, they were acquitted.

Stockholm, Feb. 12. Our late ſovereign the King of Sweden, Adolphus Frederick, expired ſuddenly, about eight o'clock this evening, at his palace in this city, in the 61ſt year of his age, and 20th of his reign.

Genoa, Feb. 2. The late Doge, Monſieur John Baptiſt Negroni, who died the 26th of laſt month, lay in ſtate in one of the rooms of the palace. On the 29th at night, the corpſe of the deceaſed, in his ducal robes, was carried from thence privately to the cathedral church, and placed on a pyramidical ſcaffold, fifty-four palms high. The church was hung with black. And on the 30th, the college of ſenators, together with a great number of the nobility, attended the ceremony of the funeral; during which, minute guns were fired from the fortifications round the mole; and the gallies fired each three rounds, as did two companies of ſoldiers, drawn up before the ducal palace. The ſame night the corpſe was carried privately to a church of the Franciſcan Fryars, called the Lady of the Mount, three miles diſtant from the city, and depoſited with the anceſtors of the family of Negroni.

Yeſterday the Great Council met as uſual, and named fifteen perſons, properly qualified, to fill the vacant dignity.

26th. This day being the adjournment of the quarter-ſeſſion for the county of Surry, held at Southwark, before Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart. chairman, Sir Timothy Waldo, Knt. and a crowded bench of magiſtrates, came on the trial of the keeper of a private madhouſe, near Kennington Common, for aſſaulting Mrs. Mary Leggatt, with intent to commit a rape upon her, falſely impriſoning her for above three days, and committing another aſſault upon her. It appeared in evidence on the trial, that Mrs. Leggatt had been ſeduced by her huſband, under pretence of taking an airing to Kingſton, to the priſoner's houſe, without there being the leaſt foundation for any imputation of inſanity: that whilſt ſhe was confined, ſhe offered to engage for the payment of 20 l. if he would let her out; but the priſoner declared her note for that purpoſe would not be binding, and beſides, he was to have 20 l. from her huſband for confining her; and that he declared to her friends when they demanded her enlargement, he would confine any woman if her huſband would put her under his care. The trial laſted full five hours, when the priſoner was found guilty by the jury of all the ſeveral charges laid againſt him, to the entire ſatisfaction of the bench and ſome hundreds of auditors. The court, not only conſidering the many aggravated circumſtances that attended the illegal and cruel uſage of the priſoner in the preſent caſe, but how highly neceſſary it was, when in their power, to puniſh all keepers of ſuch infamous private houſes eſtabliſhed under the falſe pretence of curing lunatics, thought proper (to prevent the priſoner from ſuch behaviour for the future, and to deter others from daring to violate the laws of their country, under any pretext whatever) to paſs on him the following ſentence: That he be impriſoned for the ſpace of 6 months, ſet in and upon the pillory for one hour on the 13th inſtant, at St. Margaret's-hill, and that he pay a fine of 13s. 4d. and give ſecurity for his good behaviour for two years, himſelf in 200l. and two bail in 100l. each.

28th. This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey; at this ſeſſions ſeven were capitally convicted, 31 were ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years, and four for fourteen years; eight were branded in the hand, ſeven ordered to be privately whipped, and fifteen delivered on proclamation.

At a court of common council held this day, a great number of members were preſent. A motion was made that this court do apply to the Hon. Houſe of Commons, by petition, that the bill now depending in that houſe for leave to embank a certain part of the river Thames, near Durham-yard, may not paſs into a law. The ſaid queſtion was unanimouſly agreed to; a petition to be heard by counſel prepared, approved, and ordered to be delivered by a committee, attended by the remembrancer; and the ſaid committee were empowered to employ ſuch council as they ſhall think proper.

Delivered lately, Mrs. Hurſtein, in Duke's-place, of two boys and a girl.

Died, Capt. Jacob Johnſtone, formerly in the Barbadoes trade, aged 102 years.

Mr. John Lockman, ſecretary to the Britiſh fiſhery.

At Fethard in Ireland, the widow Carman, aged 122 years.

At Bruſſels, aged 96, General Macarthy, a native of Ireland, in the Hungarian ſervice.

Mr. James Wilſon, aged 87, at Wenſley, Yorkſhire; he was father and grandfather to ſixty-five children, and was carried to his grave by ſix of his grand-children.

Mr. Wellings, aged 109, at Norwich, formerly a clothier, by which he had acquired a fortune of above 10,000 l.

In New Bond-ſtreet, James Nelſon, Eſq; aged 96.

George Tomlinſon, Eſq; of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, aged 104 years.

At Portſmouth, Mr. Barton, aged 103 years.

At Calais, Capt. Rhode, aged 101.

MARCH.

1ſt. Sir William Stephenſon and Mr. Alderman Peers, with Mr. Deputy Judd, Mr. Bellas, Mr. Biſhop, and Mr. Hurford, attended by Mr. Remembrancer, preſented a petition to the Hon. Houſe of Commons, againſt the bill for embanking part of the river Thames, near Durham-yard, and which is ordered to be heard at the bar of that Houſe on Wedneſday next.

Edinburgh, Feb. 25. We are informed from the Weſtern Iſles that upwards of 500 ſouls from Iſlay and the adjacent iſlands, are preparing to migrate next ſummer to America, under the conduct of a gentleman of wealth and merit, whoſe predeceſſors reſided in Iſlay for many centuries paſt. And that there is a large colony of the moſt wealthy and ſubſtantial people in Sky, making ready to follow the example of the Argathelians in going to the fertile and cheap lands on the other ſide of the Atlantic ocean. It is to be dreaded that theſe migrations will prove hurtful to the mother country.

A few days ago a Cuſtom-houſe cutter from Dover, fell in with a ſmuggling veſſel, which ſhe ordered two of her men immediately to board, but the ſmugglers inſiſted they ſhould not, and on their attempting the ſame, knocked them over-board: the captain of the cutter left them for that time, but on obſerving another cutter from Dover, they joined company, and came up with the ſmugglers juſt as they were going to land near Folkſtone; they demanded their goods, which were refuſed, and the cutters were pelted from ſhore with ſtones, &c. and otherwiſe very roughly uſed; upon which an officer on board took up a blunderbuſs, and told them, if they did not ſurrender, that he would inſtantly fire, which he very ſoon after did: ſeveral of them are wounded, one of whom is ſince dead, another taken and carried to Dover-caſtle, and the officers alſo made a ſeizure of 150 tubs of brandy, &c.

5th. The following is an abſtract of the opinion of the counſellors relative to the refuſal of the goldſmiths, grocers, and weavers companies, to obey the Lord Mayor, except in caſes of election:—"Meſſrs. Wedderburne, Glynn, and Dunning, are unanimouſly of opinion, that the maſters and wardens of the three companies are bound to obey the Lord Mayor's precepts, and are liable to be disfranchiſed for refuſal. The common ſerjeant is obliged to file an information in the Mayor's Court for that purpoſe, by the direction of the Court of Aldermen and Common Council, or by order of the Common Hall, and is liable to criminal proſecution for not obeying ſuch orders."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, February 22.

"It was reported for ſome days that Mr. Seguier, attorney-general of the parliament, was ſuſpended from his employment: the caſe was this, that magiſtrate had, in conjunction with ſeveral members of the council, drawn up a memorial which was intended to be preſented to the King, praying the reſtoration of the parliament. The King being informed of what was going forward, forbad Mr. Seguier to preſent any memorial, without previouſly ſhewing it to the chancellor, or to Mr. Dagueſſeau. This ſtep has raiſed the attorney-general very much in the opinion of the public, who did not much eſteem him before, though they always acknowledged his capacity.

"The lieutenant of the police is very active in ſearching out the perſons concerned in the licentious papers that are daily ſtuck up in every part of this city. A few days ago he detected a ſhoe-cleaner who was employed in paſting ſome of theſe papers againſt the houſe of Mr. de Sartine, in the middle of the day. The method he made uſe of was by carrying a box upon his back with a child in it, who by means of a little window made in the box, upon certain ſigns given, fixed up the intended paper. The man and the child are both ſent to priſon, where they have undergone ſeveral examinations, from which ſome further diſcoveries are expected to be made."

8th. This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers in the uſual ſtate, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill to continue an act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion in the American colonies.

The bill to oblige the proprietors of the Birmingham canal navigation, to compleat the ſame to a field called Newthall Ring, near Birmingham.

The bill to explain and amend an act for making the river Clyde navigable.

The bill for erecting a playhouſe at Liverpool.

The bill to diſſolve the marriage of Henry Knight, and to enable him to marry again.

The bill for new paving, lighting, and watching, Goodman's-Fields.

The bill for making better proviſion for the poor, in the city of Oxford, and for better lighting, cleanſing, and paving the ſaid city.

The bill to explain and amend an act for better ſupplying the city of Worceſter with freſh water, and for better lighting, watching, and paving the ſaid city.

And alſo to ſeveral road, incloſure, and other private bills.

9th. This day a proclamation, with a reward of fifty pounds, was iſſued out for apprehending two printers, charged with publiſhing debates in parliament in their news-papers, and who did not attend the order of the Houſe of Commons.

Our readers will ſee the proclamation, and all the other papers relative to this tranſaction and the impriſonment of the city magiſtrates, in the Appendix.

10th. About two o'clock in the afternoon, a fire was diſcovered in an apartment adjoining to the King's dreſſing-room at St. James's, which greatly alarmed the whole court. The accident happened by ſome deficiency in the hearth, which had communicated to the joiſts underneath.

13th. The printers of the following morning and evening papers were ordered to attend the Houſe of Commons, viz. the Morning Chronicle, St. James's Chronicle, the London, Whitehall, and General Evening Poſts, and the London Packet.

15th. Yeſterday morning about one o'clock, the towns of Chatham, Rocheſter, and Stroud, were greatly alarmed by the noiſe of fire, which broke out at the dwelling-houſe of Mrs. Sarah Durham, (a widow lady of great fortune) on St. Margaret's Bank, Rocheſter, by which accident it was intirely burnt down, with the adjoining dwelling-houſe of Mrs. Curtis, (a widow lady) which conſumed all their goods, money and effects, to a very conſiderable value. It caught at ſeveral tenements of William Manly's, Eſq; and at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Alderman Baker's, but happily did no great damage to them; what adds greatly to this dreadful accident, is, that Mrs. Durham periſhed in the flames; Miſs Sally Young, a child of about nine years of age, who was upon a viſit (daughter of Mr. James Young, maſter cooper of his Majeſty's victualling-office at London,) and the ſervant maid, ſhared the ſame unhappy fate; Mrs. Curtis in the adjoining houſe, and her ſervant, were with much difficulty ſaved: They were two noble dwellings, which were built by the late Mr. Simon Durham, Gent. about four years ſince. It is impoſſible to deſcribe what great conſternation every perſon ſeemed to be in; and had it not been for large party walls, which prevented the fire from getting to ſeveral dwellings, and the great activity of the people in playing the engines, which were ſeven in number, God knows what the conſequence would have been. It cannot be conjectured how this unhappy accident happened, as every ſoul who was in the houſe with Mrs. Durham, periſhed in the flames.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, February 28.

"The French King held a bed of juſtice here on the 22d of February laſt, when he iſſued an edict, which was regiſtered the next day to the following effect; namely, that as the juriſdiction of the parliament was too extenſive, reaching from Lyons ſouthwardly, to Arras in French Flanders northwardly, which great diſtance occaſioned much expence to his ſubjects, who might be obliged to come to Paris for the proſecution of their law affairs, his Majeſty has thought fit to branch the parliament of Paris into five different parliaments, under the denomination of ſuperior courts, each parliament having ſimilar juriſdiction; and that his Majeſty had appointed them their reſpective ſalaries, on the underwritten eſtabliſhment.

The firſt preſident	Salary 6000 livres.
2 ſubaltern preſidents	each 4000
20 counſellors	each 2000
1 ſollicitor general	3000
1 attorney general	4000
2 ſubſtitutes	each 1000
1 greffier civil	No ſalary.
1 greffier criminal	
24 attornies	
12 huiſſiers	

Agreeable to this eſtabliſhment, the firſt ſuperior court is that of Arras in French Flanders; the ſecond Blois; the third Clermont Ferrand; the fourth Lyons; the fifth Poitiers."

19th. In the morning the following hand-bill was diſperſed about this city:—"To the liverymen, freemen, and citizens of London. Although our Lord Mayor has been confined to his room for ſixteen days, with a ſevere fit of the gout, and is ſtill much indiſpoſed, he is determined to be this day in his ſeat at the Houſe of Commons, to ſupport your rights and privileges, even though he ſhould be obliged to be carried in a litter. He leaves the Manſion-houſe at one of the clock."

And in the afternoon the two following:

"The citizens of London, and all the friends of freedom in this metropolis, are expected to bring the Lord Mayor back again in triumph from the Houſe of Commons, and attend him to the Manſion-houſe."

"The freemen of London are requeſted to attend at the Houſe of Commons, in order to conduct their Lord Mayor back to his own manſion."

At two o'clock in the afternoon the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor ſet out from the Manſion-houſe in a coach, to attend the Houſe of Commons, in purſuance to a ſummons, to anſwer for his conduct on Friday laſt. His Lordſhip appeared very feeble and infirm, but in good ſpirits. Mr. Alderman Oliver, and his Lordſhip's chaplain, Mr. Evans, were in the ſame coach. A prodigious crowd of the better ſort were at the Manſion-houſe and in the ſtreets near it, who teſtified their approbation by repeated huzzas, which were continued quite from the Manſion-houſe to the Houſe of Commons. On his arrival there, one univerſal ſhout was heard for near three minutes, and the people, during the whole paſſage to the Houſe, called out to the Lord Mayor as the *people's friend, the guardian of the city's rights, and the nation's liberties.*

When his Lordſhip was queſtioned concerning his conduct at the Manſion-houſe, in ſigning a warrant of commitment for one of the meſſengers, his Lordſhip replied, "That he had only done his duty as chief magiſtrate of the city of London, having acted conformable to his oath and the charters of the ſaid city, by which he was bound to protect the perſons, property, and franchiſes of his fellow-citizens." His Lordſhip being very ill, Mr. Trecothick acquainted the Speaker of it, and that his Lordſhip wiſhed to withdraw; and no objections being made, the affair was put off till Tueſday next. About five o'clock his Lordſhip returned home, attended by a great number of people; and the populace took the horſes out of the carriage at St. Paul's, and drew the coach to the Manſion-houſe.

20th. John Wilkes, Eſq; received a ſecond order from the Speaker, to attend the Houſe of Commons on the Monday following. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver were alſo ordered to attend in their ſeats.

21ſt. This day the purſer of the Lapwing packet-boat, late Capt. Gardiner, came to the India-houſe with an account of her arrival at Falmouth, from Bengal. She brings advice that there has been a great famine all over that kingdom, that incredible numbers of the inhabitants have periſhed. It is added, that the country ſhips which uſed to ſupply them with proviſions, have not arrived, and that the fruits of the earth are all deſtroyed by bad weather.

The Lapwing ſailed from Bengal on the 20th of September, and from Madraſs the 14th of October, when no advice of the Aurora, with the ſuperviſors on board, had been received.

The claim on the Sutherland peerage, which had been ſo long depending, was, after a hearing of ſeven days at the bar of the Houſe of Peers, decided in favour of Lady Elizabeth Sutherland, daughter of the late Earl and Counteſs of Sutherland, who before enjoyed the eſtate, but now the titles and dignities as Counteſs of Sutherland; a young lady in the ſixth year of her age.

25th. About two o'clock, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by Mr. Alderman Oliver, went from the Manſion-houſe to attend in their reſpective places in the Houſe of Commons, purſuant to orders iſſued to them on Friday laſt. There was a prodigious concourſe of people about the Manſion-houſe to ſee them come out, and the crowd continued to increaſe the whole way to Weſtminſter-hall.

When the Members of the Houſe of Commons had taken their ſeats, the Houſe proceeded to the diſcuſſion of the very tender and delicate matter before them. Their debates, relative to the Lord Mayor, we are told, turned principally upon theſe three points, Cenſure, Expulſion, or the Tower. The majority ſeemed inclined to the ſecond. Very early, however, in the evening, they had divided twice; and the numbers on the ſecond diviſion, which was an adjournment, are ſaid to have been 214 Noes to 97 Ayes.

About half paſt ten o'clock, his Lordſhip finding his ſtrength exhauſted, and being unable to bear the pain and fatigue any longer, begged permiſſion to retire; which being granted, he returned to the city, attended as before by a vaſt concourſe of people, who took the horſes from the coach, and drew it all the way to the Manſion-houſe, teſtifying their approbation of his Lordſhip's conduct by the loudeſt acclamations and repeated ſhouts of applauſe.

At the general court of the India proprietors, held by adjournment, for declaring the ballot on the dividend, which was voted to be at the rate of twelve and a half per cent. per ann. the numbers were ninety-four for the queſtion, and five againſt it.

John Wilkes, Eſq; received a third order to attend the Houſe of Commons on Monday the 11th of March next.

26th. About three o'clock in morning, the debates in the Houſe of Commons ended, when Richard Oliver, Eſq; Alderman and Member of Parliament for the city of London, was ordered to be ſent to the Tower, but was indulged to lie at his own houſe in Fenchurch-ſtreet, where the ſerjeant at arms attended between the hours of ſeven and eight o'clock, and conducted him in a coach to the above priſon.

The numbers on this laſt queſtion are ſaid to have been 138 ayes to 83 noes.

Lord Temple, and a great number of the nobility and members of the Houſe of Commons, viſited Mr. Oliver in the Tower.

A motion was made by Mr. Alderman Kirkman, in the court of Common Council, that the expence of Mr. Alderman Oliver's table, during the time he remains priſoner in the Tower, be defrayed by the city, which was carried in the affirmative.

The dean and chapter of Weſtminſter preſented a petition to the Houſe of Commons, claiming a right to the ſoil of the river Thames, on which the embankment

ment is made at Durham-yard and parts adjacent; the right to which ſoil had been before claimed by the city of London.

27th. This day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the city of London went from the Manſion-houſe, about one o'clock (accompanied by the committee) to attend in his place in the Houſe of Commons, purſuant to order. He was accompanied, as on Monday, by an amazing number of people, who ſeemed anxious to know the iſſue of the affair.

The juſtices, and high and deputy conſtables of Weſtminſter were all attending, and the guards, both horſe and foot, were ordered to be in readineſs, in caſe any tumult ſhould ariſe. The city was all in motion; and by its acclamations teſtified its ſatisfaction with his conduct. His lordſhip ſeemed as before, extremely ill, and was defended againſt the effects of the cold with his uſual precaution, the uſe of flannels, &c. He was ſupported to the door of the Houſe of Commons by his friends: the city committee went with him, in order to aſſiſt him in the defence of his conduct. The houſe was in ſuch a confuſion, that they could not go upon the order of the day till paſt eight o'clock. They then proceeded to the Lord Mayor's buſineſs, when there was only one diviſion, which was 202 to 39 for committing him to the Tower. They would have conſidered his illneſs, and only committed him to the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms, but his lordſhip told the Houſe he deſired no favour of them, and was prepared to go where his honourable friend Mr. Oliver was. About half paſt twelve, his lordſhip returned to the Manſion-houſe, where he lay down to reſt till four o'clock, when he ſent for a hackney coach and went to the Tower.

The mob was very riotous at Weſtminſter; Lord North loſt his hat, and was in great danger; ſeveral gentlemen were groſsly inſulted, and ſome carriages were broken.

The five following convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence, viz. Richard Mortis, for firing a loaded piſtol at Thomas Parkinſon, in Hertfordſhire; Thomas Peake, for returning from tranſportation before the expiration of his term; John Sidey and George Birch, for breaking open the houſe of Mr. Greenfield, linen-draper in Fleet-ſtreet, and ſtealing linens, &c. to the amount of more than 1300 l. and Luke Cannon, concerned with John Sidey, in breaking into the houſe of the Hon. Mr. Stratford, in Park-ſtreet, and ſtealing plate, &c. to the amount of 2000 l.

Luke Cannon ſaid at the gallows, that he had been a ſingle man, a married man, an honeſt man, and a rogue, within a twelvemonth, and in which time he ſhould ſuffer. Birch, Sidey, Mortis, and Peak behaved in the preſs-yard in a moſt audacious manner, and ſtruck the executioner when put into the cart.

28th. His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill to indemnify perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices or employments within the time limited by law, and for allowing a further time for that purpoſe.

The bill to explain, amend, and render more effectual an act for paving the city and liberties of Weſtminſter.

The bill for amending certain mile-ways leading to the city of Oxford, for making a commodious entrance through St. Clement's pariſh, for rebuilding or repairing Magdalen-bridge, &c.

The bill to reſtrain divorced perſons from marrying the offending party.

The bill to enable lunatics intitled to renew leaſes, their guardians, and committees, to accept of ſurrenders of old leaſes, and grant new ones, &c.

And alſo to ſeveral road, incloſure, and other bills.

LENT CIRCUIT.

At Reading aſſizes, one was capitally convicted; but reprieved.

At Aylesbury aſſizes, two were capitally convicted, and both reprieved.

At Oxford aſſizes, none were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Briſtol, two were capitally convicted.

At Saliſbury aſſizes, Henry Gale, for the murder of Mrs. Johnſon, of Hannington Wick, and William Lacy, for ſtealing a gelding, were capitally convicted. Gale was executed at Fiſherton gallows, and Lacy reprieved for tranſportation.

At the aſſizes at Wincheſter, two were capitally convicted.

At Worceſter aſſizes, two were capitally convicted; but reſpited for tranſportation. Samuel Davis, for the murder of his wife, by ſtriking her on the head with a pair of tongs, and who was to have been tried at this aſſize, died in gaol.

At this aſſize came on to be tried, by a ſpecial jury, a remarkable and much-talked of cauſe, wherein Mr. Jonathan Green, of Dudley, was nominal plaintiff, and four others defendants, for an aſſault and impriſonment; but it clearly appearing, in the courſe of the trial, that the plaintiff was unhappily afflicted with lunacy; that he was taken up, and put under the care of one of the defendants, and attended by Dr. Monro, for the purpoſe of effecting a cure, a verdict was found for the defendants.

At Glouceſter aſſizes, ſeven were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes for the county of Somerſet, at Taunton, four were capitally convicted.

At Hereford aſſizes three were capitally convicted; but were reprieved. At this aſſize came on, before the Hon. Sir William Aſhhurſt, the trials of Marmaduke Bowen, Lewis Lloyd Bowen, and John Williams, as acceſſaries to the murder of Mr. Powell, of Glanareth. The trials began at half an hour paſt ſix, and continued till half an hour paſt three. The evidence againſt the priſoners was in ſubſtance what was before produced upon the trial of thoſe unhappy perſons who were executed for that atrocious offence. The proſecutors however failed in their attempt to fix Mr. Bowen with ſome facts that had appeared upon the former trial, and which, if brought home to him, would have been exceedingly conducive to the proof of his guilt; this they could not accompliſh. The evidence againſt the other two priſoners was ſtill more ſlight. Mr. Bowen's character and conduct in life was repreſented as irreproachable by the teſtimony of ſeveral gentlemen of unqueſtionable veracity and honour. Sir William Aſhhurſt ſtated the whole of the evidence to the jury with the utmoſt accuracy and preciſion, and accompanied it with obſervations which did the higheſt honour to his diſcernment and humanity; and which ſufficed to ſhew that the very great loſs which the public ſuſtained by the death of Sir Joſeph Yates, is in a great meaſure repaired by the appointment of ſuch an amiable and able ſucceſſor. The jury, after an heſitation of not more than five minutes, acquitted all the priſoners.

At Monmouth aſſizes, none were capitally convicted. Came on to be tried, a trial in an action of Scandalum Magnatum, wherein the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Hereferd was plaintiff, and John Evans, clerk, one of the reſidentiaries of Hereford, was defendant, before a ſpecial jury of gentlemen of that county; when, after a trial of four hours, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with ten pounds damages, ſubject to the opinion of the court of Common Pleas upon a matter of law.

At the aſſizes at Launceſton, Catherine Burgeſs was capitally convicted, and executed, for the murder of her baſtard child; it is ſaid, ſhe was in a fit at the time ſhe was tied up.

At the aſſizes at York, Luke Atkinſon, who was capitally convicted of the murder of William Smith, miller at Skelton in Cleveland, was executed at Tyburn, and his body ſent to the hoſpital for diſſection. On Sunday evening he told Mr. Warton that he had, without the leaſt provocation, for three weeks before the perpetration of the murder, ſeveral times a ſtrong inclination to commit it; but had always got the cruel thought driven from his mind, till the unhappy night in which he effected it, when he went to bed, but could not reſt; that he aroſe from out of his bed, and fell to prayer, in hopes of diverting theſe thoughts: but ſo irreſiſtible was the impulſe, that he at laſt went to the houſe of William Smith, armed with a mattock and hatchet, broke open the door with the mattock, and found him aſleep in bed, where he ſtruck him ſeveral times on the head, but whether with the mattock or hatchet he did not remember; and that afterwards he took the deceaſed's purſe, containing one half guinea, a quarter guinea, about five ſhillings in ſilver, and ſixpence in copper. He declared that his wife was ignorant of the murder, and died penitently.

At this aſſizes, ſeven more were capitally convicted, but were all reprieved before the Judge left the city, except John Wright (late a ſoldier in the 37th regiment of foot quartered at Leeds, convicted of burglariouſly entering the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Green of that town, in defending of which one James Engliſh unhappily loſt his life) who is ordered for execution. John Hutchinſon, a priſoner in the Caſtle for a debt to the crown, and who lately picked a watch out of the pocket of a gentleman's ſervant of whom he was begging charity as he ſtood at the grate; and though the watch was ſeen in his hand, yet he ſo quickly concealed it, that, notwithſtanding the ſtricteſt ſearch was immediately made, it could not be found. Some days after he wrote to the ſervant, deſiring that he would proſecute him, and he would pay all charges and give him a watch. He received his ſentence of tranſportation for ſeven years with the greateſt joy.

At Lancaſter aſſizes the cauſe between John Gornall, inkeeper, plaintiff, and Colonel Burgoyne, defendant, was ended; when, after a trial of 18 hours, the jury gave a verdict of 80l. with coſts, for the plaintiff, for the damages he ſuſtained at the late election at Preſton.

At the aſſizes for the county of Norfolk, at Thetford, four were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Chelmsford, one was capitally convicted.

Letters in town from the Eaſt Indies ſay, that Commodore Lindſay had diſpatched the Hawke ſloop of war in queſt of his Majeſty's ſhip the Aurora; that ſhe had examined all the harbours and anchoring places in the iſland of Madagaſcar, and every port where it was in the leaſt probable ſhe might have been arrived, but without any kind of ſucceſs; for which reaſon, there does not now remain the ſmalleſt hope of her ſafety. The ſame letters add, that this ſloop of war found the French had ſettled and fortified the whole eaſtern coaſt of that great iſland.

Mr. Sheriff Baker and Mr. Sheriff Martin ſent cards to all the aldermen, informing them that the entertainment, which is cuſtomary to be given on Tueſday and Wedneſday in Eaſter week, muſt neceſſarily be deferred till after the Lord Mayor's enlargement.

The ſociety of the bill of rights has voted the gratification of the ſum of 100l. to each of the following printers, viz. John Wheble, printer of the Middleſex Journal; Roger Thompſon, printer of the Gazetteer; and John Miller, printer of the London Evening poſt, for (as expreſſed in the advertiſement) having appealed to the laws of their country, and not having betrayed, by their ſubmiſſion, the rights of Engliſhmen.

A grant has paſſed the ſeal of 2400l. per ann. to be paid quarterly to the late Lord Chief Juſtice Wilmot.

Count Theodore, employed by the India Company to raiſe men in Germany for their ſervice, is returned, having brought with him 500 from the Dutchy of Wirtemberg only.

The King of Pruſſia has notified in form to the ſtates general, that the reports propagated, concerning his deſigns upon Dantzic and a part of Poland, are void of all foundation; that the great force which he has ſpread along the confines of Poland, was merely to prevent a communication of the plague, and that his views are in all reſpects, pacific.

Stockholm, Feb. 15. Wedneſday the ſenate aſſembled, and gave orders for proclaiming his preſent Majeſty Guſtavus (which was accordingly performed the ſame day at noon with the uſual ſolemnity) to whom they immediately took the oath of fidelity in the preſence of the other colleges, who were ſummoned for that purpoſe to the council-room; after which they waited upon Prince Charles, and adminiſtred the ſame oath to his Royal Highneſs, which will likewiſe be taken by all the colleges.

Ratiſbon, Feb. 26. The Elector of Bavaria has cauſed ſome ſmall pieces or marks of copper to be ſtamped, and has charged an eccleſiaſtic with the office of delivering them daily to the poor. Each piece intitles the perſon who receives it to a day's living at the hoſpital of St. Joſeph, where he leaves his mark, which is returned to the eccleſiaſtic to be again diſtributed. The Elector has ſince given orders for pieces to be ſtamped, intitling each perſon to two or three days proviſion.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, March 11.

"Upon the Count de Maillebois being appointed one of the Directors General of War, the Marſhals of France repreſented to the King, that that officer had rendered himſelf unworthy of the poſt conferred upon him, by the affair with the late M. d'Eſtrees, which was decided by the tribunal in 1751. His Majeſty made anſwer, "If the Count de Maillebois acted wrong, I puniſhed him for it; but I have ſince found that his military talents may be of ſervice to me in the commiſſion I have given him." Notwithſtanding this anſwer, the Marſhals of France have repeated their repreſentations to the King, and his Majeſty has acquieſced with them. He has removed the Count de Maillebois from the poſt he had given him, and conferred it upon Lieutenant-General Count de Muy."

Delivered, a poor woman near Ackworth, in Yorkſhire, of four boys.

John James d'Ortous de Mairan, one of the forty members of the French Academy, formerly ſecretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, fellow of the Royal Society at London, as alſo of Edinburgh, Upſal, the Academies of Peterſburgh and Stockholm, and of Bologna, died at Paris the 20th ult. in the 93d year of his age. He has publiſhed ſeveral much eſteemed works.

Mrs. Barton, aged 103, at Portſmouth.

Mrs. Tyrrell, mother of the late Admiral Tyrrell, aged 99, in Great Ormond-ſtreet.

John Hallam, Eſq; aged 97, an ancient commander in the navy.

Mr. William Cotterell, farmer at Nottingham, aged 107; and three days after died his wife, aged 98. This couple lived together in the marriage ſtate 80 years.

APRIL.

1ſt. Two carts filled with perſons intended to repreſent ſome imaginary criminals of rank, which were followed by a hearſe, went through the city to Tower-hill. In the firſt cart was a chimney-ſweeper, who acted the part of a clergyman. When they arrived, the perſon in the firſt cart, was pretendedly beheaded, then put into the hearſe and carried off. In the ſecond cart were ſome ſtuffed figures, which, after having the heads chopped off, were burnt, amidſt the huzzas of the mob.

The Samuel, Capt. Daniel, from Jamaica for Liverpool, having ſtruck upon a ſandbank in Lancaſter-Bay, the crew reſolved to leave her; but when ſix of them had got into the boat, they were accidentally parted from the ſhip, and five of the company left behind; the ſix got ſafe on ſhore, but the others periſhed with ſhip and cargo.

2d. Came on before the juſtices of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, at their Guild-hall, in King-ſtreet, a cauſe between Mr. W. Auſtin, plaintiff, and Mr. Glyn, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers in ordinary, defendant. The action was brought by the plaintiff for an aſſault and battery on the 31ſt of October laſt, the day of the meeting of the Weſtminſter electors; when after a ſhort examination of ſome of the plaintiff's witneſſes, the charge appeared ſo fully proved, that the jury, without going into further evidence, immediately brought in a verdict for Mr. Auſtin, with twenty pounds damages, and full coſt of ſuit.

Sailed from Spithead the Juno frigate, under the command of Capt. Stott; and the Hound ſloop, Capt. Burr; with the Florida tranſport; all for Falkland's Iſland.

On the 29th ult. the portreeve, bailiff, and principal inhabitants of Honiton, in Devonſhire, tranſmitted to Sir George Young, Bart. and Braſs Croſby, Eſq; (Lord Mayor of this city) their repreſentatives in parliament, an addreſs, returning them thanks for their diſintereſted and unbiaſſed conduct in parliament; and aſſuring them that their perſeverance in the ſame conduct will entitle them to their future confidence, in ſpite of any undue art which may be ſuggeſted as a motive to ſhake their reſolutions.

On Saturday the Dukes of Mancheſter and Portland, the Marquis of Rockingham, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord King, Sir Charles Saunders, Admiral Keppel, Sir James Pennyman, Bart. Mr. Dowdeſwell and Mr. Edmund Burke, attended by the two ſheriffs, Baker and Martin, waited on the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, at their apartments in the Tower, in order to expreſs their particular regard to the perſons of thoſe gentlemen, and their intire diſapprobation of thoſe proceedings.

3d. The committee of the common council of the city of London, unanimouſly reſolved, "That Mr. Solicitor do immediately apply to Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Lee, or ſuch of them as are in town, and under their directions, to move for *Habeas Corpora* for the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, now detained in the Tower of London."

At the ſeſſions held at Thriſk, for the north riding of the county of York, the grand jury found bills of indictment againſt the rioters for deſtroying the wear of Mr. Smith's ſmelt-mill at Raygill, near Reeth.—The grand jury alſo found bills of indictment againſt Mr. William J'Anſon, an attorney; Mr. John Metcalf, an agent to Lord Pomfret; and about forty other perſons, for riotouſly pulling up the flood-gate, and filling up upwards of 200 yards of the ſaid water-race, and building a wall acroſs the head of it on the 3d inſtant.

Paris, March 4. Our Eaſt-India company has received by a ſhip juſt arrived from the iſland of Madagaſcar, an ample relation of the ſucceſs of a voyage made by M. Poivre to the Spice Iſlands. His ſhip left Madagaſcar in January 1769, and returned to the Iſle de France in the month of

June in the year following, with a cargo of 400 plants of the nutmeg-tree, 10,000 nutmegs, ſeventy plants of the clove-tree, and a cheſt of cloves, all which productions, agreeable to an order of the upper-council of that place, will be planted there by repartition. They were brought thither from iſlands which do not depend on the Dutch Eaſt-India company.—This projection may not be quite ſo noble as that of Nabob hunting, but is certainly more commercial, and will be perhaps, in the end, not leſs beneficial.

5th. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was brought, in a private manner, to Lord Chief Juſtice de Grey's, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, by virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus; when, after hearing counſel, the Lord Chief Juſtice was of opinion, that he ſhould be recommitted, as the parliament was not prorogued. The counſel were, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Lee of Lincoln's-inn.—Mr. Alderman Oliver was carried before Lord Mansfield, at his chambers, in Serjeant's-inn. The counſel, as alſo his Lordſhip's opinion, were the ſame with that of Lord Chief Juſtice de Grey.—Another reaſon for their Lordſhip's refuſing to grant their enlargement, is, that they could not venture to determine an affair of ſuch moment without the advice of the other judges.—They were attended by the committee appointed by the city for conducting the affair of their magiſtrates.

About noon, two carts preceded by a hearſe were drawn through the city to Tower-hill. In the firſt cart, ſat a man repreſenting an executioner, having the care of three figures painted on paſteboard, near as large as life, hanging on a wooden frame in form of a gallows, which reached quite acroſs the cart. In the front the figures were painted with night-caps on, and handkerchiefs over their eyes; on their backs were written, in large characters, the names of two perſons of rank, and an alderman: in the ſecond cart were four figures painted, and hanging in the ſame manner, with names alſo on their backs. When the carts, &c. arrived at Tower-hill, the gallows was fixed up, and in a ſhort time after the figures and gallows were ſet on fire and conſumed.

A man in the croud being obſerved taking down the names, written on the back of the figures, was ſeized as a ſpy, and ducked in the Tower-ditch, till he was almoſt dead, though he aſſured the mob that he copied them only to ſatisfy his own curioſity.

An hour after the above tranſaction, the dying ſpeeches of ſome ſuppoſed malefactors were cried about the ſtreets.

A letter from Copenhagen ſays, "The facility with which titles and honours have been hitherto conferred in Denmark, having rendered the number of thoſe who have obtained them ſo great, that dignities no longer ſerve to diſtinguiſh virtue and merit; the King hath juſt iſſued a reſcript, whereby he notifies, that for the future he will honour with rank and titles none but ſuch whoſe actions ſhall appear to have merited them, and to whom the colleges or departments to which they belong (and which are to be reſponſible) ſhall render teſtimonials, whenever they ſolicit for any particular mark of royal favour."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, March 29.

"Ever ſince the acceſſion of the late Prince of Orange, father of the preſent, to the Stadtholderſhip of the United Provinces, the cuſtom of hanging deſerters has been laid aſide, and they have been condemned to work at the fortifications. It is to be ſuppoſed, that within the ſpace of 13 years, the number of theſe unhappy people muſt have become very conſiderable. The Prince Stadtholder being moved with compaſſion for their ſituation, took occaſion, on the birth of the Princeſs his daughter, to order all of them to be ſet at liberty, on condition that they ſhould return to the regiments from whence they deſerted."

Paris, March 29. The converſation of this city is engroſſed by the proteſt made to the King the 13th inſt. by the Princes of the blood againſt what has been done to the prejudice of the parliament, and delivered that day to his Majeſty at Choiſy by M. de Pour, firſt gentleman of the bed-chamber to the Duke of Orleans. This proceeding of the Princes of the blood induced the King to call a council the Friday following, in which it was debated whether the Princes of the blood ſhould not be baniſhed; but ſuch violent proceedings meeting with great oppoſition, nothing was concluded upon at that time.

Laſt Monday the court of aydes received a lettre de catchet, by which the King ordered to appear before him on the Wedneſday following at eleven o'clock in the morning, the firſt preſident, two other preſidents, and the greffier with his regiſters, it is ſuppoſed with a deſign to eraſe the reſolutions of that court on the 22d inſt.

The quarter ſeſſions of the peace for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter ended at Guildhall. Mr. Keys, who was apprehended for aſſaulting a conſtable at the Houſe of Commons, and gave bail, was ſurrendered, and ſent to Bridewell, in order to take his trial next ſeſſions.

The ſame day the bill againſt a hoſier in the city, for crying out, when his Majeſty went laſt to the Houſe, 'No Lord Mayor, no King,' was thrown out by the jury at the new Guildhall, Weſtminſter.

8th. Being the firſt day of the quarter ſeſſions at Guildhall, there being no *Locum Tenens*, the court was opened by the recorder, Sir William Stephenſon, Mr. Alderman Peers, and Mr. Alderman Wilkes, the only Magiſtrates preſent. They proceeded to ſwear in the grand jury, who that afternoon found bills of indictment againſt W. Whitham, the meſſenger of the Houſe of Commons, for aſſaulting and taking into cuſtody John Miller, printer, and againſt E. Twine Carpenter, for aſſaulting and ſeizing J. Wheble.

To the Citizens of London.

The Lord Mayor having heard that ſeveral perſons are uneaſy for fear he ſhould ſtop the delivery of corn and coal ſhips in the port of London, during his confinement in the Tower, thinks proper to give this public notice, that there is no foundation for any ſuch report, he being determined (as far as may be in his power to prevent it) that no individual ſhall ſuffer by his impriſonment.

Braſs Croſby, Mayor.

From the Tower,
April 8, 1771.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, dated April 2.

"Our laſt advices from Dumfries ſay, that the number of people aſſembled there (on account of the high price of corn) had increaſed to above 1500, and proceeded to unload ſome meal which was on board a veſſel bound for Irvine, on which the military marched down to the ſhip; the mob then diſperſed, but when the ſoldiers were returning to the town, the mob aſſaulted them violently with ſtones, &c. in a narrow ſtreet called the Fryar's Wynd, which leads from the bridge to the town; ſeveral of the officers and many of the men were much hurt; the magiſtrates and juſtices of the peace who attended the party gave them orders to fire; a few of the ranks did ſo, but fired over their heads, and finding they were not intimidated, they at laſt fired among the mob; one man was killed, another dangerouſly wounded, and died next day, and about five or ſix were ſlightly wounded: the mob then diſperſed."

9th. This day there was a very full meeting of the ſociety of the Bill of Rights, in purſuance of the ſpecial ſummons, upon important buſineſs. The meeting opened with a confirmation of the gratification before agreed upon to the printers; and a vote of thanks was then reſolved upon to the Lord Mayor, for his upright and intrepid conduct in defending the undoubted liberties of the ſubject againſt the illegal and arbitrary proceedings of the preſent H—— of C——. During the progreſs of the debate upon the firſt motion, a very violent altercation paſſed, as uſual, between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Horne. Mr. Wilkes, in particular, declared that Mr. Horne's conduct both to him and the public, had neither been conſiſtent with the truth of a clergyman, or the faith and honour of a gentleman. Mr. Horne ſaid, that the ſociety was become nothing more than a ſcene of perſonal quarrel; the public intereſts were abſorbed in the petty faction of one individual; that regularity, decency, order, and concord, were baniſhed together; he therefore moved, "That the ſociety ſhould be diſſolved." It was in vain objected, that a motion of that conſequence ſhould not be put ſo ſuddenly, whatever cauſe to it the preſent diſturbances might afford; that, in fact, the ferment in which the ſociety then was, ſhewed an improper temper of diſcuſſing ſo ſerious a queſtion; and that, at leaſt, the ſenſe of the ſociety ſhould be firſt taken, whether they would reſcind the reſtrictive reſolution againſt opening any new ſubſcriptions whatſoever, but for the private purpoſes of Mr. Wilkes, till the whole liſt of his debts was diſcharged; as the charge againſt the ſociety for exiſting only in the capacity of Mr. Wilkes's committee, might then be obviated. Both parties, equally ſure of a victory, or deſirous of meeting their defeat, were eager to put the queſtion. The motion to defer the conſideration of a diſſolution, was only ſupported by five members, among whom were, Dr. Lee, Mr. Morris, Mr. Grieve, &c. The main queſtion was then put, when there appeared for the diſſolution, 24; againſt it, 26. Mr. Alderman Townſend was in the chair, and the whole number preſent at the meeting was 53, being the fulleſt meeting which had ever been held in the ſociety. Lord Mountmorres, and another gentleman, retired before the diviſion. For diſſolving the ſociety, there appeared, Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, Sir Francis Bernard, Sir Francis Delaval, Mr. Bellas, Mr. Tooke, Mr. Horne, Mr. T. Oliver, Mr. Twogood, &c. Againſt it, Mr. R. Jones, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Bull, Mr. Baldy, Mr. Adair, Dr. Wilſon, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Churchill, &c. the gentlemen who divided againſt putting the queſtion. Thoſe who were for the diſſolution, having failed in their motion, then immediately proceeded to ſtrike their names out of the ſociety's book, which was firſt done by Mr. Alderman Townſend, who alſo ſtruck out, at the ſame time, the names of Sir Cecil Wray and Mr. Charles Turner, who had authoriſed him for that purpoſe. After this, they withdrew into another room, and there ſigned a reſolution to form a new ſociety to exiſt only upon the public ground. Mr. Morris, Mr. Grieve, Dr. Lee, Mr. Sayer, and others, declared they would follow them in their ſeceſſion, unleſs the remaining members of the ſociety came to a reſolution to reſcind the vote of reſtriction againſt opening new ſubſcriptions, as public exigencies ſhould require, whether gentlemen were willing to contribute farther to the diſcharge of Mr. Wilkes's debts or not.

11th. At a meeting of the common council of the ward of Farringdon Without, at the London Coffee-houſe, the gentlemen preſent were unanimous in their wiſhes and intreaties that Mr. Alderman Wilkes might be choſen, at Midſummer next, one of the ſheriffs of this city, and that he would accept of that office. To which he anſwered, that if he had the honour to be choſen ſheriff, he would certainly accept of that important office.

The Earl of Holderneſs is made governor to the Prince of Wales; Leonard Smelt, Eſq; ſub-governor; Dr. Markham, Biſhop of Cheſter, preceptor; and Mr. Jackſon, ſub-preceptor.

Was held at Merchant-taylor's hall, the anniverſary feaſt of the London hoſpital, after an excellent ſermon preached on the occaſion, at St. Lawrence's church, before the governors, by the Right Rev. John, Lord Biſhop of Peterborough: When the collection at the church and hall amounted to 1453l. 2d. which, with 200l. legacies paid in at the hall, made in the whole the ſum of 1653l. 2d.

12th. The following bills received the royal aſſent by a commiſſion from his Majeſty, viz.

The bill for raiſing a certain ſum of money by loans on Exchequer bills, for the ſervice of the preſent year.

For improving and preſerving the fiſheries in the river Tweed, &c.

For licenſing an additional number of hackney coaches.

For continuing the tolls on London-bridge.

And alſo to ſeveral road and incloſure bills.

Mr. Wilkes waited on Mr. Oliver in the Tower, and told him the reſolution he had taken to be ſheriff next year with him. Mr. Oliver gave many ſtrong reaſons why Mr. Wilkes ought not to attempt it, but his arguments were ineffectual.

In the evening, Mr. Wilkes's deputy received a letter from Mr. Oliver to the following effect: "that Mr. Oliver knowing, from Mr. Wilkes's own declarations, that his political views and intentions were very different from Mr. Oliver's, he was, for that reaſon and many others, determined not to ſerve the office of ſheriff with Mr. Wilkes; and he deſires Mr. Wilkes to ſhew this his letter to the gentlemen of his ward, if he was determined to perſevere in his attempt."

On Thurſday night, about nine o'clock, as Col. Deſaguliers, of the royal regiment of Artillery, was going in his chariot to his houſe at Woolwich, he was ſtopped by a ſingle footpad on this ſide the Five Bells on the Deptford-road, who preſented a piſtol to the coachman, bid him ſtop, and then demanded the Colonel's money, who gave him his purſe, containing 40s. whilſt he was putting it into his pocket, the coachman leaped from the box, tript up his heels, and fell upon him: the footpad being a ſtrong man, about twenty-five years of age, got up again, and endeavoured to ſtrike the coachman with the butt end of his piſtol, but was prevented by the Colonel, who had jumped out of his carriage and drawn his ſword, with which, in the ſcuffle, he wounded the robber. The noiſe brought two young gentlemen of Lombard-ſtreet (who were upon the road) to their aſſiſtance; and the Colonel's footman, who had ſtopt to pay the turnpike, alſo came up at the ſame time; when they ſeized the footpad, got him into the carriage, and carried him to an inn in Greenwich, where, on the conſtable's ſearching him, another loaded piſtol, a ſharp knife, and a hanger were found upon him. He was carried before Juſtice Ruſſell, where he confeſſed the fact; ſaid he was a gardener at Greenwich, and that it was his firſt fact of the kind. The Colonel ſent for a ſurgeon to dreſs the fellow's wound, and ordered care to be taken of him till he ſhall be fit to be ſent to priſon.

Was held a court of common-council, when Alderman Trecothick, Locum Tenens, acquainted the court, that the bill for embanking the river Thames at Durham-yard had paſſed the Houſe of Commons; upon which, a motion was made, that a petition be immediately prepared and preſented to the Houſe of Lords; which was carried in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly.

15th. The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey; at this ſeſſions 90 priſoners were tried, five of whom were capitally convicted, two were caſt for tranſportation for fourteen, and 34 for ſeven years; ſix were branded, and two whipped.

The woman for the murder of her baſtard child, by cutting off its head, was acquitted yeſterday at the Old Bailey; it appearing that at the time the fact was committed ſhe was inſane.

The trial of Mr. Powell for forgery is put off till next ſeſſions.

Among thoſe capitally convicted,

ed, was Richard Hewett, a hackney-coachman, for the wilful murder of Sarah Olbell, alias Sarah the wife of —— Tongue, with whom he had ſome acquaintance, who, being with another young woman at a ſtatute for hiring themſelves, was invited by Hewitt, and one Johnſon (another coachman, who is acquitted) to take a ride in their coaches to Mother Red-Cap's, near Pancras. They dined together, and about ſeven in the evening, on their return home, ſtopped in Fig-lane, where Hewitt offering ſome indecencies to the deceaſed, ſhe either jumped or was puſhed out of his coach, and fell backwards; but recovering herſelf, ran a few yards, and then dropping, he drew her by the legs about the ſpace of one yard; on which the other girl ran away, and the deceaſed was ſoon after found dead, with her ſkull fractured, and a cloak ſoaked in blood, which had ran out of her ears.

Matthew and Patrick Kennedy, convicted in February 1770, for the murder of Bigby the watchman, were ſet to the bar, and informed, that his Majeſty had extended his royal mercy to them on the following condition; Matthew to be tranſported for life, and Patrick for fourteen years, which they accepted of, and received ſentence to be tranſported accordingly.

Laſt Wedneſday morning, about ſeven o'clock, a young woman near 23 years of age, who had lain at the Bolt and Tun Inn in Fleet-ſtreet, was found ſhot to death in her apartment; there were two piſtols in the room with her, the one loaded and the other diſcharged. Soon after this unhappy affair happened, her huſband, from whom ſhe eloped, came to the inn to enquire for her; and, to his great ſurprize, found her in that ſhocking condition: they had been married about a month, and ſhe had taken a poſt-chaiſe to go to Richmond, as Wedneſday morning, and wrote to her friends in in the country, intimating that they muſt never expect to ſee her again. On Thurſday the coroner's inqueſt ſat on her body, and brought in their verdict lunacy.

16th. Yeſterday, between four and five o'clock, a mob aſſembled in a field near Bethnal-Green, conſiſting of upwards of two thouſand, when they ſet upon one Clark, a pattern-drawer, who was the principal evidence againſt the two cutters that were executed at Bethnal-Green ſome time ſince; they continued pelting him with brickbats, &c. for three hours, which laid his ſkull entirely open. Never did any poor mortal ſuffer more than he did; he begged of them ſeveral times to ſhoot him; but they kept ſtoning him till he died in the greateſt agonies. Six or ſeven are ſaid to be taken into cuſtody on this account.

The ſtay of the King of Sweden at Paris, has been protracted by the difficulties he found in ſettling the arrears of his ſubſidy, which amount to eight millions; and in part of which he has obtained a promiſe for the immediate payment of a million five hundred thouſand livres.

18th. Was determined in the court of Common-Pleas, the action upon the caſe for a libel and defamatory words, Onſlow againſt Horne, as by adjournment the laſt term.

The Lord Chief Juſtice, it is ſaid,

after recapitulating the whole of the caſe, and the arguments uſed by both councils laſt term, obſerved, that one general rule was to be obſerved in caſes of defamatory words; and that was, when the words ſo ſpoken were obnoxious to proſecution and puniſhment; yet even this general rule was ſubject to limitation. For inſtance, ſays he, to charge a trader with bankruptcy, a man of profeſſion with incapacity, or a perſon in a public office with a breach of truſt. Theſe ſpecific charges are certainly actionable, becauſe the damages are obvious. But let us ſee how theſe facts will operate on the caſe in point. At a meeting at Epſom, on the 29th of June, 1769, to inſtruct the repreſentatives of the county, the defendant ſaid, "As for inſtructing one of our members to obtain redreſs, we may as well inſtruct the winds, the water, or the air; for ſhould he (Mr. Onſlow) promiſe his aſſiſtance, I will not believe him." Now here is no charge of the violation of his oath as a member of parliament, or any charge whereby he may ſuffer damages. The ſentence contains no more than that he believes Mr. Onſlow will not keep his word: for theſe reaſons I am of opinion, no judgment can be given. The reſt of the judges were of the ſame opinion; and the verdict of 400 l. damages to Mr. Onſlow was ſet aſide.

This day the city were heard by counſel at the bar of the Houſe of Lords, againſt the Durham-yard Embankment Bill; the counſel were, Mr. Lee, Mr. Davenport, and another gentleman, for the city, and Mr. Maddox on the other ſide. Mr. Lee ſpoke for ſome time againſt the bill, and in defence of the city's right to the ſoil or bed of the river; he acknowledged, that Meſſrs. Adams were very able and experienced architects; but although he admired the elegance of their buildings, he never could allow that from thence alone aroſe a right of building on that ground, which was the property of others. That the city had a right, and had exerciſed a right, for numberleſs years, as landlords of the bed of the river, could be eaſily proved from the written minutes of the court of aldermen. Accordingly, from many different volumes of repertories, various caſes were read (ſome 100, others 150, and others 200 years back) where the city had deſtroyed ſtairs and cauſeways erected on the ſides of the river, received rents for ſheds and embankments, granted leave to erect ſtairs, &c. and all in parts of the river that were beyond the land limits of the city; in particular, a leaſe of a part of the river now tenanted at 40s. per annum, by Sir Joſeph Mawbey, on the Surry-ſide, was produced, and Mr. Mountague of the Chamberlain's office, ſwore to the receipt of the rent, together with 4d. yearly, that had been paid almoſt 150 years, for an erection on the ſide of the river, between Temple-Bar and Somerſet-Houſe: among other written teſtimonies, one was read, where the commiſſioners of the navy had petitioned, and received leave from the court of aldermen to make an erection on the Surry ſide the river.

22d. The Right Hon. Braſs Croſby, Eſq; Lord Mayor, accompanied by the committee, went in coaches from the Tower to Weſtminſter-Hall, and being brought to the court of Common-Pleas, Mr. Serjeant Glynn opened the matter with great energy, and was ſeconded by Mr. Serjeant Lee. After the counſel had ended, the court ſpoke with great preciſion and clearneſs on the ſubject, and found that no court of juſtice had any juriſdiction over the Houſe of Commons, who, in the preſent caſe, were only acting with reſpect to their own members, a thing peculiar to every ſociety, and ſhewing a power which was veſted in them by the very fundamentals of the conſtitution; that his Lordſhip's deed was not only a contempt of the Houſe of Commons, but even of the citizens of London themſelves, who are virtually a part of the hon. Houſe by their repreſentatives; on which account the court found themſelves incapable to relieve his Lordſhip, ſo that he was remanded back to the Tower.

When his Lordſhip came out of Weſtminſter-hall, to return to the Tower, the populace took the horſes from his coach, and dragged him in it to the Manſion-houſe, where he dined; after which he ſigned ſeveral affidavits, and tranſacted ſome other buſineſs, which had been delayed for want of the attendance of the chief magiſtrate.

The further conſideration on the Angleſea claim of peerage came on before the Upper Aſſembly, when, after a very ſhort debate, Lord Wentworth reported from the committee, that the claimant had no right to the titles, honours, and dignities claimed by his petition.

23d. Being St. George's day, was held the anniverſary feaſt of the laudable ſociety of Antigallicans. They went in proceſſion to Stepney church, where the Rev. Mr. Evans, chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, preached an excellent ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion; after which, the ſtewards went in a body, and waited on the Lord Mayor in the Tower, and paid their compliments on behalf of the whole ſociety, and afterwards returned to the Mile-end Aſſembly-room, where there was an elegant entertainment provided. After dinner, they elected the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor Grand Preſident for the year enſuing, which office his Lordſhip accepted with the utmoſt politeneſs and reſpect.

25th. The Higher Aſſembly concluded their inveſtigation of the embanking bill. Having had the fulleſt evidence on the ſubject, and heard council, they debated the queſtion in the Houſe; and it was carried in favour of the embankment, and for committing the bill, twenty-nine to four.

26th. The ſpecial verdict, ſome time ſince obtained by Mr. Stock, an attorney, againſt Gabriel Harris, Eſq; the poſtmaſter of Glouceſter, for not delivering a letter to him directed, at his place of abode, without payment of a further gratuity than the legal poſtage, came on for a ſecond argument in the court of King's-Bench; when the court gave judgment for the plaintiff, declaring, that by the ſeveral acts relating to the poſt-office, all letters muſt be delivered by the poſt-maſter of every poſt-town, to the perſons to whom ſuch letters are directed, without any other gratuity than the legal rate of poſtage; and that the limits or extent of the places at which ſuch letters are to be delivered, can only be ſettled by the cuſtoms of ſuch poſt-town.

His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed, in conſideration of theſe dear times, to order that the deduction of one ſhilling in the pound, which has been hitherto made by the paymaſter-general of the army, from the pay of the foot-ſoldiers, be remitted; as alſo the deduction to the regimental paymaſter and ſurgeon, the better to enable them to provide neceſſaries.

Conſtantinople, March 4. On the 18th paſt, at midnight, a dreadful fire happened at Galata, which conſumed 2500 houſes and ſhops. It broke out near the Gate of Tophana, and a very high northerly wind ſpread the flames with rapid vehemency; ſo that the fire raged for fifteen hours. The miſerable inhabitants were chiefly Greeks, Armenians and Jews, and ſuffered much from the cold, which was ſo intenſe, that a continual ſnow fell to the ground frozen like hail; ſome children and ſick people have loſt their lives by it; but we do not hear that any periſhed in the flames. Two other fires began the ſame night at Conſtantinople; the one laid 12 houſes in aſhes, the other 3. It is ſaid to be diſcovered, that all the three fires were cauſed by incendiaries, and that an attempt was made the ſame night to ſet fire to the quarter of the Greeks at Fanal in Conſtantinople.

The Caimachan, and other great officers attended, and the former ſeeing ſome wretches pillaging the inhabitants of what little they had ſaved, in order to deter others, ordered them to be thrown into the flames.

Paris, April 2. We hear from Cadiz, that the Spaniſh Gallion l'Oriflamme was caſt away the 27th of July laſt, on the coaſt of Chili. This ſhip ſailed from Cadiz for Lima, in February 1770, with a cargo valued at 12 millions of livres. The crew conſiſted of 500 men, and ſhe had many paſſengers. An epidemical ſickneſs having broke out among them during their paſſage, diminiſhed the crew very much, ſo that there were ſcarce hands enough to work the ſhip. The 27th of July the Oriflamme being within ſight of land, perceived the Gaillard, another ſhip, to whom ſhe made ſignals of diſtreſs. The latter ſent her ſhalloop with 40 men, to carry proviſions and refreſhments on board; but the weather being bad, and a high ſea, the ſhalloop could not get up to the Oriflamme, which was thrown on ſhore by a caſt of wind, and broke into three pieces. It was not poſſible to ſave any of thoſe who remained on board, and but very little of the cargo.

Berlin, April 13. The preſent ſeverity and extreme rigour of the weather is ſo very remarkable, that the oldeſt people here do not remember to have ſeen or heard of the like; for it ſtill continues to freeze every night as in the middle of winter, and a great quantity of ſnow lies on the ground, which ſo diſtreſſes the poor inhabitants of the country, that the moſt melancholy accounts are daily received of the miſery and wretchedneſs occaſioned by this dreadful calamity.

Francfort, April 7. The want of proviſions is very great both here and in the circle of Swabia. Our magiſtrates diſtribute bread to the poor gratis, and thoſe of Nuremberg do the ſame. In Bavaria bread is at an exceſſive high price; both there and in Swabia the muid of rye ſell for 36 florins.

The Sieur Meſher, aſtronomer to the French marine, diſcovered a new comet the firſt of this month, to the right below the Pleiads, and between the ſtars Nu and Epſilon, of the conſtellation Aries. It is not eaſily ſeen without glaſſes; the tail is about two degrees and a half in length, and is directed towards the Pleiads: this comet follows the order of the ſigns, and its motion is uniform; it runs through a degree in twenty-four hours.

29th. At half an hour after five in the afternoon, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt through the whole town of Abingdon in Berkſhire; it was but momentary, yet ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed by many perſons, and ſo violent as to lift them up in their chairs, and the pavement moved at the ſame time. The wind was eaſterly, and remarkably ſtill at the time.

A petition from Mr. Allen, father of the young man who was murdered in St. George's Fields, was yeſterday delivered to a great Aſſembly, praying an inquiry concerning the murder of his ſon, and juſtice againſt the inhuman murderers, &c.

30th. At ten o'clock, Richard Oliver, Eſq; was brought by writ of Habeas Corpus, before the Barons of the Exchequer, when after the writ was read, Mr. Serjeant Glynn made a motion for his enlargement, which he ſupported with the greateſt propriety of argument. He was ſeconded by Mr. Serjeant Jephſon, and Mr. Lee, who quoted a number of caſes, in all of which, the perſons found to be unlawfully committed were diſcharged. The Barons, however, were of opinion, that he ought to be remanded. But Mr. Baron Perrot declared he could by no means ſubſcribe to the doctrine, that every thing the Houſe does, under pretence of privilege, muſt therefore neceſſarily be legal. The alderman was accordingly remanded back to the Tower.

During the courſe of the month, the Rt. Hon. Braſs Croſby, Lord Mayor, has received the freedom of the city of Worceſter, and of the town of Bedford; as alſo addreſſes from the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke and Cardigan; and the towns of Newcaſtle, Stratford and Honiton. The common-council of moſt of the city wards, and alſo the ſociety at the Standard Tavern, have paid their compliments to his Lordſhip in the Tower.

Died lately, Wm. Allen, Eſq; at Bury St Edmond's; he had 25 children by his firſt wife.

Rev. Mr. Nelſon, aged 92, at Kenſington Gore.

Mrs. Armitage, aged 97, in Tothill-fields, Weſtminſter.

Dorothy Downing, aged 63; Elizabeth Howard, aged 79; Geo. Exchange, aged 84; and Sarah Daws, aged 85, whoſe ages together amount to 311, all died the ſame day, in the workhouſe of St. George, Hanover-ſquare.

Capt. Francis Ellis, aged 95, at Whitby, in Yorkſhire: and a few days before Mary his wife, aged 93.

Nathaniel Wickfield, aged 103, at Ladridge in Lancaſhire.

Mrs. Mary Agar, a widow lady of great fortune, aged 106, at Ringwood, in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland.

Mrs. Boyce, aged 107, at Guildford, in Surry, ſhe retained her ſenſes to the laſt.

James Dickie, near Slains Caſtle, Scotland, aged 109.

Ralph Coulſon, at Grimſtone, Yorkſhire, aged 107.

Mr. Taunton, a farmer at Norwich, aged 108.

MAY.

1ſt. The Select Committee, for examining into the cauſe of the obſtructions to the authority of the Lower Aſſembly, made their report, which was as follows:

Your Committee have ſelected a few caſes from among the many referred to in the margin of this report, which, from the nature of their circumſtances, or the importance of the doctrine which they illuſtrate, or the conſequences which they produced, ſeemed to your Committee fit to be more fully ſtated than the margin would admit, and are therefore added as an appendix to this report.

Your Committee beg leave to obſerve, that in the diligent ſearch they have made in the Journals, they have not been able to find an inſtance that any court or magiſtrate has preſumed to commit, during the ſitting of Parliament, an officer of the Houſe for executing the orders of the Houſe.

They further beg leave to obſerve, that they have not been able to find that there has ever been an inſtance wherein this Houſe has ſuffered any perſon committed by order of this Houſe, to be diſcharged during the ſame ſeſſion, by any other authority whatſoever, without again committing ſuch perſon.

As therefore, with regard to J. Millar, who was delivered from the cuſtody of the meſſenger, by the Lord Mayor, who, for the ſaid offence, is now under the cenſure of the Houſe; as it appears to your Committee that it highly concerns the dignity and power of the Houſe to maintain its authority in this inſtance, by retaking the ſaid J. Miller;

The Committee recommend to the conſideration of the Houſe,

Whether it may not be expedient that the Houſe ſhould order, that the ſaid J. Miller be taken into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe;

And that the Serjeant at Arms, his deputy, or deputies, be ſtrictly injoined to call upon the magiſtrates, officers of the peace, and other perſons, who, by the terms of the Speaker's warrant, are required to be aiding and aſſiſting to him in the execution thereof, for ſuch aſſiſtance as the ſaid ſerjeant, his deputy, or deputies, ſhall find neceſſary to enable him, or them, to take into cuſtody the ſaid J. Miller.

[The Select Committee have ſat examining the Journals, &c. &c. every day, Sundays excepted, from the 28th of March laſt, to April 30.]

The appendix to the report above, conſiſts of precedents, reſolutions, &c. of the Houſe, for many years back, and is totally unintereſting to the preſent diſpute.

2d. A pottle of green peas was brought to Covent-garden market, and ſold for two guineas.

A committee of the ward of Broad-ſtreet met, in order to take the advice of counſel, how to proceed againſt their Alderman, for refuſing the inhabitants the mace, when they waited on the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver: The mace was a preſent of the late Sir J. Barnard to the ward.

The gentlemen of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's newly appointed houſhold, met at the Queen's Palace for the firſt time. A ſeparate table is kept on the occaſion.

"The laſt letters from Paris adviſe, that the Duke d'Harcourt has refuſed to take the command of the troops in Normandy. They write from the capital of that province, that on the 15th of April, the day after the laſt bed of juſtice, the parliament aſſembled and iſſued an arret, which declares the members of the new parliament *Intruders, Uſurpers of the Effects of other People, Enemies of the State, and Violators of their Oaths*, and ſtrictly forbids the acknowledgment or execution of any of their arrets: this proceeding will probably coſt the parliament of Rouen very dear. Eleven members of the great council, who compoſed part of the great chamber, and the Tournelle of the new parliament, have reſigned their places. Two of them, viz. Meſſ. Michael de Montpeſat, and M. de Bonnaire, being magiſtrates of great integrity and capacity, are much regretted. It is ſtill uncertain what part the Chatelet will take in the preſent conjuncture."

3d. A grant of licence paſſed the ſeal unto William Gibſon, of Liverpool, Gent. for twenty-one years, from Midſummer next, to eſtabliſh a theatre, and to form, entertain, govern, privilege, and keep a company of comedians, for his Majeſty's ſervice, in the town of Liverpool. They are to be called his Majeſty's Company.

Sir Robert Barnard, Bart. was ſworn in at Bedford, recorder of that corporation, in the room of the late Duke of Bedford.

The commiſſioners for victualling his Majeſty's navy, contracted for 10,400 hogs, to be delivered at 800 hogs per week, for the months of June, July, and Auguſt next, at 50 s. 6 d. per hundred weight; they alſo contracted for 2600 oxen, to be delivered in the ſame time, at 200 oxen per week, at 36s. per hundred weight; the carcaſes of the former to weigh not leſs than one hundred weight, and the latter not leſs than ſeven hundred weight each.

There was a diſturbance among the priſoners in the King's Bench, when they deſtroyed upwards of 50 butts of beer belonging to the tap: It is ſaid there was a quantity of ſmall beer mixed with the ſtrong. Near three hundred poor priſoners have not been in bed for three nights paſt.

At Worceſter market, 206 pockets of hops were ſold; the general prices from 4 l. 10 s. to 5 l. 12 s. per hundred.

At a court of common council held at Guildhall, a petition to the King, relative to the bill for the embankment at Durham-yard, was read and agreed to; and the ſheriffs, attended by the city remembrancer, went to St. James's, and preſented the ſaid petition to his Majeſty.

It was ordered that the ſum of thirty thouſand pounds be laid out in three per cent. conſolidated, and veſted in the names of the chamberlain, town-clerk, and comptroller, as a ſecurity in lieu of the toll, and other matters reſpecting the Bridge-houſe eſtate.

It was moved that this court, with the city officers, be deſired to attend the Right Hon. Braſs Croſby, Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, in their gowns in proceſſion from the Tower to the Manſion-houſe, on their enlargement from the preſent confinement, and on being put, was carried unanimouſly.

Turin, April 24. The 8th inſt. the French ambaſſador here made his public entry. He went from his own houſe to court, attended by the maſter of the ceremonies, &c. and was introduced to his Sardinian Majeſty and the royal family; on his return, he was conducted to a houſe provided for him by his Sardinian Majeſty, where he was entertained for three days at the expence of the court, and had a table at dinner and ſupper of forty-ſix covers. On Wedneſday, the 10th, his Excellency made a demand in form of the Princeſs in marriage with the Comte de Provence, in the name of the King his maſter. On Monday the 15th, the contract of marriage was ſigned. On Sunday the marriage ceremony was performed, the Prince of Piedmont being proxy for the Comte de Provence. There were ſeveral grand dinners, ſuppers, and balls, given every day on the occaſion, with ſuperb illuminations at night.

On Monday morning the Princeſs departed from this place for Verſailles: She went in a coach with the King of Sardinia and the Duke and Ducheſs of Savoy, and was followed by the Prince of Piedmont and the Duke of Chablais in another, attended by 435 perſons in coaches and on horſeback, and eſcorted by a troop of horſe. At Rivoli, the King of Sardinia, the Duke of Chablais, and the Prince of Piedmont, took their leave of the Princeſs, and returned to Turin. Their parting was very affecting, and moved all the ſpectators.

This day judgment was given by the Lord Chancellor in the Houſe of Peers, in Lord Chatham's appeal, in favour of his Lordſhip; the Lord Chancellor firſt took the opinion of the judges on a point in law, and eight judges out of eleven ſpoke for his Lordſhip. Lord Chatham firſt gained his appeal in law before the Maſter of the Rolls, againſt the heirs of Sir William Pynſent, ſome time ſince, and afterwards in an appeal in which Henry Daw Tothil, Eſq; one of the heirs at law, and who was in this cauſe one of the reſpondents, was then plaintiff, caſt his Lordſhip before the Lords Commiſſioners of the Seals in the Court of Chancery, in 10,000 l. but his Lordſhip now has gained the decree before given by the Maſter of of the Rolls, ſo that the affair remains finally decided in favour of Lord Chatham. 7th.

Hamburgh, April 23. We hear that the lands of forty-ſix villages have been overflowed in the lower marſhes of Brandenburgh, by the upper Elbe's having burſt the dykes in three places, owing to the ſame kind of accident that occaſioned the overflowing of the Weſer. Several of the nobility were obliged to ſave themſelves in their garrets, and remained four days without aſſiſtance. They had no other reſource for ſaving their cattle, but by driving them into the apartments of the firſt ſtory. This misfortune has ruined many families, and increaſes the diſtreſs which the uncommon length and ſeverity of the winter had univerſally ſpread in theſe parts: the prices of every kind of ſuſtenance having riſen ſo much in proportion thereto, that many peaſants were under the neceſſity of unthatching their houſes to maintain their cattle.

Dublin, May 4. We have cauſe of complaint on account of the dearneſs of proviſions as well as the Engliſh; prime pieces of beef and mutton are here 6d. per pound, lamb 8d. veal 7d. and butter 10d. per pound.

8th. This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, in the uſual ſtate, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for granting to his Majeſty, a certain ſum out of the ſinking funds, and for applying certain ſums therein mentioned, for the ſervice of 1771.

The bill for granting to his Majeſty 650,000l. to be raiſed by lottery for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The bill to explain and amend an act of laſt ſeſſions for regulating the trials of controverted elections, or returns of members to ſerve in Parliament.

The bill to prevent counterfeiting the copper coin of the realm.

The bill for repairing, amending and ſupporting the ſeveral harbours and ſea ports in the iſle of Man.

To the bill for incapacitating ſeveral electors of new Shoreham.

To the bill for the Durham-Yard embankment.

To the laſtage and ballaſt bill.

The bill to prohibit the importation of foreign wrought ſilks and velvets, for a further limited time, and to prevent the unlawful combination of workmen employed in that trade.

The bill for prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of live cattle, and freſh proviſions.

The bill for continuing the bounty on the tonnage of ſhipping employed in the Greenland whale fiſhery.

The bill for reducing into one act, the ſeveral laws relating to the keeping and carriage of gunpowder, and for more effectually preventing miſchiefs, by keeping or carrying gunpowder in too great quantities.

And alſo to ſeveral other publick and private bills.

After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to make a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, and the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, prorogued the parliament to Tueſday the 23d of July next.

As ſoon as it was certainly known that his Majeſty would go to the Houſe, to put an end to the ſeſſion of Parliament, ſummonſes were iſſued out from Guildhall, to the aldermen and common council, deſiring their attendance, (the aldermen in their ſcarlet gowns) and from thence to proceed to the tower, to conduct the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver to the Manſion-houſe, in the ſtate coach. Accordingly, about two o'clock, part of the court of aldermen, and almoſt the whole common-council, preceded by the city marſhal and his deputy, went from Guildhall to the Tower. There were fifty-three carriages in the train. The hon. members of the artillery company accompanied the proceſſion in their uniform, which made a very fine appearance.

On the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver's being brought to the Tower gate by the proper officers of that fortreſs, they were ſaluted by twenty-one pieces of cannon belonging to the artillery company, and received by the people with the greateſt acclamations, which were continued all the way to the Manſion-houſe.

On their arrival at the balluſtrades fronting the great gate, the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver bowed in return to the people aſſembled, and were again ſaluted with loud and univerſal huzzas.

Sir William Stephenſon, and the aldermen Townſend, Sawbridge, Wilkes, and Trecothick, were in the proceſſion.

The Lord Mayor invited the aldermen and committee to dine with his Lordſhip at the Manſion-houſe.

The city was grandly illuminated. The populace broke down the iron gates at Serjeant's Inn Fleet-ſtreet, and obliged the inhabitants to put up lights. They likewiſe aſſembled about the houſe of Sir Fletcher Norton, ſpeaker of the honourable Houſe of Commons, and were very outrageous, breaking all the windows, together with thoſe of ſeveral other houſes which were not illuminated.

Of the addreſſes preſented by the different wards to the Lord Mayor during his confinement, we ſhall inſert the following remarkable one.

To the Right Hon. Braſs Croſby, *Eſq;*
Lord Mayor of the City of London.

The humble Addreſs of the Foreman and Inqueſt of the Ward of Baſſiſhaw.

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

'We beg leave to approach you with the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude, for the manly, firm, and conſtitutional exertion of your authority, in ſupport of the liberty of the preſs, the rights of a free people, and the franchiſes of this great city, over which your Lordſhip is legal preſident. We feel that gratitude glowing with a greater degree of ardour, when we contemplate the illegal reſtraint impoſed upon your Lordſhip, by men who having ſold themſelves to work evil, endeavour to include every other man in their bargain. We abominate their iniquity, and will not partake of their infamy. We are determined, with the bleſſing of heaven, to be free; and while we remain ſo, your Lordſhip may depend upon the utmoſt exertions of our power, in the ſupport of the true intereſts of the King, of the people, and of the only juſt rule of both, the laws of Britain.'

The four malefactors under ſentence of death, were taken from Newgate in two carts, and executed at Tyburn; they behaved with a becoming decency at the place of execution. Hewitt, the coachman, had a white cockade in his hat, thereby inſinuating his innocence in regard to the murder of the woman in fig-lane; in which he perſiſted to the laſt.

11th. Orders were given from the Lord Chamberlain's office for a chaplain in waiting to attend at the Queen's Palace, at twelve o'clock yeſterday, to read prayers, for the firſt time, to the Prince of Wales, in the abſence of their Majeſties, under the direction of the Lord Biſhop of Cheſter; which is to be continued every Sunday.

13th. At an attendance on the attorney-general, (by adjournment from Saturday evening) purſuant to a ſummons on Saturday, the indictment and affidavit of the defendant Whittham was read, when Mr. Adair, counſel for the proſecutor, proceeded to ſhew cauſe why a *Noli Proſequi* ſhould not be entered. The exerciſe of that prerogative, he obſerved, although veſted in the hands of the attorney-general according to the laws of the land, yet the practice was of a modern date; that Lord Chief Juſtice Holt thought it hard ſuch a power ſhould be veſted in the attorney general. He quoted caſes to prove his poſition, and conſidered the defendant as having no legal authority to execute the warrant of the Speaker, and that the charge in the indictment was admitted by the affidavit. He contended, that there did not appear any thing upon the face of the indictment, oppreſſive and unfit for a diſcuſſion in a court of juſtice, or which could afford any reaſon for Mr. Attorney's entering a *Noli Proſequi.*

Mr. Adair then ſtated the affidavit, and concluded.

There being no counſel for the defendant, the attorney-general ſpoke as follows: "It was not fit the King ſhould interpoſe as a proſecutor of a meſſenger of the Houſe of Commons, who had the authority of the Houſe for what he did. As it has been ſtated, the order of the Houſe was for the ſerjeant or deputy-ſerjeant to take the proſecutor into cuſtody. A doubt ariſes whether the Speaker could authoriſe any other perſon but the ſerjeant, or deputy-ſerjeant, which is a queſtion of law; but it has been the conſtant practice to employ the meſſengers upon the orders of the houſe." And after ſtating a few other diſtinctions, he concluded, "that it was not fit or decent for the name of the crown to ſtand as proſecutor of a meſſenger of the Houſe of Commons, who acted by their authority."

Mr. Adair replied, (amongſt other arguments) "That if the King withdrew his name from the proſecution, it would operate the ſame as a pardon, which would be an injury to the real proſecutor, the crown being only nominal. That it would be extremely proper it ſhould come before a court of law, who, if they were of opinion that it was a competent authority, would acquit the defendant."

The attorney general then ſaid, "I do not place it in tenderneſs to Mr. Whittam, or the privileges of the Houſe of Commons, but it is indecent that the name of the crown ſhould continue as the proſecutor of a meſſenger of the Houſe of Commons."

The *Noli Proſequi* was accordingly entered.

16th. Came on in Weſtminſter-hall, a cauſe wherein an auctioneer was plaintiff, and a gentleman defendant: the action was brought to recover 57l. for goods bought (and delivered) at the plaintiff's auction by the defendant's wife. The bill amounted to 151l. for watches, candleſticks, and ſeveral other things, for which the defendant's wife had paid 94l. in part. After a ſhort hearing, the judge gave his charge to the jury, in which he obſerved, that no man was liable to pay for any thing contracted for without his knowledge by his wife, unleſs they were neceſſaries. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

The Aurora frigate is ſuppoſed to have been loſt or foundered in the Gulph of Sofala, or channel of Moſambique, which divides the weſt ſide of Madagaſcar from the eaſt coaſt of Africa, a channel dangerous at all ſeaſons, even to thoſe who are acquainted with it, on account of the ſhoals with which it abounds, (particularly a very large one, called the banks of India, almoſt under the tropic of capicorn) but which Capt. Lee, though a ſtranger to it, could not be diſſuaded from attempting in the midſt of winter, inſtead of ſtretching, as uſual, into the great Indian ocean, ſouth of Madagaſcar. Mr. Vanſittart, it it is ſaid, was ſo averſe to this navigation, that if an outward-bound Eaſt Indiaman had been at the Cape, he would have quitted the Aurora. One of his ſons accompanied him in this fatal voyage. The captain's intention was to have taken in proviſions at the iſland of Johanna, one of the Comorro iſlands, belonging to the Portugueſe, in lat. 12°. 15'. and where the ſhips bound to Bombay and the Malabar coaſt generally touch.

Mr. Chitqua, the ingenious chineſe artiſt, whoſe models after the life have been ſo juſtly admired, has been diſappointed of a paſſage this year, to his native country, by a train of unfortunate circumſtances. Having embarked on board the Grenville eaſt Indiaman at Graveſend, he diſcovered that the common ſailors were unaccountably prejudiced againſt him; owing, probably, to his ſtrange dreſs and appearance. Add to this, he had one day the misfortune accidentally to fall overboard, and being ſaved from drowning by being buoyed up by his looſe habit, after floating with the tide near half a mile, he was taken up half dead. This, with the ſuperſtitious fears of the mariners, like thoſe of Tarſhiſh, and their brutiſh imprecations againſt the Chineſe-dog, whom they deemed a madman, ſo alarmed him, that he begged the carpenter to make him a coffin, and carry his corps aſhore, as it was not lawful in his country to be buried in the water. At length, the captain, who with the other officers, treated him with proper humanity, ſeeing his diſtreſs, offered to ſet him on ſhore at Deal with the pilot, who might accompany him to London. This offer, Mr. Chitqua thankfully embraced, and to London he came in the machine. But when arrived there, another diſtreſs befell him; he could not recollect or expreſs intelligibly where he lodged; and a mob gathering round about the hackney coach, began to abuſe and beat the pilot, for having, as they ſuppoſed, kidnapped a foreigner. Luckily, a gentleman paſſing by, happened to know him, and by his means, after the mob was diſperſed, Mr. Chitqua was re-conveyed to his former lodgings in the Strand, where he muſt remain for another ſeaſon, when it is hoped, for the honour of our ſeamen, he will not again be deemed a Jonah, a Jonah, but will meet with a more humane crew, to which his wearing the Engliſh dreſs (which he has been perſuaded to put on) may probably contribute.

A grocer in this city was committed to the Poultry Compter, for giving a cuſtomer a bad half guinea in change, and refuſing to exchange it for a good one.

At the anniverſary meeting of the ſons of the clergy were preſent Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; as locum tenens for the Lord Mayor, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, preſident; Sir Sydney Stafford Smyth, vice preſident; the Archbiſhop of York, the Biſhops of Wincheſter, Ely, Lincoln, Briſtol, Oxford, St. David's, Peterborough, Cheſter, and Sodor and man: Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir William Stephenſon, Aldermen Peers, Naſh, Kennett, and the two Sheriffs, and many of the clergy and gentry. The collections on the rehearſal and feaſt day were as follows:

On Tueſday at St. Paul's —	115	16	9
On Thurſday at ditto —	137	1	9
Ditto at the Hall ——	520	2	0
	773	0	6
To which is to be added what was collected at the additional rehearſal at St. George's church in Hanover Square, on the 10th inſt.	160	16	0
	933	16	6

This extraordinary rehearſal was had at the deſire of ſeveral of the nobility and gentry, and the expences of it borne by a clergyman of Richmond, in Surry, who ſent a benefaction of 200l. for the purpoſe. The collection for the charity amounted to 140l. 16s. and in the afternoon a benefaction of 20l. was ſent to the treaſurer.

The public will ſee that this excellent charity has been on the decline by the following liſt of the laſt ten years collections:

1761 ——	1096	15	0
1762 ——	836	13	9
1763 ——	1224	14	0
1764 ——	1009	2	2
1765 ——	1207	11	10
1766 ——	1149	6	5
1767 ——	902	19	5
1768 ——	935	6	11
1769 ——	803	1	6
1770 ——	786	16	6

A literary war has juſt broke out between meſſrs. Horne and Wilkes, in which perſonal abuſe and ſcurrility are not ſpared on either ſide. It is likely to continue for ſome time.

20th. Was held the anniverſary meeting of the guardians of the Aſylum for female orphans, upon which occaſion an excellent ſermon was preached, to a very numerous and reſpectable audience, by the Rev. Dr. Hird, and the collection amounted to 108l. 14s. 6d.

21ſt. The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey; at this ſeſſions eleven were capitally convicted; thirty-ſeven received ſentence of tranſportation for ſeven years, and one for fourteen, ſix were branded in the hand, four ordered to be whipped, and twenty-four were delivered on proclamation.

Among thoſe capitally convicted, were William Jackſon, who was evidence againſt Richardſon and Conway, executed for the murder of Mr. Venables, and Mr. Rogers, in Whitechapel road; Robert Connor, for feloniouſly aſſaulting Mrs. Elizabeth Chancellor in her dwelling-houſe in Duke-ſtreet, Saint James's, and robbing her of goods and money to the value of 204l. and Robt. Powell, for felonioufly perſonating Mr. Taylor Barrow, a true and real proprietor of 400l. Eaſt India ſtock, and thereby tranſferring the ſame, and receiving the money as the true and real proprietor thereof. Mr. Powell's counſel (Mr. Beacroft) moved in arreſt of judgment upon an error in the indictment; as the name of Taylor Barrow was in full length ſigned to the receipt for the ſtock, and to the acceptance of it in the books at the India-Houſe, and the receipt was ſet forth in the indictment with the letter T. only, inſtead of Taylor, ſo it ſtood T. Barrow; which his counſel inſiſted upon, in their arguments, to be ſufficient ground for an arreſt of judgment, as it ought to have been ſet forth literally and figuratively, and exactly as the original. The arguments on both ſides laſted upwards of two hours. The recorder went through the objections made by Mr. Powell's counſel, and the anſwer to them; and ſaid he would not give his opinion upon it, but would apply to the judges to be preſent at the Old Bayley on the 1ſt day of the next ſeſſions, when the matter will be further argued.

24th. This morning at ſeven o'clock, the Earl of Bute arrived at his houſe in South Audley ſtreet, from abroad.

"By letters from Paris, of the 17th. inſt. we are informed, that the Counteſs de Provence arrived on the 11th of this month at Fontainbleau; on the 13th ſhe went to Choiſy with the King, the Count de Provence, &c. The next day her highneſs ſet out for Verſailles, where the marriage ceremony was performed with all the pomp and dignity ſuitable to her rank. In the evening there was a royal banquet, to which the princeſſes of the blood were invited, but the princes of the blood were not preſent, except the Count de la Marche, who had aſſiſted at the marriage, with the Count d'Eu, and the Duke de Penthievre.

"On the 15th, a grand firework was played off, and there were very fine illuminations in the gardens facing the caſtle. This feſtival, however, did not bring together ſo great a number of people as was expected.

"Paris was illuminated on the evening of the wedding day. The hotel of the Sardinian ambaſſador exceeded all the reſt in ſplendor; all the walls and the gate of which had illuminations on them, forming cyphers relative to the auguſt marriage and the alliance of the two houſes; wine and proviſions were diſtributed among the populace.

"The princeſs of Provence is announced to be of a moſt agreeable figure, though not a perfect beauty; is poſſeſſed of wit; is rather ſerious than gay; but her excellent underſtanding is much applauded. Her affability, goodneſs, and the nobleneſs of her mind are univerſally extolled. Since her arrival in France this Princeſs, who is extremely charitable, has diſtributed among diſtreſſed perſons 2500 louiſdores."

Philadelphia, Feb. 25. About 80 people from Eaſton, headed by Juſtice Ogden, and his brother Capt. Ogden, went lately to take the fort at Wyoming, which was in poſſeſſion of one Stewart and about 20 men. On Juſtice Ogden's de-

demanding the fort, Steward told him, if he would ſend in Capt. Ogden, they would talk the matter over coolly; but as ſoon as Capt. Ogden entered the fort, Steward clapt a piſtol to his breaſt, and ſhot him dead; ſoon after which Steward and his men marched off.

The African Queen (late North) from the coaſt of Africa, is arrived at Barbadoes with 28 ſlaves. The natives murdered the captain, and nine of his people, and then ran the ſhip on ſhore, which was got off and retaken by Capt. Kendall of Liverpool.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, March 12.

The laſt accounts from the country of the Creek Indians inform us, that the war between them and the Choctaws, continues to be carried on with great inveteracy. A party of Creeks, headed by the Wolf King, was lately attacked by the enemy, and had five men killed, and four taken priſoners.

"By advices from Hiſpaniola we learn, that earthquakes ſtill frequently happen at Port-au-Prince; and that there is water over the lands ſunk there, by the late earthquakes, ſufficient to float a veſſel of 500 tons."

25th. William Baker, Eſq; one of the ſheriffs of this city, &c. was married at Spring-Garden chapel, to Miſs Juliana Penn, daughter of —— Penn, Eſq; one of the proprietors of Pennſylvania; it is ſaid that the lady's fortune is 200,000l.

A gentleman belonging to the Bank received a preſent from his friend in Berkſhire, of a bundle of aſparagus, five ſcore to the hundred, which weighed twenty-ſix pounds; each head, on an average, upwards of a quarter of a pound; a circumſtance rarely known.

Such is the preſent ſtate of improvement in the breed of ſheep upon the hills in Glouceſterſhire, that, near Kingſcore there is a fat flock, which are eſtimated at 50s. a head. A butcher in the neighbourhood has offered 200 l. for a hundred of them, which ſum was rejected.

29th. Yeſterday came on at Lincoln's-inn-hall, before the Lord Chancellor, a petition on a ſingular caſe.—A lady in Ireland had a certain diſorder communicated to her by her huſband. She ſued him accordingly in a cauſe of divorce, or ſeparation from bed, and from board, upon this account, as for cruelty. The Judge of the Eccleſiaſtical Court in Ireland diſmiſſed the huſband, doubting whether the proof of that fact was cruelty ſufficient to intitle her to ſeparation, and not knowing of any precedent. Beſides this, he did not allow her alimony during the ſuit. The lady appealed to the High Court of Delegates in Great Britain, to be named in a commiſſion by the Lord Chancellor. A caveat was entered by the huſband, who prayed that the Commiſſioners Delegate might be Iriſh. The lady prayed that they might be Engliſh common-law judges and civilians. After long and learned arguments, the Lord Chancellor granted the commiſſion to Iriſh Delegates, five to be named by each party.

Married lately, the Rev. Mr. Dickſon, to Miſs Cobham. It is remarkable, that this lady was the firſt child he chriſtened.

Died, at his houſe at Epping, Mr. Thomas Ledear, aged 103 years.

Pierre la Borie, a huſbandman, at Puiſailli, in France, aged 113.

The Rev. Mr. Pratt, aged 102, at Hackney.

Mr. Chriſtopher Smart, A. M. a gentleman eminently diſtinguiſhed for his poetical abilities.

JUNE.

Copenhagen, May 7. The Jews, who are very numerous here, have obtained liberty to conſtruct a ſynagogue, and have obtained other privileges. They are alſo allowed to puniſh delinquents according to their law, and to ſettle the ſatisfaction to be made to the amount of 50 rixdollars.

An ordinance is going to be publiſhed, which aboliſhes the puniſhment of death for robbery, and to ſubſtitute in its ſtead, whipping and branding.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, May 28.

"Yeſterday morning the grand manœuvres of the garriſon of this place were finiſhed; but their end, contrary to all expectation, was ſomewhat tragical, as one of the captains of the regiment of the Holland guards was dangerouſly wounded in the thigh, by a ball, which, it is preſumed, was diſcharged by a ſoldier of the regiment of the Swiſs guards, and which, according to appearance, was not deſigned for that officer, but for the Duke of Wolfenbuttle, Field Marſhal, who was very near him. This misfortune threw all the officers into great conſternation, the retreat was immediately ordered to be beaten, and the troops to be diſmiſſed, though they had not gone through half their manœuvres. The Prince of Orange, the Duke Field Marſhal, and all the generals are returned here very ſorrowfully affected by this unhappy adventure."

3d. Came on a cauſe in the Court of Common Pleas, Weſtminſter, on the ſtatute of uſury, wherein a tradeſman in the Strand was plaintiff, and a perſon who lends out money, in Oxford-ſtreet, was defendant, when a verdict was found for the latter. The plaintiff, in November laſt, obtained a verdict of 1000 l. damages in the Court of King's Bench, Weſtminſter, againſt the defendant, in the very ſame cauſe, which was removed into the Court of Common Pleas.

4th. On a motion in the Court of Chancery, for appointing a receiver of the rents and profits of the eſtates of the late Alderman Beckford, on account of a difference in the opinion of the executors, it appeared that his eſtates in England amounted to 7000 l. per ann. and in the Weſt-Indies to 20,000 l. per ann. at the loweſt: it likewiſe was aſſerted by a great lawyer, that in the courſe of the laſt year the infant was brought in debtor 37 l. odd ſhillings; he ſaid, he did not doubt but it muſt aſtoniſh the court, but it was a real fact.

Newcaſtle, June 1. On Monday laſt, at a very numerous meeting of the company at Barber-Surgeon's Hall, it was unanimouſly reſolved, That no donation, preſent, or money, ſhould be, directly or indirectly, accepted for the purpoſe of an entertainment, or to any other perſon from any candidate whatever, on any future election for members of parliament, either previous or ſubſequent to the election; and the ſame was entered in the books of the company.

5th. This morning, at half an hour paſt four o'clock, her Majeſty was taken in labour, notice of which was immediately ſent to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the ſecretaries of ſtate, and the ladies of the bedchamber; and a little before ſix o'clock her Majeſty was ſafely delivered of a prince. This happy event was announced to the pubic by the ringing of bells, hoiſting of flags, and firing the Tower guns.

At a court of common council, the opinions of the counſel who had been conſulted by the committee for carrying on the proſecution againſt the Speaker of a great aſſembly, were read, when it appeared, that no action could be commenced.

The Provoſt, and Dr. Leland, ſenior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, were preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, and moſt graciouſly received; they had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand; from whence they proceeded to Glouceſter-houſe, where, in the preſence of the Lord Chancellor, they adminiſtered to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter the oath, and inveſted him with the office of Chancellor of the univerſity of Dublin.

Paris, May 30. On the 27th inſt. 42 counſellors of the Chatelet received lettres de cachet, which baniſh them to different places. They have orders to depart within 24 hours.

A letter from Paris aſſerts, that the number of officers and men dead or ſick by drinking the waters in the wells of Straſburgh, (by the returns from the ſix regiments quartered in that city) is as follows: Officers, 30 dead, 3 ſick; rank and file, 1287 dead, 796 ſick.

6th. A further hearing of the Licentiates and College of Phyſicians came on before the Judges of the King's Bench, when, after a long argument by the counſel, and a very learned ſpeech from Lord Mansfield, it was given in favour of the College.

10th. Mr. Roſoman, the chief proprietor of Saddler's-Wells, who has for many years conducted that place of entertainment, has diſpoſed of his property to Mr. King, of Drury-lane theatre, who paid to Mr. Roſoman for his three-fourths of Saddler's-Wells, 7000l. the other fourth Mr. Roſoman ſold ſome time ago to Mr. Arnold for 2500l.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, three gentlemen and two ladies returning from Vauxhall by water, were boarded by ſix men, who had their faces covered with black crape, about 200 yards above Weſtminſter-bridge, who demanded their money without any heſitation, or they would throw them overboard; they took from the company near 20l. beſides two watches, and immediately rowed up the river.

Laſt Sunday as Capt. Croker was returning to town, he was ſtopped in a field near Pancras, by two fellows, one of whom ſeized him by the collar, and demanded his money; on the captain's ſtepping back, he by that means made the fellow let go his hold, when the other cried out, "D—n you, why don't you fire," which they both did, and miſſed the captain, who then drew his ſword, and ran one of the fellows through the body, on which the other ran away. The fellow who was wounded, was carried to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital; and on Tueſday morning he was ſeen by the captain, and ſworn to.

They write from Peterſburgh, that an eſtimate of the damage done by the late inundation at Riga, and in the country thereabouts, has been ſent there; by which it appears that the loſs occaſioned thereby amounts to above 2,000,000 of roubles, and that upwards of 300 perſons were drowned.

Boſton, New England, April 22. By Capt. Laha, juſt arrived here, we have an account of the loſs of the Granby ſloop, commanded by Mr. Hay, a mate belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Saliſbury, with two midſhipmen, a pilot, and 12 ſeamen, who all periſhed. She had on board ſome ſtores, and 3000l. ſterling for Halifax navy yard. It is ſuppoſed that ſhe ſtove to pieces on the Lighthouſe rocks off Halifax.

12th. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Aldermen Stephenſon, Naſh, Sir James Eſdale, Halifax, Roſſiter, the two ſheriffs, with 57 common-councilmen, the town-clerk, and city remembrancer, went about one o'clock from Guildhall to St. James's, (Sir Richard Glynn and Alderman Kennet joining the proceſſion in Pall-mall) and preſented to his Majeſty a congratulatory addreſs on the ſafe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of a prince. They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand. Sir James Hodges read the addreſs, to which his Majeſty returned a moſt gracious anſwer. They were then aſked, by a Lord in waiting, if any gentlemen choſe to have the honour of knighthood conferred on him; but it was declined.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Suffolk kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's, on being appointed ſecretary of ſtate for the northern department, in the room of the late Earl of Halifax.

His Grace the Duke of Grafton was appointed keeper of the privy ſeal, in the room of the Earl of Suffolk.

Was tried before Lord Mansfield, and a ſpecial jury, in the Court of King's Bench, a cauſe wherein Lord March was plaintiff, and Mr. Pigot defendant. The action was brought to recover the ſum of 500 guineas, for a wager which Lord March had laid with Mr. Pigot, whether Sir William Codrington or old Mr. Pigot ſhould firſt die. Mr. Pigot happened to die ſuddenly with the gout in his head, in the morning previous to the laying of the wager, Mr. Pigot thought that from this circumſtance it was no bett; Lord Oſſory and ſeveral other Noblemen were examined. Lord March ſat on the bench with Lord Mansfield. The defendant's counſel ſaid, that if you make a bett for two horſes to run, and one of them ſhould die before it can be run, there can be no bett;

and he hoped that the jury would find a verdict for the defendant. After a ſhort charge given by the judge, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of 500 guineas, and full coſts of ſuit.

The following capital convicts, who had been reſpited, have received his Majeſty's mercy on condition of tranſportation, viz. Thomas Davis, James Foſter, and John Leveridge, for the term of 14 years, and Edward Eaſtman, Catharine Freckleton, Thomas Wheeler, William Adcock, and Ann Banks, for the term of ſeven years, and they received ſentence accordingly.

On Tueſday night eight ruffians broke into the houſe of Mrs. Hutchins, farmer, in the King's Road, Chelſea; the family conſiſted of herſelf, three children, the eldeſt not ten years of age, two men ſervants, and two maids; as ſoon as the villains had entered the houſe, they went to the bedſide of Mrs. Hutchins, clapped a piſtol to each ſide of her head, and demanded her keys, which being obtained, two remained as a guard, and the reſt went to the other parts of the houſe, when they tied the two maids neck and heels together; one of the men ſervants hearing a noiſe, came on the ſtaircaſe, at whom they fired, but miſſed him, and he made his eſcape through a trap-door: the other man they found in his bed, and on his aſking what they wanted, one of them fired, and ſhot him in the head. They opened the bureau, from whence they took upwards of 80l. in caſh, beſides notes, ſtripping it likewiſe of plate to a conſiderable value, and the other rooms of linen, &c. with which they got off. The wounded man is ſince dead.

13th. Was held a court of common-council, at which the petition of Mr. Milne, ſurveyor and architect of Black-Friars-Bridge, was heard. There were many debates, in which it was inſiſted by his friends, that he had an abſolute claim to the contents of the prayer of his petition, which was for the ſum of 4000l. being ſo much per cent. upon the money expended on the building of Black-Friars-Bridge, though there was no expreſs agreement. After the debates, Mr. Milne was called into court, and aſked if he ſolicited this as a requeſt, or claimed it? He anſwered, he claimed it as his indiſputable right; on which the court reſolved to diſmiſs his petition.

The conteſt between his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the grocers company, about the right of preſentation to the living of St. Mary le Bow church, Cheapſide, was decided in favour of the latter, by the Court of Common Pleas. The matter was this: at the great fire of London, Sept. 2, 1666, among others, three churches were burnt down, two of which were in the preſentation of his Grace of Canterbury, and the third, *Sancta Maria de Arcubus*, *i. e.* St. Mary le Bow, was in the grocers company: after this, the three churches were conſolidated into one, and the Archbiſhop and grocers company were to preſent by turns, *i. e.* his Grace was to preſent the firſt two times, and the company the third; accordingly his Grace did preſent, but the preſentee getting a biſhopric, the crown appointed, *virtute dignitatis*, a ſucceſſor: this happened three different times; and a vacancy lately happening, his Grace of Canterbury preſented thereto. At this the grocers company entered a demurrer before the Common Pleas, who found that their Graces of Canterbury having twice preſented, according to the ſtatute, and that the act of the crown, in ſubſtituting one man inſtead of another, was not to preclude the grocers company from preſenting in their turn, they directed a writ to admit the perſon preſented by the grocers company.

14th. The Right Hon. Lord Hyde kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Chancellor of the Duchy and Palatine-Courts of Lancaſter, in the room of Lord Strange, deceaſed; he was afterwards ſworn in one of his Majeſty's moſt hon. privy council, and took his ſeat accordingly.

His Majeſty has appointed his Grace the Duke of Grafton to be Ranger and Warden of Salcey-Park, in Northamptonſhire.

His Majeſty has alſo appointed Lord North to be Ranger and Warden of Buſhy-Park, in the room of the late Earl of Halifax.

The Earl of Suffolk has appointed Thomas Whateley, Eſq; barriſter at law, and member for Caſtle Riſing, and William Fraſer, to be his chief ſecretaries.

19th. Was held at St. James's a chapter of the moſt noble order of the Garter, when his Royal Highneſs the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, his Majeſty's ſecond ſon, was inveſted with the enſigns of that order with the uſual ceremonies. There were preſent his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, the Dukes of Northumberland, Newcaſtle, and Montagu, the Marquis of Rockingham, and the Earl of Hertford, all of the order. The Duke of Grafton attended; but having not been inſtalled, could not be admitted; as alſo the Lords North and Pembroke, and divers of the nobility.

The following malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. Edward Vaughan, for coining, who was drawn upon a ſledge; William Jackſon, John Suttle, Robert King, for burglaries; Robert Connor, for robbing Mrs. Chancellor of 200l. &c. and John Hatton, for a burglary in the houſe of Joſeph Sureties. They all behaved with decency, except King, who ſeemed undaunted to the laſt moment. Jackſon, at the place of execution, confeſſed that he was the perſon who ſhot Meſſ. Venables and Rogers.

Mr. Malone, the Romiſh prieſt, who was condemned to perpetual impriſonment in the King's Bench priſon, was brought before the Court of King's Bench, and his Majeſty's pardon read to him, on condition that 14 days after his enlargement he will quit the kingdom, and not return without leave, which he readily agreed to; he was bound himſelf in a penalty of 500l. and two of his friends in penalties of 200l. each.

Yeſterday Serjeant Taylor, of the Royal Scots, was brought up to the Court of King's Bench, on an appeal in the caſe of Smith, of which he had been previouſly convicted of manſlaughter; when Mr. Serjeant Leigh ſpoke for the diſcharge of the defendant, urging that he ſaw no legal grounds for this appeal. Mr. Davenport argued the caſe in behalf of Mrs. Smith, the appellant. After which the court gave judgment unanimouſly for the immediate diſcharge of the defendant.

We hear that the late Biſhop of Durham, beſides ſeveral ample legacies to his relations, friends, and ſervants, has left the following public ones, viz. to Chriſt-church 1000 l. to the Society for propagating the Goſpel, 500 l. to the Corporation of Clergyman's Widows, 500 l. to the Infirmary at Newcaſtle 300 l. to the Weſtminſter Infirmary, 300 l. to the Small-pox Hoſpital, 300 l. to the poor of Durham 100 l. to the poor of Biſhop-Auckland, 100 l. to the poor of Glynde, Redingham, and St. George's, 50 l. each.

There have been only three rectors for the pariſh of St. Michael, Cornhill, ever ſince the fire of London, and, what makes it more ſingular, only three clerks. Dr. Meryton was choſen rector in the year 1664, Dr. Baker in 1705, and Mr. Arnold King in 1749: Mr. Roberts was choſen clerk in the year 1663, Mr. Whitebread in 1704, and Mr. Clarke (the preſent clerk) in 1750.

22d. Early in the morning his Serene Highneſs Prince Charles Lewis Frederic of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, ſecond brother to her Majeſty, arrived in town from Germany.

Stockholm, June 4. The King of Sweden made his entry into Stockholm laſt Thurſday evening, after having dined at the laſt ſtage, a mile and half from hence, where the Queen and the Senators had been invited to dine with him.

At the King's entry into the city, his Majeſty was met by the Grand Governor, the magiſtrates, and four troops of the Burghers on horſeback, who marched before the coach, in which were the King and Queen, and which was followed by thoſe of the Princeſs, of Prince Frederic, and of all the Senators. The proceſſion was cloſed by ſome companies of the Burghers on foot, his Majeſty having ordered, that the regiments of guards and artillery, in garriſon here, ſhould not be drawn out. A triumphal arch was erected on this occaſion at the expence of the city, and the people in general expreſſed the greateſt joy at his Majeſty's arrival, and accompanied the coach from the gate to the palace, in ſuch numbers, that it got along with difficulty. His Majeſty had declared, that he would not have any ceremony at his entrance into the palace, but would alight at the little ſtair caſe which leads to the Queen Dowager's apartments; with whom his Majeſty ſupped with the reſt of the royal family.

On Friday the King and Queen received the compliments of all the colleges, and of the nobility who were in town: on Saturday, Count Denhoff, the new Pruſſian miniſter, had his firſt audience, to deliver his credentials: Sunday at noon there was a court for the foforeign miniſters to make their compliments: after which, the whole royal family, except the Queen Dowager, dined in public together; and, in the evening, there was a drawing-room on the Queen's ſide, in the ſame manner as in the late King's time.

The affability with which his Majeſty received all who paid their court to him, cannot fail to gain him the affection of his ſubjects, and of every one who has the happineſs to be admitted to his preſence.

Yeſterday the King appeared in the ſenate for the firſt time, where his Majeſty repeated his aſſurances of governing according to law, and of uſing his beſt endeavours to render his people happy. And that every body may have eaſy acceſs to him, he has ſet apart an hour, three days in the week, to receive all perſons of what rank ſoever, who deſire admittance.

This day the Queen Dowager removed to Dronningholm for the ſummer ſeaſon.

Copenhagen, May 26. The corps of Daniſh horſe guards were yeſterday reduced; the men are to be incorporated into other regiments, and the officers will be placed as vacancies offer. In the room of this corps, a body of 300 men, compoſed of detachments from the different regiments of dragoons, is to be formed, and to do duty during the ſummer months, whereever the court reſides. In the winter, they are to return to their reſpective regiments.

Paris, June 5. The Duke d'Aiguillon, miniſter for foreign affairs, and M. de Boyne, miniſter of war, yeſterday took their ſeats in council, in conſequence of their being appointed to thoſe offices.

24th. Came on at Guildhall, the election of ſheriffs for the city of London and county of Middleſex, for the year enſuing. The hall was extremely full on the occaſion. All the aldermen who had not ſerved the office, and who were below the chair, were put up in order; after which, Frederick Bull, Eſq; was put up: and the ſhew of hands appearing for Mr. Alderman Wilkes and Frederick Bull, Eſq; they were returned; but a poll was demanded for the Aldermen Plumbe, Kirkman, and Oliver.

After which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen came upon the Huſtings, when an addreſs, petition, and remonſtrance was read and approved. The petition, &c. ſets forth, that the grievances of the people are ſtill the ſame as before the former remonſtrance was preſented, ſome of which are recapitulated; and complaint is made of the commitment of the chief magiſtrate and an alderman, by the Houſe of Commons, for acting agreeable to the oath they had taken; alſo of the act relating to the embankment at Durham-yard; and it concludes with praying for the removal of evil counſellors, &c.

Munich, May 12. This country, which uſed to be the granary of Tirol, Switzerland, and of ſeveral unfruitful territories, is now reduced to great extremity, and the government is wholly employed in relieving it. For this purpoſe, one hundred large barrels of flour, which had lain in one of the city ſtorehouſes ever ſince the year 1632, when Guſtavus Adolphus ravaged Bavaria, have been examined; and, though reduced to a kind of ſtone, are found in ſome degree ſerviceable, by a proper mixture of freſh meal; and the bread made in this manner, is diſtributed to the poor. Many expedients are taking to procure corn from Italy and Auſtria; and all perſons, who have no viſible occupations, are ordered to leave the city; the ſubjects to retire to their reſpective habitations; and the foreigners to remove out of the ſtate.

The ſituation of Ratiſbon is ſtill

more deplorable, as they have but ſmall hopes of eſcaping a famine: and at Augſburg, the poorer ſort of people are reduced to ſubſiſt on a kind of bread made of the bark of beech and alder, into which a ſmall quantity of ſpice is worked; though, from its heating quality, it is of itſelf liable to produce diſorders.

Peterſburgh, May 30. This city is now the rendezvous of diſtant nations, who differ as much in their features as in their dreſs and languages. Beſides the Turkiſh priſoners, among whom is the Seraſquier of Bender, whoſe train conſiſts of 180 perſons, we have deputies here from the Tartars of Budizac and Jediſſan; alſo deputies from a nation of Tartars who inhabit mount Imaus, near China, which country was long ſince annexed to the Ruſſian empire: beſides theſe, we have Cabardiniers, Circaſſians, Georgians, Greeks, Coſſaques, and Poles. All thoſe who arrive here in quality of deputies, with their attendants, have their expences defrayed by the court.

At night the following affair happened at the Queen's-Houſe. A woman decently dreſſed, paſſed by the porter with a baſket, and enquired for one of the attendants; ſhe then went into one of the offices, where ſhe left the baſket, and then went through the avenues. A boy belonging to her Majeſty's houſhold ſaw the woman lay the baſket down; and, being curious, looked into it; when under ſome green leaves he found a fine male child, about two months old. The boy being much ſurprized, ſcreamed very loud, which alarmed ſeveral people; and at length the news reached the ears of the King, who deſired the child might be brought to him; when, after viewing the infant, his Majeſty ordered it to be ſent to a careful nurſe, and it is to be named George. A memorandum was found with the child, the contents of which has not yet tranſpired. No one can tell which way the woman went out of the houſe, which has occaſioned many conjectures.

A fire broke out at the paper manufactory in Kingſland Road, by which that building, a chapel contiguous, and other houſes, were deſtroyed. 29th.

The bodies of three women were taken up, drowned in the Thames, at the Iſle of Dogs, near Greenwich; one of them ſeemed to be ſeven months gone with child. They all appeared to have been drowned at the ſame time, and not have been long in the water.

Birmingham, June 24. On Thurſday laſt were married at the pariſh church of Kingſbury, in this county, John Heywood, huſbandman, to Sarah Barns, of the ſame place; the ages of this ſprightly couple together being 160. She is his ſixth wife, and he her third huſband.

Bruſſels, June 1. All alarms about the plague being at an end, the troops that formed the line in theſe countries are recalled, and ordered to join their ſeveral regiments, and a free intercourſe is permitted every where.

Warſaw, May 31. Marſhal Sawa was lately taken priſoner in the following manner: in the attack the Ruſſian Major Salomon made the 26th ult. on the caſtle Schrenſk, Marſhal Sawa was wounded above the knee, in the thick part of the thigh, by a ball, which broke the bone, and he fell down. To eſcape the Ruſſians, he was put into a great baſket, and carried into a marſhy place in a thick wood, where he was left alone, having agreed with a Jew to come and dreſs his wound, who was to find his way to him by marks placed on ſeveral trees. This man went to ſee him daily till the 29th; when, Jew like, thinking he could get more by being a raſcal than an honeſt man, he betrayed him to Major Salomon, whom he brought there with ſome of his men, and having waded up to their knees in water, found him in the baſket in that dark and dreadful woody marſh, a known reſort of bears and wolves. They took him up, and carried him to Praſchnitz, where they are endeavouring to cure him, if poſſible, though he is in a very dangerous way at preſent.

As the Elector of Bavaria was going about ſix weeks ago to Nymphenbourg, he was alarmed at his coach being ſurrounded by a multitude of people, who cried out, "That they did not want to hurt his perſon, but demanded the immediate diſmiſſion of four of his principal miniſters of ſtate," whom they named, and to whom they attributed their preſent ſtarving condition, and indeed all their diſtreſſes. The body guards refuſed to obey the order they received to diſperſe the populace, ſo that there was no other way to appeaſe them, than the Elector's promiſing that their grievances ſhould be redreſſed. Since that day, the garriſon of Munich, and the Elector's guard, have been tripled.

A peaſant digging lately among ſome ruins at Salona, in Dalmatia, the earth gave way under him, and he fell into a deep pit, which adjoined to a vaſt ſubterranean cavern. On the report of the peaſant, the biſhop, with ſeveral other perſons, went to the place, into which the Sieur Coir entered with ſome flambeaux. After much difficulty in getting through a narrow paſſage, he at length found a vaſt incloſure, remarkable for the great number of columns with which it was ornamented: they are circular, formed of brick ſtrongly cemented, without chapiters or pedeſtals, of about nine inches diameter, and are placed very near each other, on a ſquare brick pavement. He then went through a paſſage into another apartment ſtill grander than the former. From there being found in the firſt a long row of pipes, of burnt earth, it is conjectured this place was formerly a bath.

The famous curate, who ſo long headed the Corſican malecontents in the mountains, was executed at Ajaccio on the 20th of April laſt.

Letters from Naples adviſe, that on Thurſday the 14th ult. Mount Veſuvius began to ſend out columns of black ſmoke, with loud exploſions; ſoon after a lava burſt forth near the ſame ſpot where the great eruption was in the year 1767. Their Sicilian Majeſties are prepared to leave Portici at a moment's warning; but as the lava has taken its courſe towards Reſina, (the ſpot under which the ancient city of Herculaneum is buried) and does not menace Portici, it is thought the court will not remove. The lava is about five miles in length, has deſtroyed ſome vineyards,

yards, and is ſtopped within a mile of Reſina. Mr. Hamilton, his Britannic Majeſty's miniſter at that court, had the honour of conducting their Sicilian Majeſties to the lava, which happened to be remarkably curious at the moment of their arrival, having juſt taken its courſe into a deep trench, forming a moſt aſtoniſhing caſcade of fire, the fall of which was perpendicular, and not leſs than ſixty feet.

Other letters from Ternate, one of the Molucca or Clove Iſlands belonging to the Dutch, dated Auguſt 23, 1770, give an account, that from the middle of the preceding month, that iſland had been in the moſt deplorable condition, from the ravages of a volcano, which hath continually made a terrible noiſe, and caſt forth an aſtoniſhing quantity of inflammatory and bituminous matter; and to add to the misfortunes of the inhabitants, the iſland had been in perpetual motion from earthquakes, which ſucceeded one another ſo faſt, that in 24 hours, 60 violent ſhocks were felt, which greatly damaged the houſes of the company, and thoſe of private perſons, as well as the church. Since the firſt of the ſaid month, their miſery and the deſolation of the iſland have ſo increaſed, by a ſucceſſion of earthquakes, that the like horrid calamity hath not been experienced in the memory of man. There is not a houſe but hath ſuſtained great damage. The King has retired with his court to Sidangoeli. The Chineſe and other ſtrangers have taken refuge in their barques. All the inhabitants, without exception, have been obliged to quit their houſes, and to lodge in cabbins or tents. The governor is gone on board the ſhip Le Lord Nieuwland, which hath been detained expreſsly for the purpoſe. The laſt exploſion of the volcano was beyond all deſcription; and from that time the trembling of the earth hath diminiſhed.

Dreſden, June 7. The very heavy rains which have lately fallen here, added to the melting of the deep ſnow in the mountains of Bohemia, have cauſed the river Elbe to ſwell to a greater height than has been known in the memory of man. The torrent brought down ſo great a quantity of wood, and with ſuch force, that ſome of the ſmall bridges in the country have been entirely ſwept away. It is thought the produce of corn will be greatly leſſened this year, as the grain is ſo much beaten down by the rain. This would not only be a very unfortunate circumſtance to the inhabitants of Dreſden and this neighbourhood, but alſo to many other parts of Germany; which are now reduced to ſuch a ſcarcity of bread and proviſions, as almoſt amounts to a famine. Their hope of obtaining relief is, by the exportation of corn from Saxony, which muſt probably be prohibited for ſome time, as bread is now ſo dear in ſome parts of the Elector's territories, that the workmen in the mines at Freybergh have threatened an inſurrection, unleſs the price of corn is reduced.

They write from Ledbury in Herefordſhire, that there is one Price and his wife, now living near that place, whoſe ages put together make 217 years; the man being 110, and the woman 107.

Died lately, John Everitt, Eſq; at Bethnal Green, eldeſt ſerjeant at mace of this city, which place he kept to exempt himſelf from fining not to ſerve the office of ſheriff. The bulk of his fortune, amounting to 70,000l. he has left to a ſhip-wright at Rotherhithe, who married his niece.

Margaret Coles, a beggar in St. Giles's, aged 101; ſhe left behind her 30l. in gold and ſilver, and upwards of 10l. in half-pence.

Jonathan Merriweather, Eſq; aged 105, in Hatton-Garden.

JULY.

1ſt. The ceremony of chriſtening the young prince was performed in the great council chamber, by his grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. His Royal Highneſs was named Erneſt Auguſtus. The ſponſors were, his Serene Highneſs Prince Erneſt of Mecklenburgh Strelitz in perſon; his Serene Highneſs Prince Maurice of Saxe Gotha, repreſented by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's houſhold; and her Serene Highneſs the hereditary Princeſs of Heſſe Caſſel, repreſented by the Counteſs of Egremont.

At the final cloſe of the poll for ſheriffs for the city of London and county of Middleſex, at Guildhall, the numbers were,

Mr. Alderman Wilkes,	2315
Frederick Bull, Eſq;	2194
Mr. Alderman Kirkman,	1949
Mr. Alderman Plumbe,	1875
Mr. Alderman Oliver,	245

Whereupon Mr. Alderman Wilkes and Frederik Bull, Eſq; were declared duly elected.

In the evening the effigy of Mr. Horne, in a canonical habit, with a pen in one hand, and in the other a ſalt-box, intended to repreſent the treaſury box of the bill of rights, after being carried through the principal ſtreets in the city, was conſumed in a bonfire, which the populace made for that purpoſe before the Manſion-houſe.

Yeſterday came on at the adjournment of the ſeſſions at Guildhall the trial of Edward Twine Carpenter, for an aſſault, in ſeizing and taking up the perſon of J. Wheble, according to the royal proclamation for that purpoſe, when he was found guilty, fined one ſhilling, and ordered to be impriſoned for two months in Wood-ſtreet Compter.

3d. The parliament of the Middle Temple agreed on an addreſs to the benchers of that ſociety for the expulſion of Mr. Stephen, well known for his great contention againſt the legality of impriſonment for debt.

5th. As eight of the domeſtics of the Count de Guignes were carouſing at the Feathers alehouſe, in Angel court, Weſtminſter, between the hours of eleven and twelve at night, a conſtable entered the room, and deſired them to ceaſe their noiſe, and retire. The reſt of them not underſtanding Engliſh, the poſtilion explained to his comrades the conſtable's orders. They deſired that officer to drink, who, out of complaiſance, drank his ſhare of three pots, and on going away, offered to pay for one. This offer was not accepted, and they continued their noiſe. Some time after, the conſtable aſſiſted by ſeveral of his brethren, with about twenty aſſiſtants, and the watch, returned to the room, and attempted to carry them away by force; they reſiſted, but at the ſight of ſo many people they fled; ſome got out at the windows, and others at the back door, and took ſhelter in their maſter's ſtables, the back-door of which communicated with that alehouſe. The conſtables, who had only the poſtilion in their cuſtody, beſet the ſtables, broke open the door, knocked down the huſſar and one of the footmen, and carried them to the round houſe. On Saturday they were carried before Juſtice Kelynge, who committed the poſtilion to Bridewell, and ſent back the huſſar, who had one finger cut off, beſides ſeveral cuts of a ſabre, and the footman, who has three wounds in his head, to the round houſe.

6th. The trial of Stroud and Campbell for the murder of Mr. Clark, laſted from nine in the morning till eight at night, when they were both found guilty.

8th. Robert Campbell, a weaver, and Henry Stroud, a gardener, condemned for the wilful murder of Mr. Daniel Clarke, were carried from Newgate and executed in a field near Bethnal-green, nigh the place were the fact was committed. Stroud declared he was innocent of the crime for which he was going to ſuffer: the other did not deny it. After they had hung the uſual time, the bodies were taken down and brought to Surgeons-hall to be diſſected. Mr. Sheriff Baker went on horſeback, Mr. Sheriff Martin in his chariot, and one of the under ſheriffs in Mr. Baker's chariot. They were attended to the place of execution and back again by the city marſhal, and by a great number of conſtables. There was a vaſt crowd of people, but no attempt made to reſcue the priſoners as had been apprehended; and to prevent which a party of ſoldiers was lodged within a few minutes march of the place of execution, but there was no want of them. Campbell wrote ſomething in capital letters in the preſs yard, and pinned it on his breaſt, which he ſaid were the enſigns of a ſociety he belonged to.

The Reverend Doctor Wilſon, prebend of Weſtminſter, was admitted to the livery of the worſhipful company of joiners. A court of aſſiſtants was called for the above purpoſe.

9th. The following letter was received by the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, at eleven o'clock at night.

My Lord,

"As in conſequence of the notice given of the time your lordſhip propoſes ſetting out to-morrow, the livery may be induced to attend your lordſhip to St. James's, I have the king's commands to acquaint you, that it being unprecedented to admit the livery upon ſuch occaſions as well as impracticable to introduce ſo numerous a body, no perſons beyond the number allowed by law to preſent petitions to the throne, will be admitted, except your lordſhip, the aldermen, common-council, and city officers. I am, my Lord, with the greateſt reſpect, your lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

HERTFORD."

10th. This morning written copies of the above letter were ſtuck up in divers parts of the city, that the livery might have notice, and ſave themſelves the trouble of going to Guildhall.

On the Lord Mayor's coming into the council-chamber, he read the letter above mentioned to the livery then aſſembled; in conſequence of which a committee of ten (the number allowed by law to preſent a petition) was appointed from the body to attend the Lord Mayor into the king's preſence.

Accordingly, between twelve and one o'clock, the Lord Mayor, attended by the aldermen Stephenſon, Trecothick, Townſend, Sawbridge, and Oliver, the two ſheriffs, &c. with upwards of 100 of the common council, in about 50 carriages, attended by the above committee, Sir James Hodges (town clerk) the city marſhal, &c. &c. proceeded, amidſt the greateſt acclamations of the people, to St. James's, with the addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, which was read by Sir James Hodges, town clerk.

[*Our readers will ſee the addreſs, remonſtrance, and petition, together with his Majeſty's anſwer, in the appendix to the chronicle.*]

This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey; at this ſeſſions nine were capitally convicted, beſides the two murderers, 37 were ſentenced to be tranſported for 7 years, and four for fourteen years; five were branded in the hand, five ordered to be privately whipped, and thirty-two were delivered on proclamation.

The following capital convicts, who had been reſpited, have received his Majeſty's pardon on the following conditions, viz. Thomas Price, Richard Butcher, John M'Donald, Charles Baker, and Charles Calligan, to be tranſported for the term of their natural lives, and William Kenny for the term of ſeven years, and on their acceptance thereof received ſentence, &c.

Judgment on the caſe of Mr. Powell, now in Newgate, under conviction for a forgery on the Eaſt India company, was not given this ſeſſion, as expected, but poſtponed till Michaelmas term, on account of the abſence of the Judges on the ſeveral circuits.

Three perſons, who were capitally convicted this ſeſſion at the Old Bayley, were admitted as King's evidences laſt ſeſſions.

A letter from Newborn, in North Carolina, dated April 29, ſays, "Our Governor, at the head of 2500 men, is going againſt the regulators; the Craven and Cartwright county detachments march to-morrow on their way to the upper end of Johnſon county, where they are to be joined by the gentlemen from the ſouthward and weſtward; his excellency marches from here the 30th, attended by moſt of the gentlemen of the council, and all the principals of this place. It is very agreeable to every well-wiſher to government, to ſee the people ſo unanimous in joining, without the aſſiſtance of regular troops, to ſuppreſs thoſe miſcreants, who have ſo long diſturbed the tranquillity of this province."

Extract of a Letter from St. Peterſbourg, dated May 24.

"We had yeſterday the moſt melancholy ſpectacle that eyes could behold. The front line on the Vaſilly Oſtroff took fire about twelve o'clock, and burnt with inexpreſſible fury, being kept above all the efforts of human art by a ſtrong north-eaſt wind, till near midnight; it extended nearly to the great perſpective in the middle of the Iſland, from the ſeventh line down to the 27th.

"Judge of our alarm: when this dreadful fire was at its height, there broke out at the ſame inſtant of time two others of no leſs magnitude, one on the Peterſbourg ſide juſt behind the hemp-warehouſes, and the other at Colomna, juſt on this ſide of the Kalinka Bridge; and in the afternoon, about five o'clock, two more, one at the Yemſky, and the other at the Woloydaryemſky.

"It is impoſſible to deſcribe the conſternation this occaſioned in every one's face, nobody could gueſs where it might end, nor whoſe turn would come next; our line was happily ſaved by the wind's being down the river; had it ſet right over, every houſe in front muſt have gone, from the exceſſive heat. Since midnight every thing has been quiet, and we truſt in God we ſhall ſee no more of this dreadful diſaſter. The firſt fire on the iſland began by accident at a baker's, the others are ſuppoſed to have been all contrived by mercileſs wretches, to draw off and divert people's attention, to have an opportunity of plundering the miſerable ſufferers. There have been actually found many proofs of this: what puniſhment can equal ſuch helliſh crimes?

"There are 60 brick houſes, and at leaſt 300 wooden houſes, deſtroyed on the Vaſilly Oſtroff, and on the Peterſburgh ſide above 500; at Colomna 200, the two latter chiefly of wood; the other fires did leſs damage, being ſoon got under."

13th. An expreſs arrived at the admiralty, with the agreeable news of the arrival in the Downs of the Endeavour, Capt. Cooke, from the Eaſt-Indies. This ſhip ſailed in Auguſt 1768, with Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, Mr. Green, and other ingenious gentlemen on board, for the South Seas, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus; they have ſince made a voyage round the world, and touched at every coaſt and iſland, where it was poſſible to get on ſhore, to collect every ſpecies of plants and other rare productions in nature. Their voyage upon the whole has been as agreeable and ſucceſsful as they could have expected, except the death of Mr. Green, who died upon his paſſage from Batavia: Dr. Solander has been a good deal indiſpoſed, but it is hoped a few days refreſhment will ſoon re-eſtabliſh his health: Captain Cooke, and Mr. Banks, are perfectly well.

Extract of a Letter from Naples, June 6.

"We expected that the eruptions of Mount Veſuvius, on the 27th ult. would have ceaſed on a ſudden, the lava having then taken its courſe along the road of Ottajano, as far as a place called Il Mauro; but ſince that day it is ſo conſiderable, that from the ſummit, down to the middle of the mountain, the whole is covered with aſhes as white as ſnow. This day a quantity of ſtones and enflamed matter iſſued from it with ſuch violence, that it is preſumed there is a freſh aperture, which ſpreads a conſternation among the inhabitants of the adjacent parts."

16th. Was held at Guildhall, a court of eſcheats before the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, by virtue of his Majeſty's commiſſion, iſſued by the court of chancery, directed to his Lordſhip, as the King's eſcheator in the city of London, to enquire into that kind of eſcheat, of an eſtate devolved to the crown *pro defectu ſanguinis*, or want of an heir, by the royal prerogative. The caſe was the late Major-General Browne, who died in 1764, was proved to be an illegitimate ſon of one Mrs. Elizabeth Dean, by the Hon. Mr. Lumley. Mrs. Dean, the General's mother, deviſed ſeveral real eſtates to Mr. Browne in fee. He lived and died unmarried, therefore could have no heir. However, by his will, properly atteſted, he gave ſeveral of his mother's eſtates to the Foundling Hoſpital; which bequeſt, by the Mortmain act, was void in law. The teſtator diſcovering this miſtake, in ſix days after, endeavoured to cure it by a codicil; and if the charitable legacy proved ineffectual, gave the eſtates to one Mrs. Beecroft, which, fatally for her, was atteſted but by a ſingle witneſs, which by ſtatute-law is void; ſo that the General may be ſaid to have died without a will, and his eſtates, therefore, eſcheated to the crown, and ſo it was found, and returned by the inquiſition.

The Lord Mayor made a point at firſt as to the return of the inquiſition by virtue of the King's writ, inſiſting on his having an independent juriſdiction, by virtue of charters and his oath; but the writ being iſſued on the petition of Mrs. Beecroft, praying to obtain the eſtate, or ſome part of it, his Lordſhip waved in this inſtance his objection, but inſiſted for the future, that informations of eſcheats ſhould be originally brought to the Lord Mayor, who would officially proceed in ſuch enquiries without any royal mandate.

At the above court it was obſerved, that ſeveral houſes in Fenchurch-ſtreet, formerly belonging to a freeman, for want of a will were never claimed, but that the tenants had enjoyed the houſes for many years without paying rent: the Lord Mayor being obliged to attend the court of aldermen, the conſideration of that affair was put off for a further hearing.

There has not been a like court held ſince the mayoralty of Sir Woolaſton Dixie, Lord Mayor of London, 150 years ogo.

The Rev. Dr. Wilſon, who had been admitted to the freedom of the Joiners Company, was ſworn into the freedom of the city before the chamberlain of London.

The King of Denmark iſſued an ordinance, to enable the parents of illegitimate children to fulfil their duty of providing for their education, by ſuppreſſing the penalties enacted againſt them for ſuch exceſſes, and particularly the ordinance of June, 1767, which condemns them to be confined on bread and water. His Daniſh Majeſty orders, that for the future, no diſtinction ſhall be made between illegitimate children and thoſe born in wedlock, with regard to their baptiſm, eccleſiaſtical rites, and employments in the church; that their birth be not conſidered as a diſhonour; that no one ſhall reproach them on that account; and that if any married perſons ſhould happen to inſult or abuſe them, the party aggrieved ſhall have leave to prefer complaints, and ſilence the aggreſſor.

Prague, June 20. There was a riot in this city on account of the dearneſs of proviſion. The governor told the mob, if they would not diſperſe, that he would order the garriſon to fire upon them. Not in the leaſt intimidated, they replied that they would look upon the execution of his menaces as a favour, ſince a ſudden death by the muſket was preferable to a ſlow one by famine. The governor did not chuſe to take their advice, but ſent an expreſs to the Empreſs, who was ſo much moved with the diſtreſs of her ſubjects as to ſhed tears. She countermanded the waggons loaded with corn for Ratiſbon, and gave that city an indemnification of 1500 ducats.

18th. On Tueſday night an expreſs was brought to the King at Richmond, by one of his Daniſh Majeſty's aides de camp, with the agreeable news of her Daniſh Majeſty's happy delivery of a princeſs on the 7th inſtant. It is remarkable that the above gentleman performed his journey in three days leſs time than any meſſenger ever did.

Mr. Moore's new-invented coal-carriage, the wheels of which are 15 feet high, paſſed through the ſtreets, attended by a great concourſe of people. Two horſes abreaſt drew two chaldrons and two ſacks of coals with more eaſe and expedition than the common carts do one chaldron, with three horſes at length.

Miſs Mary Jones, youngeſt daughter of William Jones, Eſq; of Naſs, and Miſs Gough, a young lady of Monmouth, who was upon a viſit at Naſs, were murdered in a meadow near Lidney church, Glouceſterſhire, as they were returning from Lidney to Naſs.—The young ladies, after tea, took a walk to Lidney, where they were detained by the rain till near ten o'clock, at which time they ſet out for Naſs, about two miles diſtant, without any attendant. The family at Naſs, ſurprized they did not return, ſent a ſervant with a lanthorn to meet them, who found Miſs Jones lying dead acroſs the path in the meadow, with the back part of her ſkull beat to pieces, and Miſs Gough in a ditch near the ſame place, moſt ſhockingly bruiſed. The whole country being very ſoon alarmed, every man was ſummoned to go in purſuit of the murderer. William Morgan, a young man of Lidney, a ſawyer by trade, was the only perſon abſent. He was in bed, when being called up, and told what had paſſed, ſome blood was obſerved upon the knee of his breeches; he was directly charged with the fact, which he confeſſed. He ſays, he had been playing at Fives, and had loſt all his money; but had engaged to play for ſixpence the next night. Whilſt he was thinking how to get the money he had engaged to play for, theſe two young ladies paſſed him, and it came into his mind that he could eaſily rob them. He accordingly followed them, and it being nearly dark, paſſed them. Miſs Jones ſaid, 'Good night to you, Will.' Finding that he was known, he determined to murder them, and taking a little circuit, came behind them, and with a ſtake ſtruck Miſs Jones upon the head, which brought her to the ground; he then gave her another blow, and left her dead on the ſpot.—Miſs Gough, who had ran a few yards, he followed, and ſtruck in the ſame manner. She ſcreamed out, upon which he repeated his blows till ſhe was, to all appearance, lifeleſs. He ſuppoſes in ſtruggling ſhe had fallen in the ditch, as he did not throw her there; and that his breeches were ſtained by kneeling down to take off Miſs Jones's pockets.

Yeſterday was ſold at Garraway's coffee-houſe by public ſale, the crop of Eaſt-Florida indigo that arrived this year, which ſold far ſuperior in price to what was expected, as ſome ſold ſo high as 8 s. 9 d. per pound. A proof to ſhew what can be done in that infant colony, and it is hoped it will encourage the planters in future to extend the cultivation of this valuable article.

23d. On Saturday laſt the preſident, directors, and fellows of the Society of Artiſts of Great Britain, aſſembled at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, and proceeded from thence to the ground lately purchaſed by them in the Strand, where the firſt ſtone of their new Academy was laid by James Paine, Eſq; preſident of the Society.

On Friday Mr. Moore made an experiment with his new-conſtructed coach. He has hung the body, which is like that of a common coach reverſed, between two large wheels, nine feet ſix inches in the diameter, and draws it with a horſe in ſhafts. The paſſengers ſit ſideways within, and the driver is placed upon the top of the coach.

Saturday evening Mr. Moore's new-conſtructed coach, which is very large and roomy, and is drawn by one horſe, carried ſix perſons and the driver, with amazing eaſe, from Cheapſide to the top of Highgate-hill. It came back at the rate of ten miles an hour, paſſing coaches and four, and all other carriages it came near on the road.

The coal-carriage was tried again on Friday night with 31 ſacks, making two chaldrons and a half, to Hatton-garden, drawn by two horſes only to the foot of Holborn-hill, when a third was put to it, to help them up that ſteep. This they performed with as much eaſe as a chaldron is commonly drawn by three horſes.

25th. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Biſhop of Oſnabrug, the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Mecklenburgh, the Prince of Brunſwick, the Earl of Albemarle, the Dukes of Marlborough and Grafton, and the Earl Gower, were inſtalled Knights of the Garter, at Windſor, in preſence of the Sovereign.

The proceſſion began in the morning: the ceremony in the cathedral took near four hours; the company then returned to St. George's Hall, where his Majeſty dined under a rich canopy; her Majeſty was ſeated in a gallery oppoſite, with the young Princeſs on her right, and the third young Prince on her left, cloſe by each of whom ſtood her Majeſty's two brothers, the ladies of the bedchamber, and maids of honour; the knights dined at a long table on his Majeſty's right hand, and over-againſt them was a gallery, and ſeats under it for perſons of difdiſtinction to ſee them dine; ſoon after the firſt courſe was ſerved up, his Majeſty knighted William Deſſe, Eſq; Clerk of the Check belonging to the band of Gentlemen Penſioners. It was paſt ſix before his Majeſty left the hall; the ladies and gentlemen then dreſſed themſelves for the ball, which was held in the Great Guard Room; about nine o'clock their Majeſty's entered the room, and the ball was opened with a minuet, by the Duke of Glouceſter and the Ducheſs of Grafton; his Royal Highneſs alſo danced the ſecond minuet with the Ducheſs of Marlborough. Afterwards the Duke of Cumberland, the Queen's two brothers, the Duke of Grafton, &c. danced with many other ladies of quality, till near eleven, when the country dances began; three only were called; their Majeſties retired, and the company diſperſed before twelve.

The ſtalls at preſent are filled as follows, viz.

The SOVEREIGN.
Duke of Saxe-Gotha,
Duke of Glouceſter,
Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick,
* Duke of Cumberland,
* Henry, Prince of Brunſwick,
Earl of Cheſterfield,
Duke of Leeds,
Duke of Montague,
Earl of Hertford,
Earl Temple,
* Earl of Albemarle,
* Duke of Grafton,
* Prince of Wales,
Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel,
Prince of Orange,
* Biſhop of Oſnabrug,
* Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz,
Duke of Rutland,
Duke of Kingſton,
Duke of Newcaſtle,
Duke of Northumberland,
Marquis of Rockingham,
Earl of Bute,
* Duke of Marlborough,
* Earl Gower.

Thoſe marked * are new ones.

Letters from Virginia give a dreadful account of the overflowing of the Rappahannock river in that province, owing to the great and inceſſant rains which begun on the 27th of May laſt, and continued without intermiſſion till the 8th of June; the water poured down in ſuch torrents from the mountains as to carry all before it, which cauſed the river to ſwell twenty-five feet higher than ever was known by the oldeſt man living; all the warehouſes on both ſides the Rappahannock were entirely full of water, and at the different warehouſes in Yarmouth and Norfolk towns in Virginia, upwards of 4000 hogſheads of tobacco were carried away by the rapidity of the ſtream, and entirely loſt.

A letter from Paris gives the following account of the loſs the French have ſuſtained in the late bloody engagement in Corſica. Marbœuf behaved like a prudent officer; yet the natural ſituation of the country, the deep ravines between Caſinca and La Tavagna, made it impoſſible for the troops to reſiſt the ferocity of the natives; therefore the French failed in the attack, but made their retreat in good order. Nothing could prevent the enemy from taking the baggage and military cheſt at Fiumalto; for they deſcended the ſide of a vaſt mountain, that ſeemed inacceſſible, with ſuch a multitude, that they reſembled a rapid torrent after a thunder-ſtorm, ruſhing over every obſtacle. The following is the return of the killed and wounded:

"Regiment Dauphine, officers killed 7, wounded 16; rank and file, killed 99, wounded 261—regiment Berry, officers killed 11, wounded 25, rank and file, killed 71, wounded 149—regiment Alſace, three battalions, officers killed 31, wounded 50; rank and file, killed 179, wounded 296—Royal Rouſſillon, officers killed 5, wounded 11; rank and file, killed 56, wounded 185——regiment Bourgogne, officers killed 13, wounded 29; rank and file, killed 42, wounded 79—regiment Royal Italian, officers killed 3, wounded 7; rank and file, killed 9, wounded 41——regiment Callella, officers killed 6, wounded 19; rank and file, killed 31, wounded 129—regiment Bulkeley, officers killed 9, wounded 17; rank and file, killed 47, wounded 109—cavalry, officers killed 11, wounded 21; rank and file, killed 41, wounded 73. Seven battalions were left in garriſon. The numbers miſſing ſince the general attack are not included, nor thoſe taken priſoners in the ſurprize of the baggage, who, we fear, have not experienced much politeneſs from the ſavages."

Dr. Solander, and the other gentlemen, who ſailed round the world in the Endeavour frigate, ſpent four months at George's Land, one of the new diſcovered iſlands. They learnt the language there, and two of the natives came with them to Batavia, where they were carried off by ſickneſs, together with many of the crew, &c. The above gentlemen likewiſe touched at a great many other iſlands, not known to any other Europeans, but which have plenty of inhabitants; and they brought over with them a great number of different ſpecies of plants, moſt of which were never known in Europe before.

The late Miſs Jones, of Naſs, in Glouceſterſhire, who was unfortunately murdered, was about 23 years of age, and very beautiful, though rather ſhort, and of the moſt mild and benevolent diſpoſition; at the death of an old aunt, now upwards of 80, ſhe would have come to a fortune of 80,000 l.

'Tis with pleaſure we can aſſure the public, that Miſs Gough is in a fair way of recovery. The principal wounds ſhe received were on the top, back part, and ſide of her head, from which her face and one eye have been very much ſwelled. Her hat was almoſt cut to pieces, and her wriſts much bruiſed in defending herſelf from the ruffian. The death of her amiable friend, after whom ſhe often enquires, has not yet been made known to her.

The murderer, when firſt brought to Glouceſter Caſtle, was not only loaded with the heavieſt irons on his legs, but had a collar of iron round his neck, from which a heavy chain going down his back, and between his legs, was faſtened to his hand-bolts; however, it appearing that he could not live under the weight of his fetters, the collar has been taken off.

Berlin, July 6. The heavy and inceſſant rains which have fallen in this country for theſe four weeks paſt, have done very great damage. The moſt melancholy accounts are received from Werben in the Old

Mark, no leſs than forty villages and thirty-four gentlemen's country-ſeats having been laid under water, by the Elbe's again overflowing its banks, and forcing its way through the Dykes, which were broke by the great inundation that happened laſt ſpring, and have not ſince been ſufficiently repaired. This is the fourth time within theſe five months, that this part of the Old Mark has been afflicted with this dreadful calamity, which has reduced the unhappy ſufferers to the moſt ſhocking ſtate of miſery and diſtreſs.

Hamburgh, July 12. The inundation of the Elbe retards the arrival of the Pruſſian poſt; it is as dreadful in this neighbourhood as it is in Saxony: on Tueſday morning, two Dykes, in the villages of Gamm and Rethbrook gave way, ſo that the country all about Bergedroff and the Vierlande is overflowed; and the great loſſes and damages which it occaſions, are greatly felt in this city, by the ſudden riſe of proviſions, the price of which is doubled on account of their ſcarcity, they being chiefly drawn from that country. The ſame melancholy accounts have been received here from the Hanoverian bailiwicks of Dannebrooge, Luckow, Hitzaker, Newhaus, Blekede, Lauenberg, Butlingen, and Winſen upon the Luke; which, together with the bailiwicks in the duchy of Mecklenbourg, ſituated upon the Elbe, are all overflowed, and the waters penetrate through the houſes. The cattle are driven to the hills; but if the waters do not fall ſoon, there will not be ſubſiſtence for them.

Died lately, at Carliſle, in the 108th year of his age, Mr. Mullileu, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the rebellion of 1715.

Mr. Fleming, a factor at Liverpool, aged 128 years; he retained his ſenſes to the laſt, and has left upwards of 70 grand children and great grand children behind him; but of his own immediate deſcendants, only two ſurvive, viz. a ſon and a daughter, who are both upwards of 100 years of age.

At Llangollen, in Denbighſhire, Owen Tudor, Eſq; aged 121, a deſcendant from Henry VII. Duke of Richmond.

Francis Bence, of Femerſgran, in the Agenoiſe, aged 121.

Capt. Thomas Wilſon, formerly in the African trade, aged 103.

Mr. Samuel Milner, at Caywood, aged 105.

Mr. Joſeph Wright, at Pool, one of the people called Quakers, worth 150,000 l.

A U G U S T.

1ſt. Yeſterday the report was made to his Majeſty of the convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, when the following were ordered for execution on Wedneſday next; viz. Frances Allen, for breaking into the houſe of Mrs. Bradſhaw, in Little Queen Anne-ſtreet, and ſtealing a quantity of plate; Matthew Polland and Thomas Jones, for breaking into the houſe of Lambert Taylor, a publican, in Back-lane, near St. George's; and ſtealing a bag of half-pence.

The following were reſpited; James Satuſs, alias Saylus, alias Dumb Jemmy (being deaf and dumb) concerned with the above Frances Allen, in breaking into the houſe of Mrs. Bradſhaw; Sarah Beeks, alſo concerned in the ſame robbery; John Kilbert and Thomas Jenkins, for robbing Francis Terrent on the highway, of a ſilver watch and two guineas; Stephen Clements, for breaking into the houſe of Mr. Hickman at Iſlington, and ſtealing ſome plate, &c. and Richard Pearce for ſtealing a ſilver tea-pot and ſugar-diſh in the houſe of Samuel Swinton, Eſq;

On Monday the 15th of July, the merchants of Dublin, in full Guild aſſembled, voted the freedom of that reſpectable corporation to the Right Hon. Braſs Croſby, Lord Mayor of the city of London, and to John Wilkes and Richard Oliver, Eſqrs. aldermen, to be preſented to them in ſilver boxes, as a teſtimony of approbation of their conduct, in oppoſing the violence of the Houſe of Commons, by diſcharging the printers, who were taken up by virtue of the Speaker's warrant, iſſued in conſequence of a vote of that houſe; and alſo for ſhewing that a royal proclamation is not the law of the land, nor ſufficient to impriſon any of the ſubjects of Great Britain.

6th. His Excellency Baron Behr, having previouſly taken leave of his Majeſty, ſet out, on his return to Hanover, to take poſſeſſion of his place as miniſter for that Electorate.

The remains of the late celebrated Mr. Gray, author of the Elegy in a Country Church-yard, were, agreeably to his will, interred at Windſor: he has, among other legacies, left a proviſion to an old faithful ſervant, named Stephen, who had lived with him ſeveral years.

Dr. Solander, who lately ſailed round the world, is a native of Sweden, and about 40 years of age: Henry Banks, Eſq; who accompanied him, is aged about 26; poſſeſſed of a handſome eſtate in Lincolnſhire; is a gentleman likewiſe of great learning and abilities: five years ago he ſailed to the Labrador-coaſt in North America, in ſearch of plants; and from the ſame laudable thirſt after knowledge, he made the above extraordinary voyage.

The Endeavour, which carried Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander round the world, ſailed many hundred leagues with a large piece of rock ſticking in her bottom; which, had it fallen out, muſt have occaſioned inevitable deſtruction to them all.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh, July 19.

We are here unhappily expoſed to a moſt melancholy ſcene of diſtreſs. All the beautiful and rich vale from hence to Lauenburg is overflowed by an inundation of the Elbe. The water already comes into one of the gates of the city; and the inhabitants are alarmed leſt it ſhould break the dam, which has been ſtrengthened by ſeveral thouſand ſacks of ſand that ſeparate it from the Alſter; were it to overflow, the greateſt part of the city would be under water, and the damage to the houſes and warehouſes would be very great. The waters have riſen from the 17th to yeſterday morning fifteen inches, the ſenate held an extraordinary aſſembly, which laſted till four o'clock in the afternoon, to conſider of the means of preventing this miſchief; and came to the reſolution of making three ſlopes in the great dyke of the Elbe, that the waters may empty themſelves into that river. The ſuburbs, which extend two Engliſh miles on that ſide, with fine country-houſes and gardens, are all under water, which is of ſuch a height, that nothing is to be ſeen but the tops of the trees; and the great road, which leads to Berlin, is impaſſable. We are by this deprived of all the fruits and vegetables, as well as forage for the horſes and cattle, with which this city uſed to be ſupplied from thence: and the loſs of the rich crops of corn, by which the people expected to be relieved from the dearneſs of it, is a melancholy event, of which bad conſequences cannot but be apprehended. The damage the city has already ſuſtained, is computed at 200,000 l. ſterling. The price of all kinds of proviſion is daily increaſing; and a thouſand pounds weight of hay, which uſed to be ſold from 14 to 16 ſhillings, is not to be had at preſent for leſs than 3 l. ſterling. A public faſt is ordered on Sunday the 28th inſtant, on account of this calamity.

7th. Frances Allen, Thomas Jones, and Mathew Polland, were executed at Tyburn. A gentleman, dreſſed in mourning, went in the cart, and ſat next to Frances Allen; and a hearſe, with a coffin in it, attended at Tyburn to receive her body. She was about 23 years of age, Jones 18, and Polland 18. Polland had been five times evidence at the Old Bailey.

On Saturday laſt, a perſon who calls himſelf Charles Coop, was taken up at York, on ſuſpicion of having robbed his maſter William Agnew, Eſq; of Killwagter in Ireland, of three bags of money, amounting to upwards of 1000 l. in May laſt, with which he got three bills of Sir George Colebrooke, one for 700 l. another for 100 l. and another for 40 l. all which bills were found upon him. He is committed to the city jail.

Copenhagen, July 23. Laſt night the ceremony of the chriſtening of the young princeſs, was performed at Hirſchholm. Her Royal Highneſs was named Louiſa-Auguſta, after her Majeſty the late Queen of Denmark, and her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales. The ſponſors preſent were his Majeſty the King of Denmark, with his brother Prince Frederic, and the Dowager Queen Julia Maria.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Auguſt 3. The peace of the province of North-Carolina having been for ſome time paſt diſturbed, and violences of the moſt outrageous and ſavage nature having been committed in the frontier counties by a deſperate body of ſettlers, ſtiling themſelves Regulators, who appeared in arms, in open defiance of law and authority; and all endeavours to perſuade theſe deluded perſons of the error of their conduct, and to a proper ſubmiſſion to government, having failed of their effect; his Majeſty's governor thought fit, with the advice, concurrence, and aſſiſtance of the Council and Aſſembly, and with the ſupport of the principal perſons of rank and authority in the colony, to raiſe a body of the militia, to repel theſe inſurgents; and having put himſelf at the head of a detachment of the militia, amounting to 1100 men, he, on the

16th of May, came up with the main body of the inſurgents, amounting to 2000; and, after an action which continued about two hours, gained a complete victory over them, purſuing them a mile beyond their camp, and taking many of their horſes, and what proviſions and ammunition they had left behind them.

10th. Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, accompanied by Sir John Pringle, by his Majeſty's order, attended at Richmond, and had the honour of having a private conference with his Majeſty, on the diſcoveries they made in their late voyage.

Vaſt numbers of plants, of kinds never before ſeen in this kingdom, have been brought over by the above ingenious gentlemen; which, it is ſaid, are very likely to live in the royal gardens of Richmond.

The court of ſeſſion in Edinburgh, upon application from the merchants there, ordered the ports to be opened for the free importation of all kinds of grain.

They write from Canterbury, that on Saturday the 3d inſtant, as ſome labourers were working on the turnpike-road in Stockbury-valley, they diſcovered three human ſkeletons; one of the ſkulls had a penknife ſtuck through it. About four years ago, a farmer who lives about ten miles from Stockbury, ſent his three ſons to London to receive a conſiderable ſum of money for hops, but they having not ſince been heard of, it is conjectured that they were met on their return home, and robbed and murdered in the above valley.

13th. About one o'clock, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, with General Harvey, Col. Deſaguliers, and Major Haywood, arrived at Portſmouth: upon their entrance into the town, the garriſon ſaluted them with 21 guns. His Royal Highneſs and attendants proceeded directly to the water-ſide, and went into the barge, where the Royal Standard was hoiſted, and they fell down to Spithead, attended by the Admirals Pye and Dennis in their barges, with their reſpective flags, and moſt of the captains belonging to the ſhips at Spithead.

The Platform and Blockhouſe-fort ſaluted as they paſſed; and as ſoon as the royal ſtandard was obſerved by the men of war at Spithead, they ſaluted it with 21 guns each, and manned every ſhip until his Royal Highneſs got on board the Venus frigate, Capt. Balfour, upon which the royal ſtandard was hoiſted at the Venus's maintop gallantmaſt head, when he was again ſaluted with 21 guns by every ſhip. After which, the ſaid frigate got directly under ſail, and proceeded through the Needles for Liſbon, in company with the Alarm frigate, Capt. Jarvis.

14th. The workmen began taking down the north gate of the city of Oxford, commonly called Bocardo, and uſed as a priſon, in purſuance of the direction of an act for paving, lighting and removing obſtructions and nuiſances in that univerſity. This priſon is rendered memorable by the *Biſhop's-hole*, as it is termed, a moſt horrible dungeon, wherein Archbiſhop Cranmer, with the Biſhops Latimer and Ridley, three of the proteſtant martyrs in the reign of Mary I. were confined, previous to their being burnt before Baliol

College; the two latter in the year 1555, and the former in the year 1556. This edifice, according to our beſt hiſtorians, appears to be a place of great antiquity, having been uſed as a library for the univerſity when in *Belloſitum*, in the time of the Saxons, if not earlier; and, according to Anthony à Wood, was ſtanding in the year 700.

Lieut. Cook of the navy, who ſailed round the globe with Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, was introduced to his Majeſty at St. James's, and preſented to his Majeſty his journal of the voyage, with ſome curious maps and charts of different places that he had drawn during the voyage; he was preſented with a captain's commiſſion.

Letters from Leghorn aſſert, that the Ruſſian ſhips in the Mediterranean have, in the courſe of the year, taken from veſſels of different nations, effects which they had on board belonging to the Turks, to the value of 3,000,000 of piaſtres; and that there are 30 of theſe veſſels now at Paros, whoſe cargoes have not yet been diſpoſed of.

A letter from Chalons, in Champagne, July 29, ſays, "The diſtreſſes of this unhappy country ſeem rather to increaſe than diminiſh. A few days ago a woman was found in the neighbourhood of this city, who had juſt expired, with two children near her ſeemingly at the point of death. Some proviſions were immediately procured, and given the ſtarving children, which they devoured in the moſt voracious manner; notwithſtanding they were afforded all poſſible aſſiſtance, they died in a few hours after."

Extract of a Letter from Rome, July 15.

"The Holy See has received, with great joy, an account that the King of France has iſſued a declaration, by which he permits all Eccleſiaſtics, who were baniſhed his kingdom ſince the month of December 1765, on account of refuſing the ſacraments, to return and reſume their former functions. The Jeſuits flatter themſelves that the deſtruction of their order is ſtill at a great diſtance, or rather that it will never happen; and the foundation of their hopes is, that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has given orders to the Biſhop of Toul, that the celebrated Houſe of Miſſions, founded at Nancy by the late King Staniſlaus, which was abandoned when the arrets of the parliament required that the ſuppreſſion of that order in France ſhould extend to Lorraine, be reſtored to eighteen religious of their order; who, in the habit of ſecular prieſts, are to adminiſter the revenues thereof, and reſume the exerciſe of their miſſions."

They write from Sicily, that an inſurrection happened at Palermo, in that iſland, occaſioned by a ſcarcity of bread, in which the people had maſſacred ſome of the Viceroy's guards.

17th. As Mr. Fends and Miſs Riched, of Llangellen, in Denbighſhire, the former aged 23, the latter about 21, were croſſing over the bridge which lies contiguous to that town, it gave way, and they were both unfortunately drowned. They were both poſſeſſed of ample fortunes, and every thing elſe which might tend to promote that felicity which is naturally to be expected from the married ſtate, into which they were ſhortly to enter.

SUMMER CIRCUIT.

At the aſſizes held at Chelmsford, four were capitally convicted; two of whom were reprieved before the Judges left the town.

At Bury aſſizes, three were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved.

At Norwich aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Northampton aſſizes, one was capitally convicted, but reprieved.

At Nottingham aſſizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Leiceſter aſſizes, none were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes held at Oakham, for the county of Rutland, there was not one priſoner to be tried on the Crown ſide, and only one cauſe on the Niſi Prius ſide.

At the aſſizes for the county of York, none were capitally convicted.

A remarkable cauſe was tried at theſe aſſizes, before Mr. Juſtice Willes, between Benjamin Taylor, of Green-lane, near Sheffield, butcher, plaintiff; and Matthew Sanderſon, of the ſame place, chymiſt, defendant. The action was brought for a nuiſance, by making ſundry articles, which not only infected the inhabitants, or rather the plaintiff's own family in particular, but alſo his paſtures and gardens, to a degree before never heard of. When, after a hearing on both ſides, for near eight hours, and many ſenſible remarks made by the Judge between a real nuiſance and diſagreeable ſmells, and how many of his Majeſty's ſubjects might be liable to ſuch proſecutions, from carrying on many neceſſary trades, the Jury directly concurred with the Judge, and, without going out of court, declared in favour of the defendant.

At the aſſizes for the county of Northumberland, at Newcaſtle, two were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Carliſle, one was capitally convicted.

At Lancaſter aſſizes, three were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved. John Lewis, for the murder of his daughter, by drowning her in the river Merſey, was executed.

At Cheſter aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Shrewſbury aſſizes, two were capitally convicted; one of whom was reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Stafford, two were capitally convicted, and were both reprieved.

The aſſizes at Coventry and Warwick were maiden.

At Maidſtone aſſizes, two were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes held at Croydon, for the county of Surry, a bill of indictment was found againſt a butcher in the Borough, for throwing a quantity of meat in a paſſage near St. Thomas's Church, that had been kept till it was putrified. At the ſame aſſizes, a bill of indictment was found againſt the owner or occupier of a Windmill at the Stones-end, Blackman-ſtreet, which at a former aſſize had been preſented as a nuiſance.

At Oxford aſſizes, three were capitally convicted; two for a robbery which they had committed in company: one of them was executed, but a reprieve arrived the night before for William Cooke, the other, who, it is ſaid, appeared unhappy at it; alledging that it was but juſt they ſhould ſuffer the ſame fate, and that he ſhould never be more fit to die. The third, who had been convicted of horſe-ſtealing, was alſo reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Wincheſter, three were capitally convicted.

An action was tried (before the Hon. Sir William Blackſtone, Knt. one of the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common-Pleas, and a ſpecial Jury) wherein William Walker, a ſchoolmaſter at Ryde, in the Iſle of Wight, in Hants, was plaintiff; and Henry Roberts, Eſq; the Rev. Leonard Troughear Helmes, Clerk, William White, and Wm. Player, Eſq; were defendants. The action was brought againſt the defendants, who are Juſtices of the Peace for Hants, for falſe impriſonment. It being proved that the defendants had unlawfully impriſoned the plaintiff in the houſe of correction at Newport, in the ſaid iſland, for the ſpace of four hours, the jury gave a verdict for him, and ten-pence damages. His Lordſhip was pleaſed to certify, that the cauſe of action was wilfully and maliciouſly committed, which will entitle the plaintiff to double coſts.

At Saliſbury aſſizes, three were capitally convicted, two of whom were reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Wells, ſix were capitally convicted; four of whom were reprieved.

At Worceſter aſſizes, John Child, for the murder of Francis Beſt, near Kidderminſter, received ſentence of death, and was executed.

At the aſſizes at Brecon, two were capitally convicted, but were reprieved.

A cauſe came on to be tried, wherein Tho. Jones, the younger, Gent. was plaintiff, and Sir John Meredith, of this town, Knt. and John Prichard, of Llanvihangel, Gent. defendants, to recover damages for cauſing the ſaid plaintiff to be indicted at our laſt great ſeſſions for felony. After a hearing of near ſeven hours, it appeared, from the moſt reſpectable evidence, that the proſecution was falſe, wicked, and malicious, and without the leaſt foundation: the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 100 l. damages, beſides coſts of ſuit.

At Monmouth aſſizes, two were capitally convicted, but were reprieved.

At Hereford aſſizes, one was capitally convicted and reprieved.

At the aſſizes for the county of Cornwall, at Bodmin, four were capitally convicted; three of whom were reſpited for tranſportation; and Anne Chapman, for the murder of her baſtard child, ordered for execution.

An edict was publiſhed at Paris, impoſing an additional tax of 20 ſols on the head of every hog or ſow brought into that city, for the conſumption of the inhabitants. This edict has occaſioned many puns, witticiſms, and ballads, which however, the police took no notice of; the priſons being already as full as the hoſpitals, it was judged to be ſparing in this article, as well as in many others.

As the hogs are not killed in Paris, but brought to town by cart loads, without their garbage, and ready for ſale, one of the underdertakers for ſupplying the town was driving ſix loaded carts into Paris, but had the precaution firſt to cut off the heads, which he had left at home. When he arrived at the barrier, the clerks demanded the new duty; he preſented them the edict, which ſpecifies the heads only: he bid them ſearch, and if they found one ſingle head, he conſented they ſhould ſeize the whole. The clerks laughed at the joke, but inſiſted that the hogs ſhould not be brought in until the edict was put in execution, and the new tax paid. The undertaker ſent for an attorney, and depoſited the duty, which the attorney proteſted againſt, in order to prevent their diſpoſing of the money, until ſuch time as the law ſhould pronounce concerning the validity or invalidity of the edict.

The troops that ſupport the honour of France, are now become an object of œconomy. A reform of 24,000 men in the infantry, including officers and ſoldiers, has taken place. The grenadiers of France, the gendarmery, and the carbineers, are diſbanded, which makes a diminution of 4000 men in the King's houſehold; a reform of 12,000 men in the cavalry is alſo intended, which, in the whole, will amount to 40,000 men.

The ſixty regiments of militia that are diſperſed all over the kingdom, are reduced to forty, which makes another reduction of 10,000 men.

His Majeſty has ordered the names of the Earl of Weſtmeath, and William Pole, Eſq; member for Queen's County, to be ſtruck off the liſt of his privy counſellors in Ireland, for their conduct in oppoſing Lord Townſhend during the laſt ſeſſion of parliament there; and the names of the Earl of Granard, who does not live in Ireland, and Lord Sudley (ſon of Lord Arran) to be added to the liſt in their room.

Hamburgh, Aug. 16. The waters are fallen 10 feet 11 inches: but by accounts from Magdeburgh of the height of the river there, we are apprehenſive that, together with that and the continuance of the weſterly winds, the water will riſe again over the lands, which the magiſtrates are labouring to free from the inundation.

They write from Amſterdam, that the collection of pictures of that celebrated connoiſſeur Mr. Bramcamp, were lately ſold there for near 253,000 guilders, or 23,000l. ſterling, which is computed to be 80,000 guilders, upwards of 7000l. ſterling more than they coſt him. One picture by the celebrated Dow was ſold for 16,500 guilders, or 1500l. ſterling. It is aſſured, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia purchaſed lots in this ſale to the amount of upwards of 100,000 guilders.

30th. Two men of the names of Dudley and Britain, have formed a ſcheme to amuſe the public by pretending to diſcover the cauſe of the late fire in Portſmouth dock-yard. No information has been obtained by their means as yet, and it is ſuſpected that the only diſcovery that will be made is, that they intend to obtain money by a deception, in which it is hoped they may be diſappointed. Britain is a man under confinement in Reading gaol, and it is reported, for forgery.

Died, at Vienna, Mr. Thumull, profeſſor of the college of Kallninken, aged 104; and one at Bubeinen, the week before, aged 110 years.

On the 8th of July, at Venice, aged 118, John Riva, a ſtock-broker; he walked every day without a ſtick to St. Mark's ſquare, and retained his hearing and ſight till the laſt. He was born in Morocco in the year 1653; at the age of 70 he married, and had ſeveral children, and one at the age of 90.

In the Iſle of Angleſey, in the 107th year of his age, one Ap-Jones, a ſhepherd, who had four wives; the laſt he married when near 90, and had children by her: He never knew any illneſs during his long life, and filled his occupation till within a day or two of his death.

Mary Bird, aged 100, who ſold fruit in a little hut by the water-ſide, near the Moravian chapel, at Chelſea.

In Weſtminſter, Mr. Anderſon, aged 102, worth 70,000 pounds, which he acquired by uſury.

SEPTEMBER.

St. James's, Aug. 31. His Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed, in the month of June laſt year, to direct, that the enſigns of the moſt honourable military order of the Bath ſhould be ſent to the Eaſt-Indies, for the inveſture of Col. Eyre Coote, Major-general in the Eaſt-Indies, by one of the princes of that country; and the ſame were accordingly ſent by Capt. Dent, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Dolphin; but as Col. Coote ſet out from thence, on his return to England, before the arrival of the Dolphin, the ceremony was not performed till yeſterday, when his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to inveſt Col. Coote with the enſigns of the ſaid order, late Sir Francis Blake Delaval's.

Madrid, Auguſt 19. Lord Grantham, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from Great Britain, had yeſterday his firſt audience of the King, when he delivered his credentials.

Baſtia, Auguſt 19. Twenty-two Corſicans, headed by one Marſo Aquaviva, all of whom eſcaped from the French, by wading over the river of Provenca, near Nice, landed lately near Cape Corſe, in the plain of Siſco, and began to aſſaſſinate all the French they met with. As ſoon as this was known at Baſtia, a detachment was ſent againſt them, but they retired into the mountains.

5th. At the anniverſary meeting of the ſons of the clergy, held at Newcaſtle, the ſermon on the occaſion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Brewſter, of Heighington. The collection amounted to 306l. 16s. 11d. farthing, which was diſtributed to one clergyman incapacitated, fifteen clergymens widows, eleven clergymens ſons, and twenty-four clergymens daughters, according to their ſeveral neceſſitous circumſtances.

An order has been given that none of the ſoldiers now in garriſon at the Tower, ſhall work at their callings or buſineſs as heretofore.

The Poor Knights of Windſor have for many years been ſuffered to live at home with their families, or where it beſt ſuited their convenience, which is found to be very irregular; and they are now, by order of a great perſonage, all ſummoned to their apartments at Windſor Caſtle, with ſtrict orders for them to go to church twice every day with their uniform on, in order to keep up the dignity of the noble order of knighthood.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh.

In a late aſſembly of the burghers of this city, they came to a reſolution of granting a tax of one quarter per cent. on all their capitals and eſtates, in order to raiſe ſupplies ſufficient for the extraordinary expences incurred by the inundation. The gardens are not free from water yet; and the only paſſage over the lands continues to be in boats. The charitable contributions raiſed in the churches on the faſt-day, upon this occaſion, amounted to twenty-ſeven thouſand three hundred and forty marks (1826l. ſterling) and the Britiſh factory made a donation of one thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-nine marks (111l. 5s. 4d. ſterling.)

Wilmington, (South Carolina,) June 26. At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, lately held at Hilſborough, twelve of the people called Regulators, were capitally convicted; ſix of whom his Excellency was pleaſed to pardon, the others were executed. Among theſe was one Mirrel, who had been prevailed upon to join that faction, by the artful inſinuations of thoſe abandoned men who firſt formed it. After he had joined them he was very aſſiduous in their cauſe. He acknowledged the juſtice of the ſentence pronounced againſt him; he wiſhed to avoid it for his family's ſake, but he confeſſed the crime he had committed againſt his country deſerved that ignominious death he was about to ſuffer. It would be happy for this province, if all the avowed and ſecret abettors of that rebellious faction would adopt the ſentiments of this unhappy man.

Frawenfeld, in Switzerland, July 22. In the morning of the 19th inſt. a fire broke out at the houſe of a baker, which deſtroyed a whole ſtreet, in which were the Catholic church, and 64 houſes.

Peterſburg, Aug. 9. Some very violent ſtorms have lately fallen here. The lightening ſtruck a galley in the port where they lay, and the fire communicating itſelf to others, 26 gallies and half gallies were conſumed, with a great quantity of ſtores and ammunition. The loſs is computed at half a million of rubles.

12th. One Iſaac Lang, a mountebank doctor, was convicted by Joſeph Mortimer, Thomas Johnſon, and Thomas Bytheſea, Eſqrs. Juſtices for the county of Wilts, on two informations, in the penalty of 200l. each, on the lottery act, for diſpoſing of plate and other things, by way of prizes, contrary to the ſtatute. The doctor endeavoured to avoid theſe convictions by pretending that he ſold his medicines, and gave away his plate; but it appeared too evident, that the poor threw up their money entirely in hopes of the prizes, and not for the medicines.

A general corruption of manners ſeems to be induſtriouſly purſued by perſons in genteel life, in order to countenance their own licentiouſneſs. Not in London only, but in all places of ſummer-reſort, perſons are taught to maſk their perſons, that they may ſecurely unmaſk their inclinations. Beſide maſked balls at Southampton, there was one this night exhibited at Margate, as well as at Tunbridge wells the night before, to the great ſcandal of thoſe who promote them, and of thoſe who permit them.

Cirenceſter, Aug. 31. The following is a true copy of a painter's bill of this place, delivered to the churchwarden of an adjacent pariſh.

Mr. Charles Ferebee (Churchwarden of Siddinton) To Joſeph Cook, Dr.

To mending the commandments —— Altering the belieff —— and making a new Lord's Prayer —	1l. 1s.

Arrived at the Iſle of Wight, the Harcourt Eaſt-Indiaman, Capt. Nathaniel Paul, from the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, at which place he buried many men: The whole of his crew were down in fevers, inſomuch, that he was obliged to have 100 Caffries, or Blacks, to work his ſhip. She left England in February, 1770. He had his ſhip waſhed with boiling vinegar every day.

Poland, Aug. 15. The plague has communicated itſelf from Poland to the Ruſſian Ukraine, and has reached to Human and Bracklaw, in Lower Podolia.

14th. This day died, of the wounds ſhe received the preceding Monday, Mrs. Nightingale, of Kneeſworth in Cambridgeſhire. The cauſe of this melancholy misfortune is one of the moſt affecting that can fall to the lot of human nature. Her ſon, Edward Nightingale, Eſq; had been for many years diſordered in his ſenſes, but being perfectly recovered, he was ſome months ago reſtored to his family. He has lived in the greateſt amity and regularity ever ſince, till the other morning, his ſervant boy offending him, he broke out into a moſt violent paſſion, and had taken up a heavy crab-ſtick to chaſtiſe him, but was prevented by the appearance of Mrs. Nightingale. She pacified and perſuaded him to throw away the weapon and go into the houſe, which he conſented to do; but in paſſing along, a horrid phrenzy ſuddenly ſeized him, and he firſt knocked down his mother with his fiſt, then ran back for the crab-ſtick, and gave her ſeveral violent blows, which fractured her ſkull, and brought on this dreadful cataſtrophe. He was ſoon after ſecured, to prevent his doing further miſchief.

At Mr. Kidman's at Hardwick, a cropt horſe belonging to Adjutant Whiting, of Brampton in Huntingdonſhire, known by the name of Clear-the-Way, took a leap of nine yards ſix inches wide, with a rider of ten ſtone upon him, to the ſurpriſe of a vaſt number of ſpectators, who were of opinion that he would have cleared a leap of two yards farther, if it had been required.

A letter from Bath ſays, that on Sunday laſt 13 lads, ſeveral of them apprentices, hired a boat to go down the river on a party of pleaſure, and took with them only one man to manage it; the wind blowing hard when they arrived oppoſite the Pill, one of the boys inſiſted on being put on ſhore at that place, which was complied with; the reſt purſued their courſe;

but the wind continuing very high, the boat was ſunk off Poſſet Point, and every ſoul periſhed.

Extract of a Letter from Cheſter, Sept. 7.

" The following is an account of John Chapman, who was executed here for robbing Martha Hewitt, of this county. At the hour appointed, he was conducted to the place of execution by a greater number of conſtables than uſual, as there was ſome ſuſpicion of a reſcue by the vaſt concourſe of ſailors (he being one of that profeſſion) that accompanied him. On his ſetting out, a book was put into his hand by the hangman, which he no ſooner received than he threw among his brother ſhipmates, as he termed them, and they immediately tore it in pieces; a clergyman then got into the cart, and exhorted him to behave with more decency, and to think of his ſudden change; but inſtead of attending to his admonition, he got up in the cart, and (being pinioned) drove his head in the clergyman's belly, and tumbled him out of the cart; after this he flung himſelf out, and attempted to run into the midſt of the ſailors, but was prevented by the irons with which he was loaded: he was then ſeized and tied by ropes in the cart, and in that manner was carried to the fatal tree; at his arrival there, he refuſed either to hear prayers, or pray himſelf; therefore two men, together with the hangman, attempted to lift him up, to fix the rope about his neck, in doing of which, he by ſome means, got the hangman's thumb in his mouth, which he almoſt ſeparated from the hand: he was at laſt tied up, but with great difficulty."

In the evening, Dudley, who was ſent down to Portſmouth to make a diſcovery of the perſons concerned in ſetting the Dock on fire, was brought back to town; his information amounting to little or nothing: he is now in cuſtody of a meſſenger in Pall-mall.

An experiment was made in the laboratory of M. Rouelle, phyſician at Paris, and member of the royal academy, when it was proved by demonſtration, to a very conſiderable number of perſons of both ſexes, that the quality of diamonds is ſuch, that they will evaporate in a ſtrong fire. Four were put into a reverberating furnace, and in leſs than an hour, not the ſmalleſt veſtiges of them were to be diſcovered. This has been long a matter of great doubt among the curious in metaphyſics; but inconteſtable proofs have now been given of the ſtone being poſſeſſed of a volatile property. During the time the above experiment was making, the Sieur d'Arcet put a ruby and an emerald into the fire, but neither of them ſuffered the leaſt alteration, the colours being equally as fine, after having remained a conſiderable time in the fire, as before.

18th. A young fellow was tried at the Old-Bailey for felony, and acquitted at twelve o'clock; at two he was detected in picking a gentleman's pocket in Catharine-ſtreet, carried before Sir John Fielding, and before three found himſelf again ſafely lodged in Newgate.

An iron cheſt was found concealed in the foundation of an old wall in Mary's abbey, Dublin, containing 3000 of the late King James's half crowns.

One of the powder mills at Moulſey, in Surry, blew up; a young man was blown through ſome pales, and killed; another was blown into the river, and his head much cut, and body burnt, and a third burnt in the ſtomach and belly ſo much, that his entrails were ſeen; the two laſt died in great agonies the Sunday following.

A pair of very beautiful birds, which were brought from King George's Iſland, in the South Sea, were made a preſent to her Majeſty, by one Mr. Hervey: They are of a bright green colour, curiouſly variegated with yellow and brown, with red beaks and feet; and are about the ſize of a dove. They were ſent on Friday to Richmond.

The workmen employed in pulling down part of the city wall at Oxford, adjoining to Bocardo, for widening the northern avenue, found three Athenian ſilver coins of high preſervation: another of the ſame coins had been found in taking down the priſon, ſome days before.

21ſt. The following extraordinary addreſs to the livery has appeared in all the public papers.

"We have obſerved, with the deepeſt concern, that a military force has on ſeveral late occaſions been employed by an unprincipled adminiſtration, under the pretence of aſſiſting the civil power, in carrying the ſentence of the laws into execution. The conduct of the preſent ſheriffs, in the remarkable caſe of the two unhappy men who ſuffered in July, near Bethnal-green, was truly patriotic. We are determined to follow ſo meritorious an example, and as that melancholy part of our office will commence in a very few days, we take this opportunity of declaring, that as the conſtitution has entruſted us with the whole power of the country, we will not, during our ſheriffalty, ſuffer any part of the army to interfere, or even to attend, as on many former occaſions, on the pretence of aiding or aſſiſting the civil magiſtrate. This reſolution we declare to the public, and to adminiſtration, to prevent, during our continuance in office, the ſending of any detachments from the regular forces on ſuch ſervice, and the poſſibility of all future alarming diſputes. The civil power of this country we are ſure is able to ſupport itſelf and a good government. The magiſtrate, with the aſſiſtance of thoſe within his juriſdiction, is, by experience, known to be ſtrong enough to enforce all legal commands, without the aid of a ſtanding army. Where that is not the caſe, a nation muſt ſink into an abſolute military government, and every thing valuable to the ſubject be at the mercy of the ſoldiery and their commander. We leave to our brave countrymen of the army the glory of conquering our foreign enemies. We pledge ourſelves to the public for the faithful and exact diſcharge of our duty in every emergency without their aſſiſtance. We deſire to ſave them a ſervice we know they deteſt, and we take on ourſelves the painful taſk of thoſe unpleaſing ſcenes, which our office calls upon us to ſuperintend. The laws of our country ſhall, in all inſtances during our ſheriffalty, be ſolely enforced by the authority and vigour of the civil magiſtrate.

"We hope, gentlemen, for the advantage of your counſels in whatever may occur to you for the general welfare, and we entreat your favourable acceptance of our ſervices. We are with great regard, gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful
humble ſervants,
JOHN WILKES.
FREDERICK BULL."

Guildhall, Sept. 20.

24th. The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, when 10 priſoners received judgment of death; 66 were ſentenced to be tranſported for 7 years, and 3 for 14 years; 7 were branded in the hand, 3 were ordered to be privately whipped, and upwards of 40 were delivered by proclamation.

At this ſeſſions, Edward Burch and Matthew Martin were tried at the Old-Bailey, on an indictment for feloniouſly publiſhing, as true, a certain hand-writing, purporting to be the laſt will and teſtament of Sir Andrew Chadwick, knowing the ſame to be forged, with intent to defraud the heirs at law of the ſaid Sir Andrew; when they were both found guilty. The trial laſted from about half an hour paſt nine in the morning, till near twelve at night, after which the jury were out about half an hour.

The buſineſs of the court was ſtopt ſome time on account of the will produced in evidence againſt them, being miſlaid; it was handed about to different perſons in court, and by ſome accident dropped on the ground.

The forged will bore date in 1764, and a wholeſale paper-maker, who was very inſtrumental in convicting the above men, ſwore by the ſtamp, or mark, that was upon the paper, that he made the ſaid paper in 1768, four years after the will was dated, which circumſtance had great weight with the court.

Sir Andrew Chadwick's eſtate was about 7000l. per ann. and 14000l. in the ſtocks, which is now poſſeſſed (except the caſh) by James Taylor, Eſq; of Carter-place, in Lancaſhire, who married miſs Lowes, ſecond couſin to Sir Andrew.

Motions had been made on the 21ſt, for arreſt of judgment in the caſes of Shaw, Burch, and Martin, whereupon they were reſpited, and remain for the opinion of the judges; the other ten received ſentence of death.

While one Donaldſon, a labouring man at Irwin, in Scotland, who had been deaf upwards of twenty years, was at work in the fields, he was ſtruck to the ground by a flaſh of lightning, but ſoon after recovering, he found, to his great ſurprize, that he was reſtored to his hearing.

By ſome gentlemen lately arrived from Sweden, we are informed, that laſt winter was the ſevereſt and coldeſt that has been known there for upwards of 30 years. This, with the accounts received from many other foreign parts, ſhews that the coldneſs and ſeverity of laſt winter extended all over Europe.

The pretended diſcoveries of Dudley and Britain, relative to ſetting fire to Portſmouth dock-yard, gain no credit at the weſt end of the town.

There are no leſs than twenty-five cauſes now depending in Doctors Commons, for adultery and criminal converſation, in order to obtain divorces. There have not been ſo many cauſes of that kind brought into the eccleſiaſtical court for fifty years before.

A ſurprizing large oak tree was felled a few days ſince near Worceſter, which ſold for one hundred and ſix pounds.

A carp, weighing 23 pounds, was lately caught in a pond belonging to Sir John Filmour, at Eaſt Sutton in Kent.

The general aſſembly for the province and dominion of Virginia, holden at Williamſburgh, on Friday July 22, 1771, came to the following reſolution:

"Reſolved, nemine contradicente, that the thanks of this houſe be given to the Rev. Mr. Henley, the Rev. Mr. Gwatkin, the Rev. Mr. Hewit, and the Rev. Mr. Bland, for the wiſe and well-timed oppoſition they have made to the pernicious project of a few miſtaken clergymen for introducing an American biſhop, a meaſure by which much diſturbance, great anxiety, and apprehenſion, would certainly take place among his Majeſty's faithful American ſubjects: and that Mr. Richard Henry Lee and Mr. Bland do acquaint them therewith.

By the houſe of burgeſſes,
G. Wythe. C. H. B."

Liſbon, *Sept.* 5. On Thurſday laſt, the 29th. of Auguſt, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter arrived here in good health, in his Britannic Majeſty's frigate Venus, Captain Balfour, attended by the Alarm frigate, Captain Jervais.

His royal highneſs was conducted on ſhore by Count Baron, in one of his moſt faithful Majeſty's barges, and from thence in his Majeſty's coach, to a houſe fitted up by order of his Majeſty, for the uſe of his royal highneſs.

Yeſterday his royal highneſs left this city, and ſailed for Gibraltar, with a very fair wind.

His royal highneſs was conducted on board ſhip by M. de Mello, one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

Vienna, *Sept.* 1. The Emperor, ſome days before his departure for Hungary, received a very extraordinary preſent from the Pope. It is a large bottle of a vulnerary water, which hath the property of inſtantly ſtopping all kinds of bleedings, even thoſe occaſioned by a rupture of the arteries or large veſſels; whereof numerous experiments have proved the efficacy. A malefactor, who was condemned to the gallows, ſaved his life at Rome by divulging the ſecret of making it. The Emperor having heard of this water, expreſſed a deſire of having a ſmall quantity of it, which the Pope hath now ſent him, together with the ſecret. It is much talked of, and will be of ineſtimable uſe in armies.

Paris, *Sept.* 13. On the 4th of this month the parliament of Bourdeaux was ſuppreſſed, and a new one created.

About the ſame time the old parliament of Toulouſe was diſſolved, and 55 of its members ſent into baniſhment. Their ſeats are replaced by new ones.

A gentleman has diſcovered a cement for the bottom of ſhips, which will preſerve them from the worms, and anſwers all the end of pitching: It has been tried at the dock-yard at Chatham, and approved of.

The diſagreement between the executors of the late Biſhop of Ely, and his Lordſhip the preſent biſhop, concerning dilapidations, is now amicably ſettled, by the ſplitting the difference between his ſurveyor's eſtimate and that taken by the ſurveyor for the executors. It has been hinted that his lordſhip was too rigid in his demands, conſidering that he would receive the ſum to be paid for the dilapidations of Ely-houſe, Holborn, upon his ſelling it to the government; but it ſeems his Lordſhip only acted as a truſtee for the ſee, and will lay out the dilapidation ſum together with the price to be paid down by the government for Ely-houſe, in building a houſe for the ſee at Knightſbridge.

Amongſt the curioſities brought home by Mr. Banks, and Dr. Solander, there is ſome hempſeed of a new ſpecies, which is reckoned to have twice the ſtrength of any other yet diſcovered, and as it grows in a dry light ſoil, it promiſes to be of the greateſt utility to our agriculture and navigation.

Dr. Solander has preſented the Princeſs Dowager of Wales with ſeveral curious exotic plants for her royal highneſs's gardens at Kew.

26th. Two boats were overſet between Redriffe church and Cuckolds-point, out of one of which four perſons were drowned.

28th. This being the annual day for the election of Lord Mayor for this city, there was a very numerous and reſpectable appearance of the livery at Guildhall for that purpoſe. About a quarter after 12 the Lord Mayor, attended by the ſheriffs and ſheriffs elect, Aldermen Naſh, Eſdaile, Shakeſpeare, Hallifax, Stephenſon, Sawbridge, Townſend, and the city officers, aſcended the huſtings, where Mr. Alderman Wilkes and Mr. Bull were ſworn in ſheriffs for the enſuing year, as was Mr. Reynolds, deputy ſheriff.

The candidates having retired, the common ſerjeant read over the names of the ſeveral aldermen below the chair, when the greateſt ſhew of hands appearing for the preſent Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, the ſheriffs were of opinion the election fell on them. On this, a poll was demanded for the ſix following candidates. Meſſrs. Aldermen Bankes, Naſh, Halifax, Sawbridge, Townſend, and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; and the ſheriffs gave notice the poll ſhould commence at half an hour after three this day, and end at half an hour after four.

Before the common-hall was over, Mr. Sheriff Wilkes declared from the huſtings there ſhould be no poll publiſhed, which declaration was received with the greateſt applauſe.

The following is ſaid to be a true ſtate of the affairs of the Eaſt-India company at home, chiefly taken from an eſtimate lately made up to the next month; by this it appears, that, after the company have paid off every debt which is due, there will be a balance in the treaſury of 220,000l. that there are in their warehouſes goods unſold, which came by the ſhips of laſt year, to the value of 1,500,000l. the cargoes of the 18 ſhips which have arrived this year may be eſtimated to near 2,300,000l. and there are 11 ſhips which are daily expected; the cargoes of which may be computed at 1,500,000 l. which ſeems together to amount to 5,500,000 l. In this general ſtate no notice is taken of the value of the cargoes of the 37 ſhips which ſailed laſt ſeaſon, and not yet all arrived in India, nor of the goods which are already provided in India and in China, for lading them for their homeward voyages.

A perſon at Helpſton, near Stamford, lately kept himſelf on drink only, for ſeven weeks and two days, (without taſting any kind of ſolids, or even milk) for a wager of ten pounds.

Died lately, Mrs. Gordon, a maiden lady, at her ſeat near Harwich, ſaid to have been worth 50,000l. great part of which ſhe has left to charitable uſes; among the reſt, 1000l. for erecting an hoſpital for the relief of indigent old maids.

At Glaſgow, provoſt Buchanan; the perſon from whom Dr. Smollett took the character of Squire Gawky, in Roderic Random.

Mr. Iſaac Naſh, a farmer, at Coal-pit Heath, Glouceſterſhire, aged 104. The day after his funeral died his wife, aged 115; they had been married 81 years.

At Donell, in the county of Weſtmeath, by ſwallowing a pin, Mr. Richard Gilſhenan, aged 120, who was in all appearance likely to live ſome years longer, had he not been cut off by the above accident.

Mr. James Alexander Tompkins, aged 103, at Shadwell, formerly captain of the ſhip Samuel and Thomas, in the Weſt India trade.

Paul Barral, a prieſt, at Nice, aged 106; he never eat any thing but vegetables.

Mrs. Sholmine, aged 103, at Saliſbury.

Captain Mac Morris, aged 98, at Holywell, in Wales; he ſerved under King William at the battle of the Boyne.

OCTOBER.

2d. This day Mr. Eyre, a man of property, who has apartments in Saliſbury-court, was committed to Wood-ſtreet-compter by Mr. Alderman Halifax for privately ſtealing out of a room at Guildhall, three quires of writing paper, which were found upon him; on ſearching his lodgings, there were diſcovered in a box eight quires more of the ſame ſort of paper, which had been marked privately for the diſcovery of the thief. He has attended the juſtice-room a long time paſt, from a deſire of learning the buſineſs of a magiſtrate, ſaying he was ſoon to be appointed a juſtice of the peace. Paper has often been miſſed, and the perſons belonging to the hall have at divers times been charged with taking it away.

Mr. Naſh, who was the only candidate that attended on the huſtings during the poll, was groſly ill treated on his return from thence this day, by the populace: and had not Mr. Wilkes taken him away in his chariot, the conſequences might have been fatal.

5th. The poll for a Lord Mayor for the enſuing year finally cloſed, and the reſpective numbers on each day's polling are as follow:

Alder-

	Sa.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Tot.
Alderman Naſh	83	320	740	366	207	243	240	2199
Sawbridge	98	154	307	371	315	329	305	1875
Croſby	79	142	270	344	307	321	332	1795
Halifax	13	62	314	161	99	103	94	846
Townſend	27	26	42	15	11	15	15	151
Bankes	3	10	11	3	3	5	1	36

6th. The 200 years Jubilee, in memory of the great victory gained by Don John of Auſtria, Admiral of the chriſtian fleet, over the Turks, near Lepanto, in the year 1571, was celebrated at Bruſſels.

Hague, Sept. 6. The ſickneſs among the horned cattle continues to rage in the united provinces. A liſt is publiſhed of the number of thoſe which have been ſeized with it in the province of Holland alone, by which it appears, that the dead amount to 171,780, and that thoſe which recovered amount to 65,536.

Berlin, Sept. 17. About a month ago the new barracks at Neiſs fell down ſuddenly, and upwards of 100 perſons were buried in the ruins. Gen. Tamzien, commandant in that place, immediately arreſted le Sieur le Febvre, Colonel of engineers, who had the direction of that work; but this officer refuſing to deliver up his ſword, the commandant went to his houſe, cauſed him to be diſarmed by an inferior officer, and ſent him to priſon. Le Sieur le Febvre could not ſurvive this affront, but killed himſelf by 16 ſtabs with his knife. He was an officer highly eſteemed by the king of Pruſſia, and had behaved gallantly in the late war.

Naples, Sept. 3. The ſmall pox has made ſuch havock in this city, that in the month of Auguſt 6000 children died of that diſtemper.

7th. This evening about eight o'clock, a moſt dreadful fire broke out at a cork-cutter's, the corner of Ironmonger-row, Old-ſtreet road; the wind being high, ſoon communicated the flames to the houſe contiguous, from thence they ſpread to the Bowl and Pin, and then to the houſes behind, which were deſtroyed and damaged, to the number of about thirteen houſes. No water could be procured for ſome time in any degree ſufficient to quench the flames, and had not the wind ſhifted ſoon after the fire began, all New-ſtreet muſt have been conſumed. As the flames were ſoon ſeen all over London, engines from the moſt diſtant parts attended, and a moſt amazing crowd aſſembled. Part of the wall which ſurrounded the church-yard of St. Luke's church, Old-ſtreet, fell down, by the weight of the people that were upon it to ſee the fire, when one man was killed and ſeveral greatly hurt.

According to an account delivered in a few days ago, it appears that the Court of Chancery has at this time in truſt for different perſons, the ſum of 5.300,000l.

8th. About four o'clock in the morning, conſiderable damage was done below London-Bridge amongſt the ſhipping and craft on the river by the violence of the wind; many of the lighters in particular, broke looſe from their moorings, and the tide of flood coming up, drove them againſt each other, by which ſeveral were ſunk.

Between three and four o'clock, a Graveſend boat going down the river with ten paſſengers, was, by the violence of the wind, overſet and ſunk, and every ſoul periſhed.

Two veſſels, laden with corn, from the coaſt of Suffolk, were loſt in the Swinn, and the crews drowned. Two other veſſels were diſmaſted, and in danger of being loſt in the ſame place.

The ſheriffs made their return to the court of Aldermen of two gentlemen for the choice of one to ſerve the office of lord mayor for the year enſuing. And at half paſt one o'clock the lord mayor and aldermen came upon the huſtings; when the common ſerjeant declared Mr. Alderman Naſh duly elected.

The city ſollicitor filed informations of disfranchiſement in the mayor's court, againſt the maſter and wardens of the three refractory companies of goldſmiths, grocers and weavers, for refuſing to obey the lord mayor's precept for a common-hall. Mr. Alderman Plumbe, as late maſter of the goldſmith's company, is one of the delinquents.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, Sept. 13,

"His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter arrived here laſt Saturday, attended by the adjutant general, by Colonels Deſaguliers and Rainford, and Major Haywood. His royal highneſs has gone over every part of this place, and has reviewed the garriſon.

A benefaction of 500 guineas, out of the privy purſe, was ordered by his Majeſty, on Friday, to St. George's hoſpital.

14th. Conſiderable damage was ſuſtained among the ſhipping, occaſioned by the violence of the wind; a Dutch veſſel, lying a little below the Tower, broke from her mooring, ran foul of a tier of ſhips, and carried away part of the rigging belonging to ſeveral of them; however, ſhe was with great difficulty brought to, and ſecured. The ferry-boat from Ratcliff-ſtairs to Globe-ſtairs, Rotherhithe, was overſet, and ſix people are ſaid to be drowned. A gentleman (who came from Graveſend on Sunday night) ſaw a number of ſmall craft on ſhore in coming up the river, and ſeveral oars, yards, pieces of maſts, &c. floating on the channel.

Yeſterday the place of upper city marſhal was ſold before the committee of city lands, to Mr. Teaſdale, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, at the price of 1900l.

Between three and four o'clock this morning, the North mail going out from the General Poſt Office, was robbed on this ſide of Enfield by two foot pads, who tied the driver, drove the carriage into a field, turned the horſes looſe, cut the top of the mail cart off with an axe, and carried off all the bags, but one ſmall one.

16th. The five following convicts, under ſentence of death in Newgate, were executed at Tyburn, viz. James Allen, William Penn, Richard Thompſon, John Hogan, and Mary Jones. Hogan ſtruck the executioner when he was put in the cart. Allen made a ſpeech, exhorting ſervants to be honeſt to their maſters, and to take warning by his untimely end.

The five following were reſpited, James Godbolt, for robbing Henry Hunt, on the highway; Mary Murphy, alias Knight for breaking into the houſe of Henry Carr, and ſtealing ſome houſhold furniture; Thomas Altop, for breaking into the houſe of Mr. Bradſhaw, and ſtealing ſome plate; Robert Walker, for ſtealing a mare; William Thwaites, for breaking into the houſe of Mr. Naſh, and ſtealing wearing apparel.

Mr. Sheriff Wilkes ſent a meſſage to the lord mayor elect, informing his lordſhip, that he intended to give no French wine at the ſeveral entertainments at the Old Bailey, and deſired his Lordſhip would obſerve the ſame at the next meeting, which will be the mayor's turn to treat. An anſwer was ſent, that, as Mr. Wilkes claimed a right of giving what he pleaſed, he ſhould have no pretence to invade the privilege of another.

We hear from Carliſle, that the 7th inſtant two ſhocking murders were committed at that place, the particulars of which are related as follow: a butcher, having been married about a twelvemonth, grew jealous of his wife, on which account he frequently beat her unmercifully, and on that day repeating his former inhuman treatment, his wife's ſiſter, who lived oppoſite to them, ran to her aſſiſtance, when they together overpowered and almoſt ſtrangled him: however, after ſtruggling a while, he ſo far diſentangled himſelf as to get his hands at liberty, when ſnatching up a cleaver which lay within his reach, he aimed a blow at his wife's ſiſter, ſplit her ſcull, and ſhe inſtantly expired. One James Gray coming in at that inſtant to ſee what was the matter, with the ſame weapon he cut him down alſo, who never ſpoke afterwards. When this was done the murderer attempted to eſcape, but through terror, as ſuppoſed, was ſo enfeebled that he had not got many yards before he fell. He was ſecured, and committed to gaol.

Eſcurial, Sept. 23. On Thurſday laſt her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Aſturias was ſafely delivered of a prince. This happy event has given the greateſt joy to his Catholic Majeſty, the royal family, and the whole court. The princeſs and the young prince are both as well as poſſible.

His Catholic Majeſty had a few days before received the news of the Grand Dutcheſs of Tuſcany's delivery, and had ordered three days of Gala; theſe were, on the preſent occaſion, converted into days of great gala.

All the money, which had been, on ſimilar occaſions, laid out in public bull-feaſts, and other feſtivities, is now to be employed in portions for unmarried girls.

Rome, Auguſt 31. A few days ſince was diſcovered, by digging in the Appian way, a metal head repreſenting to the life the Emperor Decimus Cætius Balbinus, not in the leaſt damaged, and of ineſtimable value. A preſent has been made of it to the Pope.

18th. Application was made to the Lord Mayor, by the friends of John Eyre, Eſq; committed on the oaths of Thomas Fielding, William Holder, William Payne, and William Naſh, for feloniouſly ſtealing eleven quires of writing paper. The circumſtances were ſo ſtrong againſt the priſoner, on whom the goods were found, and no defence whatever being ſet up by him before the magiſtrate who made the commitment, that the lord mayor refuſed to bail him. The alderman who committed him had before refuſed to bail him, as it was alledged that no inſtance whatever had been known of a perſon bailed under ſuch circumſtances. Mr. Eyre was however bailed yeſterday by Lord Mansfield, being carried to Caen Wood for that purpoſe, himſelf in 300l. and three ſecurities in 100l. each.

23d. Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks had the honour of another interview with his Majeſty at Richmond, when they preſented him with a coronet of gold, ſet around with feathers, which was given them by a chief on the coaſt of Chili. The above gentlemen are to ſet out on another voyage the beginning of next March.

Hague, Oct. 15. A courier arrived here from Brunſwick the day before yeſterday with the agreeable news that her Royal Highneſs the Hereditary Princeſs of Brunſwick, was happily delivered of a prince the 9th inſtant. This event cauſed great joy at the court of Brunſwick, which was that day in gala on account of its being the birth-day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Brunſwick. The young Prince was baptized by the names of William-Frederick.

Her Majeſty has been pleaſed to order a benefaction of 400 guineas to the hoſpital for lying-in women, in Brownlow-ſtreet.

Letters from Naples mention the death of the Right Hon. Frederic Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, of Baltimore, in the county of Longford, in Ireland, Lord Proprietor and Governor of Maryland, F. R. S. the 4th of laſt month, in that city.

Some very curious ſilver coins were lately diſcovered in digging a well near Pontefract in Yorkſhire; on one ſide is the head of a young woman, with the word *Baſiliſas* in Greek characters; and on the other *Philiſtides* round a cornucopia: it is ſuppoſed they formerly were ſtruck by a Queen Philiſtis of Syracuſe; it is ſaid they are extremely ſcarce, not being mentioned by any of the antiquarians, though one of them is to be ſeen in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

Amongſt the jewels of an eminent jeweller of this city, is a clock of exquiſite workmanſhip, deſigned for the Grand Signor: the caſe is maſſy gold finely emboſſed, overlaid with diamonds, ſome as large as a guinea and larger, of the fineſt luſtre; pearls as big as birds eggs hang to two gold enameled trees that grow out of the gold rock, on which the clock ſtands, as its pedeſtal; a tree on each ſide, the fruit of which is pearls, and leaves of emeralds; two great emeralds as big as pears are fixed on the two front pillars; the characters on the dial plate, which are Turkiſh, are of diamonds; as are the hands.

Advice is received by the laſt ſhips from Antigua, that on a late trial there before the Hon. Stephen Blizard, Eſq; chief juſtice of the common pleas, when the jury had brought in their verdict, the chief juſtice refuſed to take the verdict, and found great fault with it. The jury perſiſting unanimouſly in the verdict they had given, he declared it ſhould not be recorded; for that it was contrary to honour, honeſty, and common ſenſe: whereupon the jury immediately quitted the court, and Mr. John Burke, one of the counſel, and a member likewiſe of the aſſembly, declared in the court that he would impeach the chief juſtice before the council and aſſembly of that iſland at their firſt meeting. The gentlemen of the jury, who are the principal people of the iſland, have alſo inſtructed Mr. Glanville, another young counſel, and a member of the aſſembly, to aſſiſt Mr. Burke in the impeachment. It is ſuppoſed this matter will ſhortly be diſcuſſed in England.

On the firſt inſt. Madame Louiſa of France took the veil of profeſſions at the convent of the Carmelites of St. Denis. The Archbiſhop of Damaſcus, the Pope's Nuncio, officiated upon this ſolemn occaſion, and the ceremony of giving the veil to Madame Louiſa was performed by the Counteſs de Provence. Five archbiſhops and fifteen biſhops aſſiſted at this ceremony.

The inundation which happened the 16th of the laſt month, and which overflowed all the low quarters of the city of Aix, in Provence, from twelve to fifteen feet, carried away all the vintage, drove away the cattle, overthrew the houſes, and drowned abundance of people, is a phœnomenon ſo much the more extraordinary, as there is no river in the neighbourhood, and the rain laſted but four hours.

Port-Mahon, Sept. 28. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, in the Venus frigate, accompanied by the Alarm, arrived here on Saturday morning, the 21ſt inſtant. During his Royal Highneſs's ſtay in this iſland, he viſited the fort at St. Philip's, and viewed the troops. His Royal Highneſs reimbarked on the 23d, and ſailed for Genoa with a fair wind.

Genoa, Sept. 30. On the 27th in the morning, his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips Venus and Alarm arrived here, the former having on board his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter. Soon after the Venus had dropped, the maſter of the ceremonies and the captain of the port were ſent on board with a compliment from the republic, to beg his Royal Highneſs would receive a deputation of ſix noblemen, (who had been previouſly named for that purpoſe) and likewiſe accept a lodging which the republic had prepared for his reception, as alſo the uſual preſent of refreſhments; but his Royal Highneſs choſe to decline them, at the ſame time expreſſing his perfect ſenſibility of the civilities intended to be ſhewn to him. His Royal Highneſs has ſince received viſits from ſome of the nobility, but declines any public attentions.

The Duke of Northumberland has at this time a tea-tree in full flower. It is the firſt that ever flowered in Europe. This ſhrub grows from cuttings like a willow, and probably it will prove hardy enough for the open air with us; if ſo, as it is a very quick grower, we may ſoon have tea of our own production, and ſave ſome of our ſilver.

Letters from all the coaſts give diſmal accounts of the great damage done by the late high winds, many ſhips being entirely loſt, and others having ſuſtained prodigious damages.

The waters are ſo much out in the northern and weſtern counties, that the roads are almoſt impaſſable, and many accidents are apprehended.

Delivered lately, the wife of Mr. Kemp, near the Seven Dials, of three girls, who, with the mother, are likely to do well.

Died, at Edinburgh, Peter Guthrie, Eſq; aged 105 years and three months. His fortune, which is very conſiderable, he has left to two maiden ſiſters, one of whom is 99, the other 97 years of age; and after their death to be divided amongſt ten relations, who are all bachelors and maidens.

At Bath, in the 107th year of his age, Mr. Henry Morgan, gardener.

Solomon Emanual, a Jew, native of the marquiſate of Moravia, aged 109 years and 8 months, at the Hague.

NOVEMBER.

1ſt. John Eyre, Eſq; ſurrendered himſelf at the Old Bailey, to take his trial for ſtealing paper out of Guildhall; to which charge he pleaded guilty, and was immediately put into the Bail-dock. Mr. Recorder obſerved to his Solicitor, that he was unacquainted with his motive for uſing ſuch a plea; but if any thing was deſigned to be urged to the court to ſoften the offence as it then ſtood, he deſired it might then be done, while there was a full court. No reply was made, except that he threw himſelf on the mercy of the court. He was ſentenced to be tranſported. This ſordid wretch is ſaid to have been worth, at the time of committing ſo baſe and ſhameful an act, at leaſt thirty thouſand pounds.

This morning was executed at Tyburn, purſuant to his ſentence, —— Wilkie, a German, for ſtabbing Snook, a hackney coachman, to death with a knife, in Weſtminſter. He behaved with a becoming decency, prayed fervently, and never changed countenance. He was attended by a clergyman of his own perſuaſion.—The above unhappy perſon was a native of Berlin, by trade a cabinet-maker and organ-builder, and reckoned a very great artiſt in his profeſſion. —He made a ſhort ſpeech to the people, exhorting them not to let their paſſions overcome their reaſon.

Wedneſday, Mr. Alderman Townſend returned from Norfolk to Bruce Caſtle, Tottenham. The next day certain officers, by virtue of warrants from the commiſſioners of the land and window taxes, levied on Mr. Townſend's goods and chattels for theſe reſpective aſſeſſments to the amount of 200 l. Mr. Townſend proteſted, that on account of the improper repreſentation of the county of Middleſex, he would not pay the taxes, and adhering uniformly to this motive, he has ſuffered this act to be executed.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when ſeven received ſentence of death; forty for tranſportation for ſeven years, and one for fourteen years, and two were branded.

5th. A man, who lives in Shoemaker-row, Aldgate, being touched with remorſe of conſcience, ſent for a friend, and acknowledged himſelf to be one of the nine men concerned in the robbery and murder at Mrs. Hutchins's, at Chelſea, a few months ago. He deſired his friend to inform ſome magiſtrate of the above; and having told him the names and places of abode of his accomplices, his friend went immediately to Sir John Fielding, who ſent out his people after them, by which means ſeven of them were taken. This gang conſiſts entirely of Jews, and was increaſing to a great degree, as freſh miſcreants had been ſent for from abroad, were arrived, and had formed many daring and miſchievous plans.

The plague having unhappily broken out in the city of Moſcow, has, along with its own fatal ravages, been productive of the moſt cruel and barbarous tumults; in one of which Ambroſius, the archbiſhop of that city, was purſued to his monaſtery, and inhumanly murdered; 8000 troops have been employed to reſtore order among the inhabitants, and a great ſlaughter has been made among the rioters.

7th. Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, William Hunter, one of the domeſtics belonging to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, arrived from Leghorn, which place he left the 25th paſt, with an account that his Royal Highneſs was declared by his phyſicians to be out of danger, from the very alarming illneſs with which he had been attacked.

The following is a particular account of the taking of the Sir Edward Hawke ſchooner by the Spaniards.—Lieutenant G. in the ſaid ſchooner of eight guns, and thirty men, in the government ſervice, with the King's commiſſion and colours, being near the mouth of Carthagena harbour, was taken by two Guarda Coſtas of 12 guns, each, and 60 men or more, on the old pretence of being within the limited diſtance of the ſhore. The Carysfort frigate being near, immediately made a demand of the ſchooner, which was delivered up, and returned to Port-Royal.—The Carysfort had demanded ſatisfaction; but as ſhips in the King's commiſſion are not liable to be ſearched, (and for which reaſon the Spaniards have lately denied them acceſs to their ports) and this being the firſt inſult of this nature, Sir George Rodney, as Rear-admiral of England, inſiſting on a national ſatisfaction, immediately ſent the Achilles, of ſixty guns, and a frigate, to join the Carysfort, and demand ſatisfaction for the affront given to the Engliſh colours, the reſult of which is daily expected by the Dunkirk, Captain Mackenzie, who waits the governor's anſwer.

The Duke of Cumberland is gone to France with Mrs. Horton, a widow (and ſiſter to Col. Luttrell) whom he has married.

11th. At noon, an expreſs arrived in town from Dublin, with an account of the death of the celebrated patriot, Dr. Lucas, on the 5th inſtant, at the above place.

This day Levi Weil, Hyam Lazarus, and Aſher Weil, confined in New Priſon, Clerkenwell, were re-examined before Sir John Fielding. They were all ſhaved before they were ſworn to by Mrs. Hutchins; notwithſtanding which, the fright had ſtamped ſuch an impreſſion in her mind, that ſhe knew them immediately, though they were much altered from the material circumſtance above related. Her two maid ſervants alſo ſwore poſitively to their perſons.

12th. Came on at Doctors Commons, before Dr. Hay, dean of the Arches, a cauſe between the churchwardens of St. Nicholas and St. Paul, Deptford, and the rector of that pariſh. The queſtion was, Whether the rector had a right to pay the church-rate, the ſame as any other inhabitant; when the judge was pleaſed to pronounce for the rector.

The Doctors Watſon and Solander, accompanied by Mr. Banks, Dr. Fordyce, Mr. Mylne, and ſeveral gentlemen and foreigners, members of the Royal Society, were at St. Paul's till five in the afternoon, to take the proper altitudes and dimenſions, from the croſs down to the body of the church, &c. in order to aſcertain the different weight of the atmoſphere, at that elevation from the earth, and on the banks of the Thames.

14th. An Indian cow, not bigger than a large dog, and a calf, brought from the Indies by one of the Indian ſhips juſt arrived, was brought to St. James's as a preſent for the Prince of Wales.

19th. Came on before the Barons of the Exchequer, at Weſtminſter-hall, the great cauſe between Sir James Lowther, Bart. plaintiff, and the Duke of Portland, defendant, in conſequence of a grant made to Sir James Lowther, of the foreſt of Inglewood, in the year 1767, of lands being for upwards of ſeventy years in the poſſeſſion of the family of the Duke of Portland. Their Lordſhips came into court about nine o'clock, and after waiting near an hour for Baron Adams, the Chief Baron received a letter from his Lordſhip, informing him of the impoſſibility of his attending the court that day, on account of the death of Lady Adams. The court then entered into the buſineſs of the day, and recited all the records and prerogatives of the crown, from Edward the Firſt, to the leaſe made to Sir James Lowther; when, after a full, candid, and moſt impartial examination of the ſaid leaſe, it was found invalid, agreeable to the ſtatute made in the firſt year of Queen Anne, which recites, "That upon every grant, "leaſe, or aſſurance, there be re"ſerved a reaſonable rent, not "being under the third part of the "clear yearly value of ſuch of the "ſaid manors, meſſuages, lands, "&c. as ſhall be contained in ſuch "leaſe or grant."—— Sir James Lowther's grant from the crown being only a quit-rent of 13s. 4d. for the whole foreſt of Inglewood, was immediately judged by the court an *inadequate third proportion*, and he was *nonſuited* accordingly.

The names of the Special Jury upon Sir James Lowther and the Duke of Portland's cauſe, were

Sir Gilford Lawſon, Bart.
Roger Williamſon, Eſq;
William Hicks, Eſq;
Ant. Bann, Eſq;
R. Bowman, Eſq;
John Simpſon, Eſq;

John Daviſon, Eſq;
Ja. Atkinſon, Eſq;
John Yeates, Eſq;
Rob. Jefferſon, Eſq;
Ab. Alliſon, Eſq;
John Rebanks, Eſq;

20th. This day came on the ſecond trial at the bar, before the Barons of the Exchequer, and a ſpecial jury, of the county of Cumberland, in the great cauſe between Sir James Lowther and his Grace the Duke of Portland, concerning the grant of Carliſle caſtle, &c. which laſted till nine o'clock at night, when it was adjourned over to Friday morning, and after ſitting again till ten that night, and the plaintiff's council not finiſhing their caſe, the parties agreed upon a ſpecial verdict, to be argued before the twelve judges.

22d. Mr. Stephen, the perſon who had intereſted himſelf ſo much in proving the illegality of impriſonment for debt, and who, after being diſcharged from the King's Bench priſon, had entered himſelf at the Temple, with a deſign of ſtudying the law, attended the Benchers to receive their anſwer in regard to his continuation in, or expulſion from that ſociety; when he was ordered to withdraw, and on his being called in again, he was informed, that the ſociety had reſolved on his expulſion. He anſwered, that he ſtill conſidered himſelf as a member of the ſociety, that he thought they had no right to expel him, and therefore he ſhould attend his commons as uſual.

23d. Early in the morning about 120 priſoners under ſentence of tranſportation in Newgate, were conveyed from thence on board the veſſel which is to tranſport them to America. Mr. Eyre was carried in a coach from Newgate to Blackwall, where the veſſel lay.

All the differences between the managers of Covent-Garden theatre are ſettled. They met together without the interpoſition of any other perſon, ſhook hands, dined at Mr. Colman's, and put a final ſtop to all the proceedings at law.

Extract of a Letter from Newcaſtle, Nov. 18.

"On Saturday night, and early on Sunday morning laſt, the greateſt land-flood ever remembered in the memory of man, or any hiſtory, came pouring down the river Tine, and has done more damage than can be juſtly eſtimated; it ſwelled over all the lower parts of the town; the Sand-hill, which is a large ſquare, where the Exchange and the Courts of Juſtice ſtand, was ſeveral feet under water, the merchants cellars, warehouſes, and ſhops of eminent tradeſmen there, and in a long ſtreet, called the Cloſe, contiguous to the banks of the river, were ſix feet under water; the inhabitants were obliged to fly for ſecurity to their upper ſtories. The famous quay here, noted as being the ſecond-beſt in Britain, for length and breadth, was greatly damaged; ſeveral ſhips lying moored at the cranes were driven from their moorings with only cabbin-boys on board; thoſe whoſe moorings held firm, were driven upon the quay, and there muſt remain till properly launched. The wind and force of the river has greatly ſhattered the quay, and made a lodgment on it like a wet-dock. The main arch of the ſeven which our bridge conſiſts of, being a ſpan of ſeventy five feet, was waſhed away; the two ſouth arches, with all the houſes and ſhops on the weſt ſide, were deſtroyed and carried down the flood, together with their furniture, ſtock in trade, account-books, &c. Eight or nine of the ſhopkeepers, attempting to ſave ſome part of their ſtock, were unfortunately drowned by the fall of the arches and houſes; upwards of a hundred coal lighters, that were above bridge, and treble the number below, were driven down, and many went to ſea and ſunk. The loſs of our ſtately bridge, which was built by King John, with the ſhipping, &c. is computed, by good judges, at two hundred thouſand pounds; the bridge of Hedon, which was alſo ſeven arches, and ſtood ſeven miles above Hexham, together with moſt of that town, are waſhed away; the new bridge at Hexham, conſiſting of the like number of arches, is levelled with the bed of the river; Corbridge, another long, noble bridge, is much damaged, and would have ſhared the ſame fate; but was preſerved by the indefatigable care of the gentlemen, who raiſed the country, and cut a way at each end, where the river made a free paſſage, which weakened the ſtream from the bridge; all theſe bridges are on the river Tine. The new bridge of five arches, at the city of Durham, was levelled with the river; and Sunderland-bridge, on the great north road, is very much damaged; theſe are on the river Wear. Many thouſand of deals and baulks of large timber, with houſhold furniture, horſes, cows, ſtaiths, came floating down, and almoſt covered the river for ſome hours; the deſolation is ſo great, that this is but a very imperfect deſcription of what I was eye witneſs to; fuller accounts from the country are not yet received, the communication at preſent being totally cut off: we are all in great confuſion here, and lamentations for the loſs of friends and neighbours; when the country accounts come in, I ſhall be more particular."

Extract of a Letter from Barnard-Caſtle, Nov. 19.

"I am ſorry to acquaint you with a dreadful calamity that has befel this place from an inundation. By an inceſſant rain which fell from Friday morning to Saturday night, the river Tees ſwelled to ſuch a degree, as to riſe upwards of twenty feet perpendicular higher than the oldeſt man living can remember.

"The firſt appearance of its riſe was perceived about four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and in the ſpace of four or five hours, the butt end of the bridge, on the ſouth ſide of the river, was ſwept away; Mr. Newton, Mr. Birbeck, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Sparrow, Mr. Scott, Mr. William Monckhouſe, Mr. Coates, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Wrightſon, and ſeveral more, had their dwelling houſes, work-houſes, with all their ſtock in trade, furniture, and wearing apparel, likewiſe ſwept away; nothing, in ſhort, was ſafe, but the cloaths they had on. On the north ſide the river, from below the bridge down to Thorngate wind, about a quarter of a mile in length, all the work-houſes, dry-houſes, tan-yards, and every thing adjoining to the river, are intirely gone. About a quarter of a mile below the town, a corn-mill, with out-houſes, and ſtabling belonging to the Rt. Hon. Lord Darlington, is alſo taken down by the impetuoſity of the current. At Gretnabridge ſeveral houſes, along with the bridge, is taken away; likewiſe the bridge between Morton and Rookſby-hall. We have diſmal accounts of what has happened below us. At Yarum one half the town is intirely ſwept away, and unfortunately forty-ſix perſons miſſing. We have received divers accounts of the ſame accidents happening in Northumberland, Cumberland, and Weſtmoreland: In ſhort, this place diſcovers a ſcene of horror and deſolation too dreadful for humanity to behold, or words to expreſs."

Advice is received from the Iſle of Ely, that the floods have been out ſo much, that all the lower grounds in one night were overflowed, by which many head of cattle were drowned, and a great deal of other damage done.

29th. This morning John Donaldſon for forgery, and John Freel, and Michael Murray for a highway robbery, were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence; they were all young men, ſcarcely exceeding twenty-two years of age, and behaved with great penitence and devotion; Donaldſon made a very pathetic ſpeech at the gallows, exhorting the ſpectators to take warning by his untimely end; Murray and Freel acknowledged the juſtice of their ſentence, and ſaid they died unworthy members of the church of Rome.

From Warſaw, we are informed that on the 4th of November at night, his Poliſh Majeſty had a very narrow eſcape as he was returning to his palace, from the houſe of Prince Czartorinſki, grand chancellor. The king was not eſcorted as uſual by his guards. His Majeſty was attacked by Capt. Koczwiſki at the head of ſix confederates. After they had wounded the King's attendants, and himſelf in the head in two places (but not mortally) they conducted him into a wood, the captain having taken an oath to deliver the King dead or alive to the confederates; but meeting with ſome Ruſſian piquets, Koczwiſki, ſeized with fear, or repentance, begged the King's pardon, and his Majeſty eſcaped into a cottage near Marimont, from whence he arrived here at four this morning.

His Serene Highneſs the Stadtholder, on being made acquainted with the laborious and expenſive undertaking of Dr. Kennicott, who is collating all the printed and manuſcript copies of the Hebrew bible, was pleaſed to direct, that a yearly donation of thirty guineas be remitted to that gentleman whilſt the ſubſcription is on foot.

Died lately, Mr. Joſeph Oſborn, of Hampſtead-Bury, a farmer, reputed to be worth 100,000l.

Mrs. Chandler, aged 108, near the Seven Dials.

Solomon Raphael Levi, aged 108, at his lodgings in St. Giles's.

John Allen, at his lodgings in Fleet-lane, aged 104.

Mrs. Probe, aged 104, in Tottenham-Court-Road; ſhe has left a ſiſter aged 101.

Hyacinthe la Roſa, at Alquerinas, in Spain, aged 117.

Mr. John Gough, aged 129, at Caſtle-town, in Ireland.

John Miles, aged 109, a labourer at Comeford, near Litchfield.

The Oneida Chief, at Charles-town, South Carolina, well known to the Britiſh traders by the name of Thomas King.

DECEMBER.

All the letters from the north of England are filled with the moſt melancholy accounts of the late dreadful inundation. There is not one bridge ſtanding on either north or ſouth Tyne, out of about thirteen or fourteen, except one, called Corbridge, three miles below Hexham, and that was damaged. At Bywell, a country village, about ſix miles below, the whole village is almoſt deſtroyed, and ſeveral families have periſhed there, the houſes being carried away, and wrecks of ſand left inſtead of them. Part of one of the churches was waſhed away, the graves were opened, and the living and dead were intermixed, and all floating together.

At Ovingham, a village eight miles below Hexham, a very tragical misfortune happened at the ferry boat houſe there, the ſame fatal night, between the 16th and 17th inſt. After the water had got into the dwelling houſe, the family (ten in number) retired to the upper chamber, and continued there till it was two feet deep. They then broke through the wall into the ſtable, thinking it a place of greater ſafety, both by its ſtrength and ſituation. They made themſelves a temporary place to ſit on, by putting a deal board and a ladder betwixt the binding balks, and there they remained till one o'clock in the morning, at which time, perceiving the dwelling houſe gone and the ſtable beginning to yield to the impetuoſity of the flood, three men broke out upon the top of the houſe, and the boat-man, his wife, mother, and two children, the man ſervant and maid-ſervant remained as before, when in an inſtant the houſe fell, and they were all ſwept away by the torrent, and carried down, along with the thatch of the houſe, &c. the diſtance of two hundred and fifty ſeven yards, into a wood, where the boatman, his brother, and maid, got upon trees, and continued in that ſituation ten hours, before they could be relieved, and the maid died ſoon after ſhe was got to land. The unhappy boatman, when he ſeized the tree with one hand, catched his wife with the other; and after holding her two or three minutes, ſhe was wreſted from him in fifteen feet and a half depth of water, and in the midſt of a rapid current. The boatman and his brother are the only two ſurvivors, and the boatman lives a burthen to himſelf, having nothing left, without bread to eat, or cloaths to put on.

A letter from Sunderland, after mentioning the damage done there and in places adjacent, by the late floods, adds, "Thirty-four ſhips were wrecked on Sunderland bar, and on the north and ſouth ſand; many men and boys were drowned; three collieries are filled with water, one engine is intirely ruined, and others much damaged; and out of 700 keels belonging to the river Wear, not 100 are found in a ſtate of ſafety. Nineteen houſes were waſhed away at Briggate, Barnard Caſtle. Lord Ravenſworth has ſent 100 guineas to the church-wardens in Gateſhead, to be diſtributed among the poor ſufferers by the flood in the pariſh.

4th. A cauſe was tried at Weſtminſter, before Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey, and a ſpecial jury of Middleſex, wherein John Schutz, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Colonel Schutz, of Sion-hill, was plaintiff, and Francis Schutz, Eſq; the Colonel's younger ſon, was defendant. The action was brought againſt the defendant for criminal converſation with the plaintiff's wife; when, after a hearing of five hours, a verdict was given for the defendant, without examining a ſingle witneſs. A number of reſpectable perſons were ſubpœna'd as witneſſes for the defendant, and amongſt others were, the Biſhop of Norwich, Sir John Shaw, and Mr. Bacon, the member for Norwich, who were all in court.

The King of Spain gave orders for taking a yearly liſt of all the foreigners ſettled in his dominions. The deſign of this order is, to prevent the natives from aſſuming the quality of foreigners, in order to enjoy certain privileges granted by treaty.

The two ſhips intended for Mr. Banks's ſecond voyage round the world, were commiſſioned by the names of the Drake and Rawleigh; and the commands given to the Captains Cook and Furneaux; at the ſame time Meſſrs. Cooper, Clarke, and Pickergill, were appointed Lieutenants to the Drake. They will ſail ſome time in March next.

Extract of a Letter from a Clergyman at Carliſle.

You will, no doubt, hear from different parts many diſmal accounts of the late violent rains; I believe that there is nothing ſo ſurpriſing, and were it not well atteſted, ſo incredible, as what happened at Solway Moſs, which lies on the borders of Scotland, about ten miles north of Carliſle. A great part of this moſs (at leaſt above four hundred acres of it) began to ſwell by the inundation, and roſe to ſuch a height above the level, that at laſt it rolled forward like a torrent, and continued its courſe above a mile, ſweeping along with it houſes and trees, and every other thing in its way: it divided itſelf into iſlands of different extent from one to ten feet thickneſs, upon which were found hares, moor-game, &c.

A letter from York, dated December 3, gives the following particulars of this extraordinary phœnomenon:—"We learn from Carliſle, that the breaking of the Solway Moſs is looked on as the greateſt incident that ever happened in that country; the quantity of arable land covered by it belonging to the Rev. Mr. Graham, of Netherby, it is ſaid to be near 600 acres, and in different places lies from two to twenty feet deep of entire moſs; ſo that a perſon, who had never known that country before, would have taken it for a moſs ſince the creation. There are about 30 what they call villages, conſiſting of four or five houſes together, deſtroyed; happily no perſon was loſt, but great numbers of cattle and ſheep were ſuffocated. It began to move on Saturday night, and continued in motion till Wedneſday. Great numbers of people are daily flocking from all parts of the country to ſee this ſurpriſing phœnomenon.

6th. Came on at the Old Bailey, the trial of Aſher Weil, Levi Weil, Hyam Lazarus, Solomon Porter, Marcus Hartough, and Lazarus Harry, ſix Jews, charged with the wilful murder of John Shaw, and of committing a robbery on the 11th of June laſt, in the houſe of Mrs. Elizabeth Hutchins, at Chelſea. At ſix in the evening the jury went out of court for about twenty minutes; when they returned they found Aſher Weil, Levy Weil, Hyam Lazarus, and Solomon Porter, guilty; Marcus Hartough, and Lazarus Harry, not guilty.—The Recorder prefaced the ſentence with a judicious and juſt compliment to the principal Jews, for their very laudable conduct in the courſe of this proſecution, and hoped no perſon would ignorantly ſtigmatize a whole nation for the villanies of a few, whom they had done every thing they conſiſtently could to bring to puniſhment.—The four found guilty were ordered to be executed on Monday, and their bodies delivered for diſſection.

7th. This being the Jewiſh ſabbath, an anathema was pronounced at the ſynagogue in Duke's Place, againſt all the accomplices in the late robbery at at Mrs. Hutchins's.

On St. Andrew's day, was held the anniverſary meeting of the Royal Society, at their houſe in Cranecourt, Fleet-ſtreet, when Sir Godfry Copley's gold medal, given annually for the moſt eſteemed paper in their tranſactions of the preceding year, was preſented to the Hon. William Hamilton, envoy extraordinary to the court of Naples, he being preſent, for his curious enquiries concerning the Mounts Veſuvius and Ætna, and of Vulcanos in general.

Saturday his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland and his new-married Dutcheſs arrived at his ſeat at Windſor Lodge from France, but have not yet made their appearance at court.

8th. There was the moſt blowing weather at Dunwich, in Suffolk, that has been known within the memory of man. Large trees were torn up by the roots, barns were blown down, dwelling-houſes unroofed, and ſome cottages laid flat; but not many lives loſt. The ſea ran ſo high, that great part of the low grounds were laid under water, and many head of cattle drowned; but the ſea along the coaſt preſented a more melancholy ſcene, the wrecks of ſhips and dead bodies being thrown up every tide. The damage at ſea muſt be very great.

Lord Baltimore's will came over from Italy. It appears that he has left the province of Maryland, in tail male, to Henry Harford, Eſq; a child now under the care of the Rev. Dr. Loxton, at Richmond ſchool; remainder in fee to his younger ſiſter, the Hon. Mrs. Eden; 30,000l. to Miſs Harford; 20,000l. to the Hon. Mrs. Browning, and the Hon. Mrs. Eden, upon condition of their acquieſcence in this will; 4000l. to Sophia and Elizabeth Hales; 1000l. to Mrs. Elizabeth Dawſon; to Charlotte Hope, an infant, 2000l. to Mrs. Heſter Rhelan, mother of Henry Harford, Eſq; and Miſs Harford, 200 l. annuities for life; 1500l. each to Robert Eden, Eſq; Hugh Hamerſley, Eſq; Peter Provoſt, Eſq; and Robert Morris, Eſq; and alſo an annuity to each for their lives of 100l. The ſaid four gentlemen are appointed the executors of his Lordſhip's will. The reſiduary property, which is ſuppoſed to be very large, is left to the executors, as truſtees, to pay the ſame to Mr. Harford and his ſiſter, if either of them ſhall attain the age of twenty-one; and, in failure thereof, to the Hon. Mrs. Eden. His Lordſhip is to be buried among his anceſtors at Epſom.

9th. Levi Weil, Aſher Weil, Jacob Lazarus, alias Hyam Dreſden, alias Hyam Lazarus, and Solomon Porter, alias Solomon Moſes, were executed at Tyburn, for the robbery and murder at Mrs. Hutchins's, at Chelſea. Their wives and children were admitted into the preſs-yard to take their leave of them before they ſet out. The prieſt did not attend at the gallows, but gave each of them a book in the preſs-yard. When they came to the place of execution, they prayed and ſung about a quarter of an hour amongſt themſelves, and were turned off about half paſt ten. After they had hung the uſual time, their bodies were taken down, and carried to Surgeons-Hall for diſſection. Levi Weil (the phyſician) is to be anatomized, and hung up in Surgeons-Hall.

On Saturday laſt, the Grand Jury for the city of London, at the Old Bailey, found a bill of indictment againſt Dudley, for wilful perjury, in making affidavit before the late Lord Mayor, that he was concerned in the fire at Portſmouth, by ſwearing he was at ſuch and ſuch places at Portſmouth, on July the 14th and 24th, in 1770, the contrary of which was fully proved by ſome reputable gentlemen at that place.

10th. Being the anniverſary of the inſtitution of the Royal Academy, a general aſſembly was held at the Royal Academy, at Somerſet-houſe, when the premiums were given, and the officers elected for the year enſuing.

After the medals were given by the preſident, he delivered a diſcourſe to the ſtudents, the ſubject of which was to demonſtrate, that the principle of taking only general ideas, which he had ſhewn in his laſt diſcourſe to be metaphyſically true, extended over every part of the art; that it gave what is called the grand ſtile to invention, to compoſition, to expreſſion, and even to colouring and drapery. After he had gone through all thoſe parts of the art, he expatiated on the ſtile and character of the Roman, Florentine, and Bolognian ſchools, and ſhewed how different the principles were which thoſe ſchools adopted, from what was the practice of the Venetian and Flemiſh ſchools, and proved that they were incompatible with each other, however excellent in their different ways.

It is ſaid that the Lord Chamberlain has ſignified to the Duke of Cumberland, by order of the King, that his Royal Highneſs's preſence at court will be diſpenſed with; and it has alſo been ſignified, by authority, to the miniſters, and to all the ſervants of the crown, that if any of them viſit the Duke or Ducheſs of Cumberland, they muſt not appear at St.

James's.—The Duke and Ducheſs are at Windſor.

11th. The ſeſſion ended at the Old Bailey, when nine perſons received ſentence of death, among whom were Powell, for defrauding the Eaſt-India Company of upwards of 500l. by counterfeiting the hand-writing of Mr. Taylor Barrow, his brother-in-law, and Birch and Martin, for forging the will of Sir Andrew Chadwick. On account of ſome flaw in the indictment, Shaw, for taking a bank-note out of a letter at the General Poſt-office, was acquitted, but will be tried for a miſdemeanor the next ſeſſion, which will amount to no more than tranſportation. John Shoales, a Dane by birth, was executed at Execution Dock, purſuant to his ſentence at the laſt Admiralty Seſſion, for felony and piracy on the high ſeas. He was attended by a Daniſh clergyman, and behaved with the greateſt penitence and devotion, and acknowledged the juſtice of his ſentence. After hanging the uſual time, he was cut down, and buried in the marſhes on the Kentiſh ſide of the river. Meſſrs. Wilkes and Bull, the two ſheriffs, attended; a circumſtance, it is ſaid, never known before.

14th. About a quarter paſt 12 o'clock at night, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Brunſwick arrived at Carlton-houſe from Brunſwick, in perfect health; and on Sunday morning her Royal Highneſs paid a viſit to their Majeſties at the Queen's Palace.

Was received from Capt. Stott, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Juno, who arrived at Plymouth the 9th inſtant, in 70 days from Port Egmont, the following account of the execution of his commiſſion to receive the poſſeſſion of Falkland's Iſland in his Majeſty's name. On the evening of the 13th of September laſt, Capt. Stott arrived at Port Egmont, with his Majeſty's frigate Juno, the Hound ſloop, and Florida ſtore-ſhip under his command. The next morning, ſeeing Spaniſh colours flying, and troops on ſhore at the ſettlement formerly held by the Engliſh, he ſent a lieutenant to know if any officer was there on behalf of his Catholic Majeſty, empowered to make reſtitution of poſſeſſion to him, agreeable to the orders of his court for that purpoſe, duplicates of which he had to deliver to ſuch officer. He was anſwered, that Don Franciſco de Orduna, a lieutenant of the royal artillery of Spain, was furniſhed with full powers, and ready to effect the reſtitution. Don Franciſco ſoon after came on board the Juno; when Capt. Stott delivered to him his Catholic Majeſty's orders. They then examined together, the ſettlement and ſtores; adjuſted the forms of the reſtitution, and reception of the poſſeſſion; inſtruments for which were ſettled, and reciprocally delivered. On Monday the 16th of September, Capt. Stott landed, followed by a party of Marines, and was received by the Spaniſh officer, who formally reſtored him Falkland's Iſland, Port Egmont, its fort, and other dependencies, giving him the ſame poſſeſſion as his Majeſty had before the 10th of June, 1770: on which he cauſed his Majeſty's colours to be hoiſted, and took poſſeſſion accordingly. The next day Don Franciſco, with all the troops and ſubjects of the King of Spain, de-

departed in a ſchooner which they had with them.

18th. The ſociety of arts conſidered the propoſal made them by Meſſ. Adams, relating to a new building propoſed to be erected for the uſe of the ſociety in the Adelphi; when, after a long debate, it was agreed to give Meſſ. Adams 1000 l. down, and the annual ſum of 270 l. for the rent of an elegant edifice, during the term of 94 years.

As ſome labourers were cleanſing a fiſh-pond, at a gentleman's ſeat near Eaſt Grinſtead, in Suſſex, they found a bottle covered with mud a yard thick. On it were inſcribed theſe words; "New Canary, put in to ſee how long it will keep good, April 1666, R. Wilſon." The mouth of the bottle was waxed over, the wine was excellent, tho' the cork was almoſt decayed.

This afternoon died, in the 81ſt year of his age, Mr. Philip Miller, who was upwards of 49 years gardener to the worſhipful company of Apothecaries, at their Botanic Garden in Chelſea; a member of the Botanic Academy at Florence, and a fellow of the Royal Society. He was juſtly eſteemed, not only here but in foreign countries, as the beſt writer in this kingdom in the ſciences of botany and gardening; and his Gardeners Dictionary and Kalendar (both which have paſſed through many editions) as alſo the figures of plants, engraven on 300 copper-plates, and coloured under his direction, will bear laſting teſtimony of his great abilities in his profeſſion.

21ſt. Laſt night the houſe of Sir Robert Ladbroke, upon St. Peter's Hill, was broke open, and the following things, with ſeveral others, were ſtolen therefrom, viz. an alderman's gold chain, value 150 l. a coronation gold medal, a broad five and twenty, a gold commonwealth, a guinea of George the firſt, with a lock of the wig reſembling a horn, 5 diamond rings, 40 mourning rings, about 15 l. in crown pieces, two gold ſnuff-boxes, a diamond breaſt buckle, beſide a large quantity of plate. Four perſons are already in cuſtody for this robbery.

A grant of a pardon paſſed the great ſeal to Sir James Stewart, Bart. who was concerned in the late rebellion, and againſt whom a bill of indictment was found for high treaſon, by the Grand Jury, in the court of Juſticiary in Scotland, in October 1748.

The contribution in the city of York, for the unhappy ſufferers by the late great inundation in the north of England, already ſubſcribed and paid, amounts to the ſum of 870 l. 13 s. 5 d. excluſive of 50 l. given for the ſame purpoſe by the corporation of that city, 20 guineas by the gentlemens club at the York Tavern, and 10 guineas by the grand lodge of Free Maſons.

New-York, *Oct.* 21. By advices from the Bay of Honduras, we learn, that there is, and like to continue, a great famine in that country, the locuſts having overſpread it in ſuch a manner, that they have eat up every green thing; and it is ſaid, that in ſome parts they lay on the ground a foot thick. At Ambergreaſe it is ſaid, 17,000 Indians had died for want, and in other parts of the country, thouſands were dead and dying; ſo that it was computed that upwards of 80,000 Indians had died with famine when the laſt account came away. The famine is alſo great among the Spaniards, they having ſent to Honduras for flour.

Quebeck, *Oct.* 10. On Thurſday the 29th of September laſt, between the hours of four and five in the evening, happened the following extraordinary accident, viz.

Upon the arrival of a young man, in a Caleche, at one Joſeph Renand's door, in the pariſh of St. Peter's, South-river, the earth opened, ſwallowed up, and buried him under its maſs, together with the carriage and two horſes. There were in the houſe a woman, two girls, and a young lad; the latter perceiving this extraordinary accident, cried out, "Let us ſave ourſelves." At the ſame time going out of the houſe to make his eſcape, when he ſaw the earth again opening, about 18 feet wide, which obliged him to retire; but the woman, who likewiſe endeavoured to ſave herſelf, was ſwallowed up: the lad was returning into the houſe, where the girls had remained in the greateſt conſternation and fright; when, all on a ſudden, it fell down, was carried at about the diſtance of an acre and a half from where it ſtood, and buried in the river, under an enormous maſs of land, and no part is to be ſeen, except the end of one of the rafters; notwithſtanding the lad was only found up to the ſhoulders in the earth, and whoſe doleful cries brought ſome people to his aſſiſtance, who had almoſt dug him out, when the barn, which was at a greater diſtance than the houſe, fell, and was likewiſe ſwallowed up in the abyſs; this obliged the people to leave the lad, who continued calling to their aſſiſtance; but a little time after, they returned and ſaved him.

This immerſion has formed a bank, at leaſt three acres broad; the height of which exceeds the ſhore by above 15 feet: it has ſhut up the channel of the river in ſuch a manner, that the waters had not ceaſed to reflow the 29th, and left it quite dry below the bank.

It is a difficult matter to diſcover the cauſe of ſo extraordinary a falling, as there was not the leaſt ſign of an earthquake; and as it was a hill, the declivity of which to the river was very gentle: yet as the land formed a ſmall creek, againſt which the waters ſtruck, and had cut a very deep channel therein, it is to be preſumed, that having by degrees waſhed away the earth, which is of a very ſoft clay, it had in courſe of time made a ſubterraneous paſſage: this appears the more probable, as in the place where the land ſunk, there appeared a deep pit, about 60 feet perpendicular.

Charles-Town, *Oct.* 31. On Saturday, at the court of general ſeſſions, the trial of Dr. John Haly came on, who was arraigned for murder, for the death of Peter De Lancey, Eſq; in a duel. This trial begun at 8 o'clock in the morning, and was not over till after 7 in the evening, when the jury, after having been out only a few minutes, brought in their verdict, guilty of manſlaughter.

Nov. 7. Laſt Tueſday, the joint public-treaſurers of this province, not thinking themſelves warranted to comply with an order of the commons-houſe aſſembly alone, to advance the ſum of 300 l. currency to the committee on the ſilk manufacture; it was adjudged a contempt; and they were, by order of [illegible] that houſe, committed to the common gaol in this town; but very ſoon after ſet at liberty again, in conſequence of a proclamation iſſued by his excellency the governor, for diſſolving the general aſſembly.

There was but one diſſenting voice to the reſolution on Tueſday laſt, for the commitment of the long publick-treaſurers.

Authentic letters from Paris ſay, that the French, on the iſland of Mauritius, have lately made a diſcovery that deſerves attention. It has been found, that the beautiful ſcarlet dye, called by the eaſtern nations *Umki*, is made from a decoction of the plant *Arbuſcula Sinerſis*, or the Cape Jaſmine, a ſpecimen of which was brought to England ſome years ſince, by Capt. Hutchenſon, and may now be ſeen in the Princeſs of Wales's gardens at Kew, and in the green houſes of ſome curious botaniſts.

31 ſt. Solway Moſs is ſtill moving, and it is ſaid has now covered above 900 acres of as fine holm land as there is in England. It has ſtopped the road for theſe eight days paſt, betwixt Annan and Long-town, and the poſt is obliged to boat over the river Eſk. It has killed a great quantity of ſalmon, both in the Eſk and Solway Frith.

The petition from the under-graduates of the Univerſity of Cambridge was preſented to the vice-chancellor, by Charles Crawfurd, Eſq; praying relief in regard to ſubſcription to the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England, at taking their bachelor's degree, &c.

A veſſel coming lately from Newcaſtle to London, at ſea, within five miles of the port of Shields, took up a wooden cradle with a child in it. The child was alive, and is now well. The cradle is ſuppoſed to have been carried to ſea by an inundation in one of the places adjacent.

Within theſe few days, one Mr. William Shaw, a farrier at Hockley, near Dunſtable, in Bedfordſhire, had a large wen cut off from his left cheek, by a ſurgeon in Walbrook; and what is extremely remarkable, the inſide of it was filled with gravel and ſmall ſtones, exactly reſembling thoſe in the gizzard of a fowl. He is in a fair way of recovery.

The wife of Gilbert Wilſon, of Sedburg, in Yorkſhire, was delivered of three daughters, who were baptized by the Names of Elizabeth, Mary, and Anne, and all of them are likely to live. What is very remarkable, the ages of the parents make 100 years, viz. the father 60, and the mother 40.

John Boudet, a farmer, now living at Maillot, in the Albigois, is 107 years of age; he has ſubſiſted chiefly for theſe ten years paſt on raw onions and millet, and his drink is pure water. His younger brother died about eighteen months ago, at the age of 103 years.

Died lately, The Sieur Giles George Gerard, antient rector of Bartecourt, in the dioceſe of Beauvais, in the 92d year of his age. He has left a ſiſter aged 94, a brother aged 88, and another ſiſter aged 86. His maid ſervant is 75 years of age, and had lived with him 59 years. He has left two horſes that are 25 years old each.

At Ribigil, near Thurſo, in the Highlands of Scotland, one Mrs. Margaret M'Kay, aged 121, who was nearly related to Lord Rae;

and what is remarkable, ſhe never drank any thing but water during her whole life.

Mr. Duncan Rivers, bailiff of Glaſgow; the perſon, it is ſaid, from whom Dr. Smollet took his character of Strap in Roderick Random.

Mrs. Ann Franks, aged near 100, at Dulwich, grand-daughter to Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk.

At Lynn, in Norfolk, aged 107, Mr. Day, formerly a ſhoemaker in Field-lane, Holborn, in which buſineſs he acquired a very genteel fortune.

John Hammond, aged 107, at a village near Whitchurch, in Shropſhire.

Aged 97, Mr. Hall, ſhoemaker, in Water-lane, Black-friars, the oldeſt inhabitant of that pariſh.

At Tenterden, Margaret Auſten, widow, aged 104.

A General Bill of all the Chriſtenings and Burials, from December 11, 1770, *to December* 10, 1771.

Chriſtened.		Buried.	
Males	8839	Males	10921
Females	8233	Females	10859
In all	17072	In all	21780

Decreaſed in the Burials this year 654.

Decreaſed in the Chriſtenings 37.

Died under two years of age		7617
Between	2 and 5	1830
	5 and 10	818
	10 and 20	844
	20 and 30	1671
	30 and 40	1245
	40 and 50	2091
	50 and 60	1751
	60 and 70	1469
Between	70 and 80	1216
	80 and 90	460
	90 and 100	67
	100	1
	101	2
	107	1

At Paris, Births 20685. Deaths 18941. Marriages 4452. Foundlings received in the Hoſpitals 7156. Increaſed in the births this year 1136. Increaſed in the deaths 222. Decreaſed in Marriages 323.

At Vienna, Births 7295. Deaths 8887.

At Amſterdam, Deaths 7983. Baptiſms in the ſeveral reformed churches, 4707. Increaſed in the deaths 581.

At Copenhagen, Births 2657. Deaths 3144.

At Rotterdam, Deaths 1702.

In the towns of Mancheſter and Salford, Chriſtened 1169. Burials 993. Marriages 423. Increaſed in chriſtenings 119. Increaſed in burials 5. Decreaſed in marriages 6.

In the courſe of laſt year, 4344 ſhips have been cleared from Newcaſtle, of which 3950 were coaſters, and 394 for foreign ports; which is 454 more than were cleared out the year preceding.

During the courſe of the year 1771, the Dutch employed 120 ſhips in the Greenland trade, which brought home 500 whales, and 14,320 barrels of oil. Three ſhips caught 15 whales, and foundered with them.

BIRTHS for the year 1771.

Jan. 1. Lady of his Excellency Baron Walmoden, of a daughter.

Lady of Sir Walter Compton, Bart. of a ſon.

6. Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, of a ſon.

The lady of the Hon. Col. Fitzroy, brother to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, of a daughter, at his houſe in Stanhope-ſtreet.

11. Lady of Earl Gower, of a daughter.

Feb. 2. At Edinburgh, Rt. Hon. the Counteſs of Moray, of two ſons.

Lady of Sir J. Langham, Bart. of a ſon.

Lady of Lord Viſc. Weymouth, of a daughter.

21. Rt. Hon. the Counteſs of Darnley, of a ſon, in Berkley-ſquare.

Lady of Sir Charles Hardy, of a daughter, in Dover-ſtreet.

Lady of John Shelly, Eſq; treaſurer of his Majeſty's houſhold, and keeper of the records in the Tower, of a ſon and heir, in Jermyn-ſtreet.

April — The Counteſs of Jerſey, of a daughter, in Groſvenor-ſquare.

May 4. The Ducheſs of Beaufort, of a ſon, in Groſvenor-ſquare.

13. Her Grace the Ducheſs of Grafton, of a daughter, in Arlington-ſtreet.

25. Lady Catharine Beauclerk, Lady of the Hon. Mr. Beauclerk, of a ſon, in Wimpole-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

30. The Counteſs of Donnegal, of a ſon, in St. James's-ſquare.

Counteſs of Elgin, of a daughter, at Broomhall, Scotland.

Lady of Lord Viſcount Laneſborough, of a ſon.

June 5. A little before ſix o'clock in the morning, the Queen was happily delivered of a prince, at her Majeſty's Palace St. James's Park.

July 7. The Queen of Denmark, of a princeſs.

12. The Hereditary Princeſs of Heſſe Caſſel, of a daughter.

22. Lady of Sir Brownlow Cuſt, Bart. of a daughter.

24. Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Brownlow Bertie, of a daughter, at his Lordſhip's Houſe in Saville Row.

Aug. 8. Princeſs of Heſſe Philipſthal, of a Prince, at Francfort.

At his Lordſhip's ſeat at Longford Caſtle, the Rt. Hon. the Counteſs of Radnor, of a daughter.

In Ireland, the Counteſs of Shannon, of a ſon and heir.

13. Lady of Sir William Draper, of a daughter.

18. Lady of Benj. Thorne, Eſq; of Greenwich, of a ſon. It is the firſt child after a marriage of 20 years.

Lord Biſhop of St. David's lady, of a ſon.

Lady of Sir Roger Moyſtin, Bart. of twins; both daughters.

Aug. 26. Her Grace the Ducheſs of Portland, of a ſon, at his Grace's houſe in

Charles-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare.

Sept. 3. Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carliſle, of a daughter, at Caſtle-Howard in Yorkſhire.

Counteſs of Drogheda, of a daughter.

Oct. 8. Lady of Sir Jacob Wolff, Bart. of a daughter.

9. Her Royal Highneſs the Hereditary Princeſs of Brunſwick, of a prince.

16. The Princeſs of Aſturias, in Spain, of a prince.

24. Lady of Sir J. Wrotteſley, Bart. of a ſon and heir.

25. Lady Mary Hog, of a daughter, at Lord Lauderdale's houſe, in Scotland.

Nov. 8. Lady of Sir W. Cunningham, Bart. of a ſon.

16. The Princeſs Ferdinand, of Pruſſia, of a prince.

17. Counteſs of Strathmore, of a ſon.

18. Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Viſc. Aſhbrooke, of a daughter.

20. Lady of the Bp. of Litchfield and Coventry, of a daughter.

27. Lady of Lord Archer, of a ſon and heir, at Umberſlade.

Lady of Sir John Palmer, Bart. of a ſon.

Dec. 21. Lady of Sir Charles Style, Bart. of a ſon and heir.

Lady of Sir Gervas Clifton, Bart. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES, 1771.

Jan. 17. Honourable and Rev. Dr. Brownlow North, Dean of Canterbury, ſon of the Earl of Guildford, and brother to Lord North, to Miſs Banniſter, of Hill-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare.

28. Sir John Mitchell, of Weſtſhore, Bart. to Miſs Bruce.

Feb. 5. M. B. Hawke, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward—to Miſs Turner, daughter of the late Sir Edward Turner, Bart.

April 1. Lord Greville, ſon of the Earl of Warwick, and one of the Lords of Trade, to Miſs Peachy, daughter of Sir James Peachy, Bart.

2. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Charles Howard of Greyſtock, in Cumberland, Eſq; to Miſs Frances Scudamore, of Holmlacy, in the county of Hereford, grand-daughter and ſole heireſs of the late Lord Viſcount Scudamore.

Wm. Stewart, of Caſtle-Stewart, Eſq; member for Wigton, to Miſs Euphemia M‘Kenzie, a daughter of the late Earl of Seaforth.

11. At St. George's church, Hanover Square, Sir George Oſborne, member for Boſſiney, in Cornwall, to Miſs Banniſter.

13. James Medlicott Flack, Eſq; to Lady Jane Sarah Fleming.

20. Thomas Brand, Eſq; of the Hoo, in Hertfordſhire, firſt couſin to the Duke of Kingſton, to

Miſs Roper, only daughter of the late Hon. Charles Roper, eldeſt ſon of the late Lord Teynham.

Apr. 25. Abraham Hume, Eſq; ſon of Sir Abraham, to Miſs Egerton, daughter to the Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry.

30. At Lambeth Chapel, the Hon. and Reverend Mr. Cornwallis, nephew to his Grace the Lord Abp. of Canterbury, and brother of Earl Cornwallis, to Miſs Mann, of Saville Row.

May 14. At Verſailles, the Count de Provence, brother to the Dauphin, to the Princeſs Maria Joſepha Louiſa, of Savoy.

—— Naylor, Eſq; to Miſs Wynne, daughter of Sir John Wynne, Bart. in Dean-ſtreet, Soho.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Charles Long, Eſq; nephew to Earl Tilney, and brother to Sir James Long, Bart. of Draycot, in Wiltſhire, to Miſs Phipps, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Phipps, Eſq; of Heywood Houſe.

June 13. The Hon. Archibald Douglaſs, Eſq; to the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Graham, only daughter of his Grace the Duke of Montroſe, and grand daughter of his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

July 15. Henry Herbert, Eſq; of Highclear, in the county of Southampton, to the Right Hon. Lady Eliz. Alicia Maria Wyndham, eldeſt daughter of the late Earl of Egremont.

July 15. Sir George Amyand, Bart. to Miſs Cornwall, of Dover-ſtreet; in conſequence of which marriage, Sir George is to take the ſurname of Cornwall.

Aug. 22. Richard Vincent, Eſq; to Lady More, relict of Sir Henry More, late governor of New York.

31. The Hon. Col. St. John, to Miſs Bladen, ſiſter to the Counteſs of Eſſex.

Sept. 3. William Gibbons, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir John, to Miſs Watſon, daughter of the late Admiral.

12. The Right Hon. the Earl of Dumfries, to Miſs Crawford.

Oct. 1. Hon. Captain Digby, brother to Lord Digby, to a daughter of the Earl of Litchfield.

17. Right Hon. the Earl of Buchan, to Miſs Fraſer, of Fraſerfield, in Scotland.

31. Sir Charles Price, to Miſs Child, of Richmond.

Nov. 7. The Right Hon. the Earl of Tankerville, to Miſs E. Colebrooke, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir James Colebrooke, Bart.

In Ireland, the Right Hon. the Earl of Farnham, to Mrs. Upton, with a fortune of 40000 l.

28. At Bath, Captain Hodges, ſon of Sir James Hodges, to Miſs Fanny Deane,

daughter to the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Deane, Bart. and ſiſter to the preſent.

Dec. 6. Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart. of Benacre, in Suffolk, to Miſs Birtles.

21. Sir Watkins Williams Wynne, Bart. to Miſs Grenville, daughter of the late George Grenville, Eſq; and niece to Earl Temple.

Principal PROMOTIONS *for the Year* 1771, *from the London Gazette, &c.*

Lately, The Right Rev. Dr. Edmund Keene, Biſhop of Cheſter, tranſlated to the ſee of Ely, vacant by the death of Dr. Mathias Mawſon.

Jan. 12. The Right Hon. John Earl of Sandwich (in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Hawke, Knight of the Bath, who has reſigned) John Buller, Eſq; the Rt. Hon. Henry Viſcount Palmerſton, of the kingdom of Ireland, Charles Spencer, Eſq; commonly called Lord Charles Spencer, the Right Hon. Wilmot Viſcount Liſburne, of the kingdom of Ireland, Francis Holburne, and Charles James Fox, Eſqrs. Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

— 22. Right Hon. Henry Earl of Suffolk and Berkſhire, Keeper of the Privy Seal (in the room of the Earl of Halifax) and likewiſe a Privy Counſellor.—The Earl of Halifax Principal Secretary of State for the Northern department, in the room of Lord Sandwich, firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

— 23. The Hon. Henry Bathurſt, Eſq; and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baron of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Apſley, Baron of Apſley, in the county of Suſſex.— Rt. Hon. Lord Apſley, to be Keeper of the Great Seal, a Privy Counſellor, and likewiſe Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and he accordingly took his place at the board. — Right Hon. James Bridges, commonly called Marquis of Carnarvon, Lord Lieutenant of the county and town of Southampton.—Right Hon. Vere Earl Poulett, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Devon, and of the city of Exeter. — The Earl of Upper Oſſory, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Bedford.—Edward Thurloe, Eſq; Attorney General.—— Alexander Wedderburne, Eſq; Solicitor General, and Cofferer to her Majeſty. — William De Grey, Eſq; a Knt. and Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, in the room of Lord Chief Juſtice Wilmot, reſigned. — Mr. Serjeant Nares, a Knight, and one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

— 25. His Royal Highneſs William Henry Duke of Glouceſter, to be Warden and Keeper of the New Foreſt, in the county of Southampton; and alſo of the manor and park of Sindhurſt, and the hundred of Rudbergh, in the room of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, deceaſed. — Right Hon. Lord Grantham, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majeſty. — Philip Changuion, Eſq; Conſul in Sicily, and the adjacent iſlands.

— 26. Right Hon. Wills Earl of Hillſborough of Ireland, and one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, John Roberts, and William Fitzerbert, Eſqrs; the Hon. Robert Spencer, Eſq; commonly called Lord Robert Spencer, the Hon. George Greville, Eſq; commonly called Lord Greville, and Thomas Whateley, Eſq; in the room of William Northey, Eſq; deceaſed, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations.—Right Hon. Auguſtus John Harvey, one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, in the place of Francis Holburne, Eſq; who is appointed Maſter, and one of the Governors of Greenwich Hoſpital, in the room of Sir George Brydges Rodney.—The Rev. William Markham, Biſhop of Cheſter, in the room of Dr. Keene, tranſlated to Ely.—Dr. Thomas Dampier, a Prebend of Durham, in the room of Dr. Markham. — Hon. Richard Savage Naſſau, one of the principal Clerks of the Board of Green Cloth.

Feb. 5. Lord Mansfield, Speaker of the Houſe of Lords, by patent under the great ſeal, in the abſence of the Lord Chancellor.

— 6. The Right Hon. John Montagu, commonly called Lord Viſcount Hinchingbrook, Vice-Chamberlain to his Majeſty, in the room of Lord Grantham, appointed Ambaſſador to Spain.—Right Hon. Lord Hinchingbrook, Vice-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and Sir William De Grey, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, Privy Counſellors, and took their places at the board accordingly.

— 11. Right Hon. Granville Leviſon-Gower, Earl Gower, a Knight of the Garter.

Feb. 13. Rob. Gunning, Eſq; at preſent his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Denmark, to be his Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Berlin; Robert Murray Keith, Eſq; at preſent his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Dreſden, to be his Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Denmark; and John Oſborn, Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary at the court of Dreſden.

— 18. Lieutenat Gen. Charles Montagu, and Ralph Payne, Eſqrs; Knights of the Bath.

— 22. James Harris, jun. Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majeſty, until the Right Hon. Lord Grantham, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, ſhall arrive at Madrid.

March 1. Right Hon. the Earl of Pomfret, a Privy Counſellor.—Right Hon. James Cecil, commonly called Lord Viſcount Cranburn, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Hertford.

— 2. William Leybourne Leybourne, Eſq; Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Iſlands of Granada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and Tabago, in America.

— 4. Right Hon. the Earl of Roſeberry, a Knight of the Thiſtle.

— 19. Robert Harland, of Sproughton, in the county of Suffolk, and his heirs male lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom Great Britain.—The Hon. John Moultrie, Eſq; Lieutenant General of Eaſt-Florida; and the Hon. Tho. Wooldridge, Eſq; Provoſt Marſhal General of the quit-rents of the Iſland of St. Vincent.

— 21. William Eden, Eſq;

Barriſter at Law, Auditor of the accounts for the revenues of the Royal Hoſpital for ſeamen at Greenwich, in the room of Edward Thurlow, Eſq; who has reſigned. — John Spicer, Eſq; Accountant General to the General Poſt-Office, in the room of John Walcot, Eſq; who is appointed Secretary to the Poſt-Office in Ireland.

April 12. Robert, Earl of Holderneſſe, to be Governor; William, Lord Biſhop of Cheſter, Preceptor; Leonard Smelt, Eſq; Sub-governor; and Cyrill Jackſon, A.M. Sub-preceptor to their Royal Highneſſes George Auguſtus Frederic, Prince of Wales, and to Prince Frederic, Biſhop of Oſnaburgh.—William Lynch, Eſq; Envoy to the court of Turin, a Knight of the moſt honourable military order of the Bath.

June 4. To his Grace George Duke of St. Albans, a patent under the great ſeal for the office of Regiſter of the High Court of Chancery, upon the ſurrender of Lord James Beauclerk, now Biſhop of Hereford.

— 7. Right Hon. Henry Lord Digby, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Dorſet, and of the town of Pool, and the county thereof.

— 11. A grant paſſed the great ſeal to John Pownall, Eſq; of the office of Provoſt Maſter General of his Majeſty's Iſlands of Nevis, St. Chriſtopher, Montſerat, Antigua, and other his Majeſty's Leeward Iſlands and Caribbee Iſlands in America, to hold the ſame by himſelf, or ſufficient deputy, during his life, or the lives of John Livingſton Pownall, and George Pownall, his ſons, or the longeſt liver of them.—Alſo a grant to James Irvine, Eſq; of the office of Clerk of the Navy Office in Jamaica, to hold the ſame by himſelf, or ſufficient deputy, during the life of Mary Irvine, otherwiſe Forbes, commonly called Lady Mary Irvine. — Arthur Jones Neville, John Staples, and James Agar, Eſqrs. Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's revenue in Ireland.

June 12. The Right Hon. the Earl of Suffolk, Secretary of State for the Northern Department, in the room of the Earl of Halifax, deceaſed.—The Duke of Grafton, Keeper of the Privy Seal, in the room of the Earl of Suffolk.—The Hon. Robert Walpole, Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Moſt Faithful Majeſty.

— 13. The Rev. Robert Fowler, Doctor in Divinity, and a Prebendary of Weſtminſter, to the biſhopricks of Killaloe and Kilfenora, alias Tenabore, in the kingdom of Ireland, vacant by the deceaſe of the late Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. Nicholas Synge. — Rev. Doctor Thomas Patrick Young, the dignity of a Prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, in the room of Dr. Fowler.

— 14. The Right Hon. Lord Hyde, Chancellor of the Dutchy and Palatine Courts of Lancaſter, in the room of Lord Strange, deceaſed, and alſo a Privy Counſellor. — The Duke of Grafton, Ranger and Warden of Salcey Park, in Northamptonſhire.

— 19. His Royal Highneſs the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, a Knight of the Garter, in the room of the late Earl of Halifax.—Right Rev. Father in God, Doctor John Egerton, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, tranſlated to the ſee of Durham, in the room of Dr. Richard Trevor, deceaſed.

June 26. Hon. and Rev. Brownlow North, Dean of Canterbury, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, in the room of Dr. Egerton, tranſlated to Durham.——Hon. Mr. Bathurſt, Clerk of the Briefs in the Court of Chancery.

— 29. Sir Ralph Payne, Knight of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's Leeward Caribbee Iſlands in America, in the room of William Woodley, Eſq; — His Excellency Baron Behr, Prime Miniſter to the electorate of Hanover,

July 9. The Right Hon. Lady North, the office of Keeper of Buſhy Park, in or near Hampton Court, in the county of Middleſex, during his Majeſty's pleaſure.—A grant paſſed the ſeal unto Henry Bathurſt and Apſley Bathurſt, Eſqrs. ſons of the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, of a reverſion of the office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to hold the ſame by themſelves, or ſufficient deputy, during the term of their natural lives, or the longeſt liver of them, from the death, or any ſooner determination of the intereſt therein, of John York, Eſq; with all rights, profits, or advantages to the ſaid office belonging. — Alſo a grant unto John Bathurſt, of Sapperton, in the county of Glouceſter, Eſq; of the office of Drawing, Writing, and Ingroſſing to the Great Seal of Great Britain, all ſingular grants, licences, &c. to hold the ſame by himſelf, or ſufficient deputy, during his natural life, with all fees, profits and advantages to the ſaid office belonging, to commence from the Feaſt of the Nativity of St. John the Baptiſt, 1771.

July 10. John Blaquiere, Eſq; Lieutenant Colonel of the 17th regiment of dragoons, to be Secretary to his Majeſty's embaſſy to the court of France.

— 19. His Grace George Duke of St. Albans, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Berks.—Right Hon. Edward Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lancaſter. — Right Hon. Spencer, Earl of Northampton, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Northampton.

— 20. Charles Proby, Eſq; to be Comptroller of the victuallers accounts of his Majeſty's navy, in the room of Robert Oſborn, Eſq; deceaſed.—Edward Coleman, Eſq; to be Clerk of his Majeſty's Robes and Wardrobes.—Sir John Bently, Governor of Greenwich Hoſpital, in the room of the late Admiral Holburne.

— 27. Thomas Whately, Eſq; the office or offices of Keeper of his Majeſty's private roads, gates, and bridges, in the room of Edward Hatton, Eſq; deceaſed. — Thomas Evans, Eſq; Equerry to his Majeſty, in the room of Solomon Durelle, Eſq; deceaſed.—Sir John Mylne, Bart. to be Captain of Cowes Caſtle, in the Iſle of Wight, vice Lieutenant Colonel John Maxwell, deceaſed. — Major General Charles Earl of Drogheda, and Major General James Giſborne, to ſucceed Lieutenant General Archibald Douglas, and Lieutenant General Studholme Hodgſon, (who have reſigned) on the ſtaff of the kingdom of Ireland, as Major Generals.

Auguſt 1. Lord Viſcount Ligonier, Colonel of the 9th regiment of foot, in the room of Lieutenant General Whitmore, deceaſed. — The Right Rev. Dr. John Green, Biſhop of Lincoln, the place of a Canon Reſidentiary of the cathedral of St. Paul's, London, vacant by the tranſlation of the late Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, and Canon Reſidentiary there, to the ſee of Durham.

Aug. 13. Lieutenant Colonel Lancelot Baugh, of the 1ſt regiment of foot guards, and Lieutenant Colonel Sir David Lindſay, Bart. of the ſaid regiment, Aids de Camp to his Majeſty.—Lieutenant Colonel Paulus Æmilius Irving, to be Lieutenant Governor of the Iſland of Guernſey, in the room of Sir John Mylne, Bart. removed.

— 17. Sir Charles Hardy, Maſter of Greenwich Hoſpital, and one of the Commiſſioners, or Governors thereof.—Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bart. the office or place of Rear Admiral of Great Britain, and of the Admiralty thereof, and of Rear Admiral of the navies and ſeas of Great Britain.

— 31. Col. Eyre Coote, Major General in the Eaſt-Indies, with the military order of the Bath.—Robert Gorges, B. L. the deanery of the cathedral of Kilmacduagh, alias Duach, alias St. Colman, in the dioceſe of Kilmacduagh, or Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, in Ireland, void by the death of William Nethercoat, Clerk, late dean thereof.

Sept. 7. Charles Murray, Eſq; to be Agent and Conſul General in the Iſlands of Madeiras. — Alex. Wood, Eſq; to be Commiſſary General of ſtores and proviſions at Grenada.

— 16. Rev. John Moore, D.D. to the deanery of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, in the room of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. North, promoted to the ſee of Litchfield and Coventry.—Lewis Bagot, M.A. the canonry or prebend in the cathedral church of Chriſt-church in the univerſity of Oxford, void by the reſignation of Dr. John Moore, late one of the canons thereof.—Charles Kent, Eſq; High Sheriff for the county of Eſſex, a Knight.

Oct. 1. Robert Pigot, Eſq; the office of Keeper of the change and money, within his Majeſty's Tower of London; and Keeper of the coinage of gold and ſilver within the Tower aforeſaid, and elſewhere, within that part of Great Britain called England, in the room of William Whitmore, Eſq; deceaſed.

— 9. Right Hon. Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. a Privy Counſellor.

Nov. 16. The Right Hon. Charles William, Viſcount Molineux, of Maryborough, in the Queen's County, in the kingdom of Ireland, and his heirs male, the dignity of an Earl of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of Earl of Teſton. —The Right Hon. Robert, Viſcount Jocelyn, and his heirs male, the dignity of an Earl of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of Earl of Roden, of High Reding, in the county of Tipperary.—The Right Hon. Henry, Viſcount Loftus, and his heirs male, the dignity of an Earl of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of Earl of Ely, in the county of Wicklow. — The Right Hon. Kennith, Viſcount Fortroſe, and his heirs male, the dignity of an Earl of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of Earl of Seaforth. — The Right Hon. John, Viſcount Weſtport, and his heirs male, the dignity of an Earl of the ſaid kingdom,

dom, by the title of Earl of Altamont, in the county of Mayo.—The Right Hon. William, Baron of Branden, and his heirs male, the dignity of a Viſcount of the ſaid kingdom, by the title of Viſcount Croſbie, of Ardfort, in the county of Kerry.

Dec. 13. Robert Gunning, Eſq; his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to her Imperial Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

— 14. The office of a King of Arms and Principal Herald of the parts of Wales, by the name of Glouceſter, unto Thomas Gery Cullum, Eſq; Bath King of Arms, in the room of Samuel Horſey, Eſq; deceaſed.—Joſeph Cocks, and Valentine Henry Wilmot, Eſqrs. the office of Clerk of the Letters Patent in the Court of Chancery.

— 21. The Right Hon. Ralph Viſcount Belliſle, and his heirs male, the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, ſtile and title of Earl of Roſs, in the county of Fermanagh.—George Rous, Eſq; the office or place of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown, in the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, and town of Haverford-Weſt, and borough of Carmarthen.

— 24. Hugh Palliſer, Eſq; Sir John Williams, Knt. Edmund Maſon, Timothy Brett, Thomas Hanway, and William Bateman, Eſqrs. Sir Richard Temple, Bart. Frederick Rogers, Richard Hughes, and Charles Proby, Eſqrs. principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy, with ſalaries of 500l. per ann. each, payable quarterly by the Treaſurer of the Navy.—His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Monmouth.—Milward Row, Eſq; in the room of Henry Fane, Eſq; to be one of the Commiſſioners for the receipt and management of the duties on ſalt.

Dec. 27. Herman Katenkamp, to be Conſul in Sicily, and the adjacent iſlands.

DEATHS, 1771.

Jan. 5. Right Hon. the Counteſs of Shelburne, Lady of the preſent Earl.

6. At Hampton Court, the Lady of Sir William Dolben, Bart.

8. Right Hon. Marmaduke, Lord Langdale; he is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his only ſon.

14. At his houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare, his Grace John Ruſſel, Duke of Bedford, Marquis of Taviſtock, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the Counties of Bedford and Devon, Colonel of the firſt regiment of the Devonſhire Militia, Vice Admiral of the Coaſts of Devon, High Steward of the Corporation of Huntingdom, an elder Brother of the Trinity-houſe, Preſident of the Foundling Hoſpital, one of the Governors of the Charter-houſe, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Dublin, Recorder of Bedford, L. L. D. and Knight of the Garter.

His Grace was born on Sept. 30, 1710; in 1731 he married Lady Diana Spencer, ſiſter to the late Duke of Marlborough, by whom he had one ſon, who died the day he was born, and his Conſort died in 1735. Two years after his Grace married Gertrude, eldeſt daughter of John Earl Gower, by whom he had iſſue Francis, late Marquiſs of Taviſtock, born in 1739; another ſon born in 1745, who died in a few days; and a daughter, Lady Caroline, who was married in 1762 to George Duke of Marlborough.

His Grace ſucceeded his brother Wriotheſly on the 23d of October, 1732. He was conſtituted firſt Lord of the Admiralty, December, 1744; at the Rebellion he raiſed a regiment of foot for his Majeſty's ſervice. On Feb. 13, 1747-8, appointed Secretary of State. In 1756, declared Governor-General of Ireland. He acted as Lord High Conſtable of England at his preſent Majeſty's Coronation. In 1761, was created Keeper of the Privy Seal. In 1762, appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and on Nov. 2, ſigned at Fontainbleau the preliminary articles of peace with France and Spain, and on Feb. 10. 1763, the ratification between the belligerent powers, Britain, France, Spain, Portugal. On his return to England, June 1763, he reſigned the poſt of Privy Seal; and in November following was made Preſident of the Council, in the room of the late Earl of Granville, which he afterwards reſigned.

His Grace is ſucceeded in titles and eſtates by his Grandſon, the Marquis of Taviſtock, now Duke of Bedford, a minor about five years of age.

At her houſe in New Portugal-ſtreet, Lady Eliott, relict of Sir John Eliott, Bart.

15. At Vienna, Emanuel, Prince of Lichtenſtein, and of the Holy Empire, &c.

Sir John Willewrong, Bart. near the Aſylum, Weſtminſter.

16. Sir John Kemp, Bart. Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

17. At her houſe in Prince's-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, the Right Hon. Lady Judith Coote. She was only ſurviving heir of the eldeſt branch of the ancient family of Bellamont. Her Ladyſhip's private character was ſuch as did honour to her deſcent. She has left her eſtates in London, which are very conſiderable, to her relation Robert Bromley, Eſq; of Worceſter; and her Worceſterſhire eſtates to the preſent Earl of Bellamont.

21. At Linſtead-Lodge, near Feverſham, Kent, Lady Teynham, wife of the Right Hon. Henry Roper Lord Teynham.

24. At Conſtantinople, Prince Bajazet, brother to the Grand Signior, and next heir to the throne, in the 54th year of his age.

26. John Baptiſt Negroni, Doge of Genoa.

28. At Berlin, Sir Andrew Mitchell, Knt. of the Bath; his Majeſty's envoy extraordinary, and plenipotentiary at that court; which poſt he had filled for many years.

30. The Hon. Richard Penn, one of the two proprietors of Penſylvania.

Feb. 1. In Ireland, the Right Reverend Dr. Nicholas Synge, Lord Biſhop of Killaloe.

4. Henry Oſborne Eſq; Admiral of the white ſquadron; he had ſerved with great reputation for 60 years in the navy.

5. The Right Hon. Arthur Trevor, Viſcount Duncannon, in Ireland. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded by his only ſon Arthur, born Dec. 1738.

12. Suddenly, at his palace at Stockholm, about eight o'clock in the evening, Adolphus Frederick, late King of Sweden: this prince

was in the 61ſt year of his age, and the 20th of his reign.

Lady Innis, of Innis in Scotland.

13. At Burford, in Oxfordſhire, the Right Hon. and Rev. Charles Knollis, Earl of Banbury, Viſcount Wallingford, and Baron Knollis, of Greys.

24. Sir Thomas Slade, Knight, Surveyor of the Navy.

26. Right Hon. Lady Romney.

March 1. Sir Hans Fowler, Bart. at Steeple Aſton, in Oxfordſhire.

The Hon. Lady Iſabella Finch; ſiſter of the late Earl of Winchelſea.

The Lady of Sir Charles Seymour, of Somerly, near Kingswood, Hants.

Sir William Dalrymple, of Couſland, Bart.

3. Sir John Inglis, Bart.

5. Suddenly, at Schwedt, in Germany, in the ſeventy-firſt year of his age, his Royal Highneſs Frederick William, Margrave of Brandenbourg, reſiding at Schwedt, couſin and brother-in-law to the King of Pruſſia. He is ſucceeded by his brother Frederick Henry, who having no male iſſue, his fine revenue will devolve, after his death, to the reigning family of Pruſſia and Brandenbourg.

9. Her Grace the Dutcheſs Dowager of Hamilton.

Lady Jane Nicoll, relict of Sir Edward, at Hendon.

11. Sir Stafford Nortcheote, Bart. at Ottery in Devon.

18. Right Hon. Lady Jane Leſlie, ſiſter to the Earl of Rothes, at Edinburgh.

April 1. At Calais, in his way to the ſouth of France for the recovery of his health, Lieut. Col. Edward Walpole. He was the only ſon of Sir Edward Walpole, K. B. and brother to the biſhop of Exeter's lady, to the Counteſs Dowager Waldegrave, and the Counteſs of Dyſart.

5. Lady Mary Fitzpatrick, daughter of the Earl of Upper Oſſory, in Upper-Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

6. At Bath, Lady Bingley, in the 63d year of her age. Her Ladyſhip was only daughter and heireſs of Robert Benſon, Eſq; by his wife Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Heneage Lord Guernſey, afterwards Earl of Aylesford, which lady died Feb. 26, 1757, aged 80. Her Ladyſhip had 10,000 l. left her by her father; and an eſtate of 7000 l. per annum. He built the fine ſeat of Bramham Park, fourteen miles from York, which has ſince been much improved.

12. Lady of the Hon. Thomas Groſvenor, Eſq; member for Cheſter.

15. Lady Cann, of Auſt, relict of Sir Robert Cann, Bart. She hath bequeathed her real and perſonal eſtate to John Vaughan, jun. Eſq; of the city of Briſtol.

17. Count Daun, Chamberlain to their Imperial Majeſties, &c. and ſon of the late Marſhal.

Sir Thomas Hope, Bart. at Hope Park.

18. Sir Edward Clive, late judge in the court of Common Pleas.

19. Hon. Lady Betty Campbell, ſiſter to the Earl of Loudon, at Storn, Scotland.

20. At Bath, the Right Hon. Other-Lewis Earl of Plymouth, Lord Windſor, Baron of Bradenham, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Glamorgan, Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Flint, and Conſtable of the caſtle of Flint. His

Lordſhip was born May 12, 1731, and married Catherine, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Lord Archer, by whom he has left iſſue four ſons and four daughters. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, Other Lord Windſor, now Earl of Plymouth.

26. At Bath, univerſally lamented by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance, Leiutenant Colonel Nugent of the guards, ſon to Lord Clare, and groom of the bed chamber to his Majeſty.

27. At her houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Howard, wife of Lieutenant-General Howard, and ſecond ſiſter of the Earl of Stafford.

Lady Rich, relict of Sir William.

28. Miſs Penelope Cave, daughter of Sir Thomas Cave.

30. Sir James Sterling, Bart. at Glorat, Scotland.

Sir James Livingſton, Bart. at Bantaikine, in Scotland.

May 4. Catherine, Viſcounteſs Belliſle, at Belliſle, in Ireland.

10. At Chicheſter, the Hon. Miſs Conway, ſiſter to the Earl of Hertford.

16. At his houſe in Cavendiſh-ſquare, the Hon. Edward Finch Hatton, Eſq; brother to the late Earl of Winchelſea, and ſurveyor of his Majeſty's private roads.

21. At Chelmsford, Lady Vandeput, wife of Sir George Vandeput.

At his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, the Right Honourable Anthony Aſhley Cowper, Earl of Shafteſbury, Baron Aſhley of Winborne St. Giles, Baron Cowper of Pawlet, and Bart. one of the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Dorſet, and of the town of Poole, Recorder of Shafteſbury, F. R. S. His Lordſhip ſucceeded his father in Feb. 1713, when he was only three years of age. In 1724-5 he married Lady Suſan Noel, daughter of the third Earl of Gainſborough, who died in 1758, leaving no iſſue. His Lordſhip married again in 1759, Mary ſecond daughter of Jacob, late Lord Viſcount Folkſtone, by whom he had a ſon born in 1761, who ſucceeds his Lordſhip in honours and eſtates.

Sir Richard Owen, formerly High Sheriff of the county of Rutland.

June 1. The Right Hon. James Stanley Smith, commonly called Lord Strange, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Derby, of an apoplectic fit at Bath.

2. At her houſe in Cavendiſh-ſquare, London, Lady Cheſterhall, mother of Mr. Wedderburn, his Majeſty's Solicitor-General.

8. This morning, at four o'clock, George Montagu Dunk, Earl of Halifax, Viſcount Sunbury, Secretary of State for the northern department, Ranger and Warden of Salcey Foreſt and Buſhy Park; Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of Northamptonſhire, and one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, Knight of the Garter, a Governor of the Charter-Houſe, and Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's forces. His Lordſhip was born Oct. 5, 1716, ſucceeded George, his father, the late Earl, May 9, 1739, and married July 2, 1741, Miſs Ann Dunk, daughter and heir of——Dunk, of Hawkhurſt, in the county of Kent, Eſq; which Lady dying in 1753, left three daughters, viz. Lady

Anne, born in April 1742, and died June 6, 1761; Lady Frances, born in May 1743, and died Sept. 2, 1764; and Lady Elizabeth, born in Nov. 1745, married on March 1, 1766, to the Viſcount Hinchinbroke, ſon and heir of the Earl of Sandwich. His Lordſhip's ſurviving ſiſters are, Lady Frances, married in Jan. 1738-9, to Sir Roger Burgoyne, of Sutton, in Bedfordſhire, Bart. and and has iſſue, Lady Mary, married in 1743, to Henry Archer, Eſq; brother to the preſent Lord Archer; and Lady Barbara, unmarried.

9. At his houſe in Tenderden-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, the Hon. Dr. Richard Trevor, Biſhop of Durham, Cuſtos Rotulorum of the principality of Durham, and brother to Lord Trevor. His Lordſhip was conſecrated Biſhop of St. David's in 1744, and tranſlated to the ſee of Durham in 1752.

12. The Hon. Col. Butler, aged 95, many years an officer in the Spaniſh ſervice, and related to the late Duke of Ormond.

His Serene Highneſs Prince William of Saxe Gotha, brother to the reigning Duke, and to the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

17. In Dublin, the Right Hon. Lady Viſcounteſs Mayo.

At Paris, Lady Webb, relict of Sir John Webb.

Sir William Richards, aged 97, at Vauxhall.

30. Lady Ann Barton, relict of Sir Walter, at Peckham, aged 92.

July 3. Lord Auguſtus Fitzgerald, ſon to his grace the Duke of Leinſter, in the 4th year of his age, at Dublin.

The Hon. George Barnewell, only brother to Lord Kingſland.

7. At his ſeat at Emneth, in Norfolk, Sir Thomas Peyton, Bart. in the 70th year of his age. The bulk of his fortune, which is very conſiderable, he has left to his nephew, Henry Daſhwood, Eſq; of Swaffham.

8. William Robert Earl of Elgin and Kincardin, in the eighth year of his age, at Broomhall in Scotland.

At her houſe in Little Chelſea, aged 90, Lady Manningham, relict of the late Sir Richard Manningham, Bart. Phyſician to King Geo. I. and II.

Rt. Hon. Lady Frances Clifford, ſiſter to the Earl of Newburgh.

Lately, Miſs Talbot, niece to the Earl of Shrewſbury.

15. At Greenwich, Francis Holburne, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Plymouth, Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majeſty's fleet, Governor of Greenwich Hoſpital, and Rear Admiral of Great Britain.

Right Hon. Lady Anne Hervey, aunt to the preſent Earl of Briſtol, at her houſe in Bury, Suffolk.

Lady Fitzwilliams, ſiſter to Earl Fitzwilliams, at Milton, near Peterborough.

31. Rev. Dr. Thomas Grey, L. L. B. Profeſſor of modern hiſtory and languages in the univerſity of Cambridge, well known for the elegance of his poetry, particularly for his celebrated elegy in a country church-yard.

Aug. 5. Sir Armine Woodhouſe, Bart.

Hon. Miſs Anna Maria Arundel, daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Arundel.

Lately, the Dutcheſs d'Aveyro, at the Convent of Rato, in Liſbon.

7. Yeſterday, ſuddenly, the

Hon. Sir Francis Blake Delaval, K. B. in the 48th year of his age. He dined the day before with his brother, Mr. Thomas, at Clapham, whence returning in perfect health he went to Dover-ſtreet to pay a viſit to his ſiſter, the Counteſs of Mexborough, was obſerved to be as well as ever, only towards bed-time complained of a ſmall giddineſs in his head, which he expected ſoon to go off. In this perſuaſion he compoſed himſelf to reſt, but after a few groans expired as repreſented.

At Glaſgow, Elizabeth Gordon, Lady Leuchars, in the 100th year of her age.

9. At Bath, Sir William Mildmay, Bart.

Lately, at Hampton, Lady Elizabeth Lynch, relict of Sir Thomas Lynch, Vice Admiral in the reign of Queen Anne.

11. At Hackney, the Hon. Charles Wallop, Eſq; ſon of the late Earl, and uncle to the preſent Earl of Portſmouth.

At Newbury, in Berkſhire, the Hon. Lady Grace Hay, fourth daughter of John Marquis of Tweedale, in the 19th year of her age.

14. At Locknaw, in Galloway, in the 84th year of his age, Sir Andrew Agnew, of Lochnaw, Bart. Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's Forces, and Governor of Tinmouth Caſtle.

The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Mount Alexander, at Donaghadee, in Ireland.

Sir William Maxwell, of Monteith, Bart.

19. Sir William Baird, Bart. at Saughton Hall, in Scotland.

20. At Bixley Hall in the county of Norfolk, the Counteſs of Roſeberry, daughter of Sir Edward Ward, Bart. and ſiſter to the late Sir Randal Ward. She was married to the Earl of Roſeberry in May 1764, and has left no iſſue.

29. At his ſeat at Chiſlehurſt, in Kent, Sir Beaumont Hotham, Bart. many years a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon Col. Charles Hotham, of the 15th regiment, and one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to his Majeſty.

Sept. 4. At Naples, of a fever, the Right Hon. Frederick Lord Baltimore, proprietary of the province of Maryland; by whoſe death, without iſſue, that antient title is become extinct.

Sir Robert Bewicke, Knt. near Newcaſtle.

6. Sir John Shelley, Bart. in Jermyn-ſtreet.

10. At Coventry, the Lady of Sir Francis Skipwith, Bart.

Capt. Vernon, Brother to Lady Groſvenor.

11. The new born ſon of the Duke of Portland.

21. Sir Robert Murray, Bart. Receiver-General of the Cuſtoms in Scotland.

Oct. 1. At his ſeat at Acorn Bank, in Weſtmoreland, Sir William Dalton, Bart.

6. Mrs. Willes, Lady of the Biſhop of Bath and Wells.

7. Sir Henry John Parker, Bart. at Talton, Somerſetſhire.

9. Lady Barker, at Ipſwich.

16. Sir Walter Blewit, in Goodman's fields.

Lately, at St. Kitts, Sir Giles Payne, Knt.

Dowager Lady Trimbleſtone, in Dublin.

22. The Margrave Auguſtus George, of Baden Baden, at Raſdadt.

Miſs Munro, aged 18, at Foulis-caſtle, in Scotland, only daughter of Sir Harry.

31. Sir John Rous, Bart. of an apoplectic fit, one of the repreſentatives for the county of Suffolk.

Nov. 11. Lady Viſcounteſs Fitz-Williams, aged 90, in Old Burlington-ſtreet.

12. Suddenly at dinner, the Right Hon. the Earl of Weſtmoreland; he had not eat an ounce for ſeveral weeks paſt, but would ſit at the table, was taken ſuddenly as the ſecond courſe was ſerving up, and died in a few minutes after in his chair.

The Rt. Hon. Lady Eliz. Bathurſt, ſiſter-in-law to the Lord Chancellor.

The Rt. Hon. Chriſtina, Counteſs of Traquair, at Traquair-houſe.

13. At Peterſburgh, univerſally lamented, of a diſorder in her bowels, Jane Lady Cathcart, wife to Lord Cathcart, Ambaſſador from Great Britain to that court.

The dignity of her character, as well in private as public life; her exemplary reſignation during her painful illneſs; her religious firmneſs in her laſt moments, have been the ſubject of univerſal admiration, while her death drew tears from perſons of all ranks in that capital. If from her diſtinguiſhed merit, her premature death ſo ſenſibly and ſo generally affected ſtrangers, what were the tender ſufferings of her huſband, children, relations, and, in a word, of the poor alſo, to whom ſhe was ever a comfort and ſupport! She was the daughter of Lord Archibald Hamilton (ſon of William and Ann, Duke and Dutcheſs of Hamilton) and Lady Jane Hamilton (daughter of the Earl of Abercorn.) She was born Auguſt 23, 1726, and married July 24, 1753, to Charles Shaw, Lord Cathcart. She had been the mother of nine children, ſeven of whom ſhe ſuckled. She left only three ſons (two ſons having died in their infancy) and four daughters, the youngeſt not yet ſixteen months old.

14. The Hon. Thomas Howe, youngeſt brother of Lord Howe, and one of the repreſentatives for the town of Northampton, of an inflammation in his bowels.

The Right Hon. John Lord viſcount Glenorchy, only ſon of the Earl of Breadalbane.

Lady Hotham, relict of the late Sir Beaumont Hotham, Bart. in Stratton-ſtreet.

Sir George Kelly, Knt. of Biſhop's Down, Tunbridge-wells.

Hon. Mrs. Poyntz, mother of Lady Spencer.

19. Lady Warren, in Groſvenor-ſquare, relict of the late Sir Peter.

His Grace the Duke of Chandos.

At Aix in Provence, in her way to Italy, for the recovery of her health, the Hon. Mrs. John Roper, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of the late Sir Francis Head, of Hermitage, Kent.

Dec. 2. Miſs Le Fleming, eldeſt ſiſter to Sir Robert.

The Right Hon. Alexander Lord Banff, at Forglen-houſe, in Scotland.

4. The Hon. Charles Barry, youngeſt ſon of Lord Barrymore, in Portland-ſquare.

11. Sir James Lumley, Bart. in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

12. Mr. Sinclair, eldeſt ſon of Sir Joſeph.

15. At the ſeat of her ſon, the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Gainſbrough, at Exton in Rutlandſhire, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Counteſs Dowager of Gainſbrough, in the 64th year of her age, after a long illneſs.

The Archbiſhop of Saltzburg, in the 74th year of his age.

16. Dr. Arthur Smith, Archbiſhop of Dublin, and Primate of Ireland.

17. The Hon. Lady St. Leger, in St. James's Place.

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

PUBLIC PAPERS, &c. *relative to the Affair of the Printers, and the Committal of the Magiſtrates of the City of London.*

By the KING.

A Proclamation for Apprehending John Wheble *and* R. Thompſon.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS, on the eighth day of February laſt, complaint being made to the Houſe of Commons, of the printed news-paper, intitled, The Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiſer, Friday, February 8, 1771, printed for R. Thompſon, and alſo of the printed news-paper, intitled, The Middleſex Journal, or Chronicle of Liberty, from Tueſday, February 5, to Thurſday, February 7, 1771, printed for J. Wheble, as miſrepreſenting the ſpeeches, and reflecting on ſeveral of the members of the ſaid Houſe, in contempt of the order, and in breach of the privilege of the ſaid Houſe: It was ordered, that the ſaid J. Wheble and R. Thompſon ſhould attend the ſaid Houſe of Commons; and they, not having obeyed the ſaid order, it was thereupon ordered, by the ſaid Houſe of Commons, that the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon ſhould be taken into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the ſaid houſe, or his deputy: And whereas the ſaid deputy Serjeant having informed the Houſe, that he had not been able to meet with the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, or either of them, though he had been ſeveral times at their reſpective houſes, and had made diligent ſearch after them, to take them into cuſtody; an humble addreſs hath been preſented to us, by the knights, citizens, and burgeſſes, and the commiſſioners for ſhires and burghs, in parliament aſſembled, that we would be graciouſly pleaſed to iſſue our Royal Proclamation for apprehending the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, with a promiſe of reward for the ſame; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to iſſue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby requiring and commanding all our loving ſubjects whatſoever, to diſcover and apprehend, or cauſe the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, or either of them, to be diſcovered and apprehended, and to carry him or them before ſome of our juſtices of the peace, or chief magiſtrares of the county, town, or place, where he or they ſhall be apprehended; who are reſpectively required to ſecure the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, and thereof give ſpeedy notice to one of our principal ſecretaries of ſtate, to the end he or they may be forthcoming to be dealt withal, and proceeded againſt according to law: and for the prevention of an eſcape of the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, or either of them, into parts beyond the ſeas, we do require and command all our officers of the cuſtoms, and other our officers and ſubjects of and in our reſpective ports and maritime towns and places, within our kingdom of Great Britain, that they, and every of them in their reſpective places and ſtations, be careful and diligent in the examination of all perſons that ſhall paſs, or endeavour to paſs, beyond the ſeas; and if they ſhall diſcover the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, or either of them, then to cauſe him or them, to be apprehended and ſecured, and to give notice thereof as aforeſaid. And we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all our loving ſubjects, as they will anſwer the contrary at their perils, that they do not any ways conceal, but do diſcover him or them, the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, to the end he or they may be ſecured. And for the encouragement of all perſons, to be diligent and careful in endeavouring to diſcover and apprehend the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, we do hereby further declare, that whoſoever ſhall diſcover and apprehend the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, or either of them, within three weeks from the date hereof, and ſhall bring him or them, the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, before ſome juſtice of the peace, or chief magiſtrate, as aforeſaid, ſhall have and receive, as a reward for the diſcovery, apprehending, and bringing the ſaid John Wheble and R. Thompſon, or either of them, before ſuch juſtice of the peace, or chief magiſtrate, as aforeſaid, the ſum of fifty pounds for each; which our commiſſioners of our treaſury are hereby required and directed to pay accordingly.

Given at our court at St. James's, the eighth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one, in the eleventh year of our reign.

God ſave the King.

J. Wheble, one of the printers againſt whom a proclamation had been iſſued, was apprehended, and taken before John Wilkes, Eſq; ſitting Alderman at Guildhall. The Alderman examined the perſon who apprehended Mr. Wheble, and finding that he had no accuſation againſt him, and only apprehended him on the authority of the proclamation, which he brought in his hand; and Mr. Wheble, at the ſame time, declaring that the apprehender had forcibly detained him, and brought him there; the Alderman immediately diſcharged him, and bound him over to proſecute his accuſer; he afterwards gave a certificate for intitling the apprehender to the reward from the Lords of the Treaſury, as the proclamation directs.

Mr. Miller, printer of the London Evening Poſt, was alſo taken into cuſtody, by a meſſenger from the Hon. Houſe of Commons; and on his refuſing to go with him, the meſſenger took him by the arm; upon which a conſtable was ſent for, and Mr. Miller gave him charge of the meſſenger for aſſaulting him in his own houſe: whereupon he was carried to the Manſion-houſe, and at half paſt ſix o'clock came on a hearing before his Lordſhip, and Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver. In the mean time, the Serjeant at Arms being informed of this tranſaction, came to demand the bodies of the meſſenger and of Mr. Miller; upon which the Lord Mayor aſked the meſſenger if he had applied to a magiſtrate to back the warrant, or to any peace officer of the city to aſſiſt him; he replied in the negative. His Lordſhip then ſaid, that ſo long as he was in that high office, he looked upon himſelf as a guardian of the liberties of his fellow-citizens; that no power had a right to ſeize a citizen of London, without an authority from him or ſome other magiſtrate; and that he was of opinion, the ſeizing of Miller and the warrant were both illegal; he therefore declared Miller to be at liberty, and proceeded to examine witneſſes to prove the aſſault on him by the meſſenger; which being done, his Lordſhip aſked the latter whether he would give bail? if not, he ſhould be committed to priſon; he at firſt refuſed, but the commitment being made out, and ſigned by the above three magiſtrates, the Serjeant at Arms ſaid, that he had bail ready for him; and two ſureties were bound in 20l. each, and the meſſenger in 40l. for his appearance at the next ſeſſion at Guildhall. The Lord Mayor told the Serjeant at Arms, that he was ſurpriſed he ſhould trifle with him, and not give bail at firſt; he replied, that he had done no more than his duty.

About ſeven o'clock in the evening, R. Thompſon, printer of the Gazetteer, was alſo apprehended at his own door, in Newgate-ſtreet, and carried before Mr. Alderman Oliver, at the Manſion-houſe, as being the perſon deſcribed in his majeſty's proclamation; but not being accuſed of having committed any crime, he was diſcharged and ſet at liberty. The man who had apprehended him then deſired a certificate of his having acted in purſuance of the proclamation, in order to obtain the reward of 50l. which was immediately granted.

Extract from the Guildhall Rota Book.

Guildhall, 15 March, 1771.

JOHN WHEBLE, the publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, was this day brought before Mr. Alderman Wilkes at Guildhall, by Edward Twine Carpenter, a printer, being apprehended by him in conſequence of a proclamation in the London Gazette of Saturday the 9th of March inſtant; but the ſaid Edward Twine Carpenter not having any other reaſon for apprehending the ſaid Mr. Wheble than what appeared in that proclamation, the ſaid Mr. Wheble was diſcharged; and then the ſaid Mr. Wheble charged Carpenter for aſſaulting and unlawfully impriſoning him; and on his making oath of the offence, and entering into a recognizance to proſecute Carpenter at the next ſeſſions in London, Carpenter was ordered to find ſureties to anſwer for this offence, which he did, himſelf being bound in 40l. and his two ſureties in twenty pound each, and was thereupon diſcharged. Carpenter requeſted a certificate of his having apprehended Wheble, which was given to him.

(COPY.)

Guildhall, 15 March, 1771.

This is to certify, that John Wheble, the publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, was this day apprehended and brought before me, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the peace for the city of London, by Edward Twine Carpenter, of Hoſier-lane, London, printer.

JOHN WILKES, Alderman.

Immediately after this Mr. Wilkes wrote the following;

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

(COPY.)

Guildhall of London, March 15, 1771.

My Lord,

I had the honour of officiating this day as the ſitting juſtice at Guildhall. John Wheble the publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, a freeman of London, was apprehended and brought before me by Edward Twine Carpenter, who appears to be neither a conſtable nor peace officer of this city. I demanded of what crime Wheble was accuſed, and if oath had been made of his having committed any felony, or breach of the peace, or if he lay under a ſuſpicion ſtrong enough to juſtify his apprehenſion or detention. Carpenter anſwered, that he did not accuſe Wheble of any crime, but had apprehended him merely in conſequence of his Majeſty's proclamation, for which he claimed the reward of fifty pounds. As I found that there was no legal cauſe of complaint againſt Wheble, I thought it clearly my duty, to adjudge, that he had been apprehended in the city illegally, in direct violation of the rights of an Engliſhman, and of the chartered privileges of a citizen of this metropolis, and to diſcharge him. He then made a formal complaint of the aſſault upon him by Carpenter; I therefore bound him over to proſecute in a recognizance of forty pounds, and Carpenter to appear and anſwer the complaint at the next quarter ſeſſions of the peace for this city in a recognizance of forty pounds himſelf, with two ſureties in recognizances of twenty pounds each.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
humble Servant,
(Signed) JOHN WILKES.

Right Hon. Earl of Halifax.

Copy of the Warrant for apprehending the Printer of the London Evening Poſt.

WHEREAS the Houſe of Commons did on Thurſday the 14th day of this inſtant March, adjudge and order, that J. Miller (for whom the news-paper, intitled, The London Evening Poſt, from Thurſday March 7, to Saturday March 9, 1771, purports to be printed, and of which paper a complaint was made in the Houſe of Commons on the ſaid fourteenth day of March) be, for his contempt in not obeying the order of the ſaid Houſe upon Thurſday the the ſaid fourteenth day of this inſtant March, taken into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms or his Deputy attending the ſaid Houſe:

These are therefore to require you forthwith to take into your cuſtody the body of the ſaid J. Miller, and him ſafely keep, during the pleaſure of the ſaid Houſe; and all mayors, bailiffs, ſheriffs, under-ſheriffs, conſtables, and headboroughs, and every other perſons, are hereby required to be aiding and aſſiſting to you or your deputy in the execution thereof. For which this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant. Given under my hand the fifteenth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one.

FL. NORTON, Speaker.

To Nicholas Bonfoy, Eſq; Serjeant at Arms attending the Houſe of Commons, or John Clementſon, Eſq; his Deputy, or to William Whittam, one of the Meſſengers attending the Houſe of Commons.

A true copy, examined with the original, by us.

JOHN REYNOLDS.
JAMES MORGAN.

(COPY.)

To all and every conſtables and other officers of the peace for the city of London, and the liberties thereof, whom theſe may concern, and to the keeper of Wood-ſtreet Compter.

London, to wit. THESE are, in his Majeſty's name, to command you, and every of you, forthwith ſafely to convey and deliver into the cuſtody of the ſaid keeper, the body of William Whittam, being charged before us, three of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace in and for the ſaid city and liberties, by the oath of John Miller, Henry Page, John Topping, and Henry Page, for aſſaulting and unlawfully impriſoning him the ſaid John Miller, in breach of his ſaid Majeſty's peace; whom you the ſaid keeper are hereby required to receive, and him in your cuſtody ſafely keep, for want of ſureties, until he ſhall be diſcharged by due courſe of law; and for your ſo doing, this ſhall be to you, and each of you, a ſufficient warrant. Given under our hands and ſeals this 15th day of March 1771.

BRASS CROSBY, *Mayor*, L. S.
JOHN WILKES, L. S.
RICHARD OLIVER, L. S.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

Martis 19° *die Martii*, 1771.

(COPY.)

THE Houſe of Commons having yeſterday received information that one of the Meſſengers of this Houſe, after he had arreſted J. Miller by virtue of the warrant of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, to anſwer for a contempt of the ſaid Houſe, was carried by a conſtable, upon a charge made againſt the ſaid Meſſenger by the ſaid J. Miller for an aſſault and falſe impriſonment made upon the ſaid J. Miller in the ſaid arreſt, before Braſs Croſby, Eſquire, Lord Mayor of the city of London, where John Wilkes, Eſquire, Alderman, and Richard Oliver, Eſquire, were preſent, when the Deputy Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe, acquainted the ſaid magiſtrates that the ſaid arreſt of the ſaid J. Miller was made by the ſaid meſſenger under a warrant ſigned by the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, which warrant was then produced and ſhewn to the ſaid magiſtrates, and demanded of them that the ſaid Meſſenger ſhould be diſcharged, and the ſaid J. Miller delivered up to the cuſtody of the ſaid Meſſenger; and that the ſaid Lord Mayor, John Wilkes, Eſquire, and Richard Oliver, Eſquire, after ſuch information and demand as aforeſaid,

ſaid, ſigned a warrant for the commitment of the ſaid Meſſenger to the Compter for the ſaid ſuppoſed aſſault and falſe impriſonment of the ſaid J. Miller, and obliged the ſaid Meſſenger to enter into a recognizance for his appearance at the next quarter-ſeſſions of the peace to be held for the city of London, to anſwer to ſuch indictments as ſhould then be found againſt him for the ſaid ſuppoſed aſſault and falſe impriſonment.

Ordered,

That John Wilkes, Eſquire, do attend this Houſe to-morrow morning.

J. Hatsell,
Cl. Dom. Com.

March 20, 1771, *Received from Mr. William Whittam, one of the Meſſengers, at half an hour after eight this morning.*

J. W.

(COPY.)

London, March 20, 1771.

SIR,

I This morning received an order commanding my attendance this day in the Houſe of Commons. I obſerve that no notice is taken of me in your order as a *Member of the Houſe*, and that I am not required to attend *in my place*. Both theſe circumſtances, according to the ſettled form, ought to have been mentioned in my caſe, and I hold them abſolutely indiſpenſible. In the name of the freeholders of Middleſex, I again demand my ſeat in Parliament, having the honour of being freely choſen by a very great majority one of the repreſentatives for the ſaid county. I am ready to take the oaths preſcribed by law, and to give in my qualification as Knight of the ſhire. When I have been admitted to my ſeat, I will immediately give the Houſe the moſt exact detail, which will neceſſarily comprehend a full juſtification of my conduct relative to the late *illegal* proclamation, equally injurious to the honour of the crown, and the rights of the ſubject, and likewiſe the whole buſineſs of the printers. I have acted intirely from a ſenſe of duty to this great city, whoſe franchiſes I am ſworn to maintain, and to my country, whoſe noble conſtitution I reverence, and whoſe liberties, at the price of my blood, to the laſt moment of my life, I will defend and ſupport.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
John Wilkes.

Right Honourable
Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt.

Minutes of the Houſe of Commons.
March 20, 1771.

THAT James Morgan, clerk of the Lord Mayor, do at the table expunge the minutes taken before the Lord Mayor, relative to the Meſſenger of this Houſe, giving ſecurity for his appearance at the next general quarter-ſeſſions of the peace; and he accordingly at the table expunged the ſame.

Motion made, and queſtion propoſed,

That no other proſecution, ſuit, or proceeding, be commenced, or carried on for, or on account of, the ſaid pretended aſſault, or falſe impriſonment.

It paſſed in the affirmative.

Trecothick, Locum Tenens.
Crosby, Mayor.

A Common Council holden in the chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, on Thurſday the twenty-firſt day of March, 1771.

(COPY.)

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for having on a late important occaſion ſupported the privileges and franchiſes of this city, and defended our excellent conſtitution.

It was afterwards ordered to be ſigned by the Town-Clerk, and a copy delivered to each of them.

A motion was made, and carried, That a Committee of four Aldermen, and eight Commoners, be appointed to aſſiſt the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, in their defence on the charge brought againſt them by the Houſe of Commons. The following were appointed: Aldermen, Sir William Stephenſon, Sir Charles Aſgill, Mr. Alderman Turner, Mr. Alderman Kirkman. Commoners, Mr. Deputy Cockſedge, Mr. William Biſhop, Mr. Hurford, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Bellas, Mr. Clavey, Mr. James Sharpe, and Mr. Deputy Judd.

A motion was made, and carried, That the ſaid Committee be empowered to employ ſuch Counſel as they ſhall think proper upon this important occaſion. And,

That the Committee be empowered to draw on the chamber for any ſum not exceeding 500l.

Copy of the Warrant for the Commitment of Mr. Alderman Oliver to the Tower.

WHEREAS the Houſe of Commons have this day adjudged, that Richard Oliver, Eſq; a Member of this Houſe, having ſigned a warrant for the commitment of the Meſſenger of the Houſe, for having executed the warrant of the Speaker, iſſued under an order of the Houſe, and having held the ſaid Meſſenger to bail, is guilty of a breach of the privilege of the Houſe; and whereas the ſaid Houſe hath this day ordered the ſaid Richard Oliver, Eſq; one of the Aldermen of the city of London, and a Member of this Houſe, to be for his ſaid offence committed to the Tower of London:

These are therefore to require you to receive into your cuſtody the body of the ſaid Richard Oliver, Eſq; and him ſafely to keep, during the pleaſure of the ſaid Houſe; for which this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant. Given under my hand the twenty-fifth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-one.

Fl. Norton, Speaker.

To the Lieutenant of the
Tower of London,
or his Deputy.

An authentic Copy of the Warrant for the Commitment of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor to the Tower.

WHEREAS the Houſe of Commons have this day adjudged, that Braſs Croſby, Eſq; Lord Mayor of the city of London, having diſcharged out of the cuſtody of one of the Meſſengers of the Houſe, J. Miller, for whom the newspaper, intitled, The London Evening Poſt, from Thurſday March 7th, to Saturday March 9th, 1771. purports to be printed, and of which a complaint was made in the Houſe of Commons on the 12th day of this inſtant March, and who, for his contempt, in not obeying the order of the Houſe, for his attendance on the Houſe upon Thurſday the 14th day of this inſtant March, was ordered to be taken into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, or his Deputy, attending the ſaid Houſe; and who, by virtue of the Speaker's warrant, iſſued under the ſaid order, had been taken into the cuſtody of the ſaid Meſſenger; and having ſigned a warrant againſt the ſaid Meſſenger, for having executed the ſaid warrant of the Speaker; and having held the ſaid Meſſenger to bail for the ſame, is guilty of a breach of the privilege of the ſaid Houſe. And whereas the ſaid Houſe have alſo this day ordered, that the ſaid Braſs Croſby, Eſq; Lord Mayor of the city of London, and a Member of the Houſe, be, for his ſaid offence, committed to the Tower of London:

These are therefore to require you to receive into your cuſtody, the body of the ſaid Braſs Croſby, Eſq; Lord Mayor of the city of London, and him ſafely to keep, during the pleaſure of the ſaid Houſe. For which this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant. Given under my hand the 27th day of March, 1771.

Fl. Norton, Speaker.

To the Lieutenant of
his Majeſty's Tower
of London, or his
Deputy.

Trecothick, Locum Tenens.
Crosby, Mayor.

A Common Council holden in the chamber of the Guidlhall of the city of London, on Thurſday the twenty-eighth day of March, 1771.

RESOLVED unanimouſly, That the thanks of this Court be given to Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Barlow Trecothick, James Townſend, John Sawbridge, Eqrs. Aldermen, and to William Baker and Joſeph Martin, Eſqrs. Sheriffs of this city, being Members of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, for having there ſupported the rights and privileges of their fellow-citizens, and vindicated the upright conduct of their magiſtrates.

(COPY.) Hodges.

Friday, March 29.

Copy of a Letter from the Committee of the Common Council of London, to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

My Lord,

THE Common Council, well ſatisfied with the faithful performance of your Lordſhip's duty, as a magiſtrate, and deſirous of giving you an early teſtimony of their approbation and gratitude, have paſſed the following reſolution:

Trecothick, Locum Tenens.
Crosby, Mayor.

A Common Council, holden in the chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, on Thurſday the 28th day of March, 1771.

RESOLVED unanimouſly, that during the confinement of the Right Honourable Braſs Croſby, Lord Mayor, in the Tower of London, a table be provided for him, at the expence of this city, under the direction and management of the committee appointed on the 21ſt inſtant, to aſſiſt the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, in their defence on the charge brought againſt them by the Houſe of Commons.

Hodges.

In conſequence of this reſolution, we deſire your Lordſhip's directions, that we may execute this truſt in the manner moſt agreeable to yourſelf.

We have the honour to be, with great eſteem and affection,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervants.
Signed for, and by order of the Committee.
Hodges.

Guildhall, London,
March 29, 1771.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor's Anſwer.

GIVE me leave, Gentlemen, to intreat you to make my warmeſt acknowledgments to the Common Council, for the reſpectful and generous offer of a table to be provided for me, at the expence of this city, during my confinement in the Tower of London.

I am deeply ſenſible of this mark of their regard, and I feel, as I ought, the polite and obliging manner in which the committee deſire to carry ſo handſome an offer of the city into execution.

I cannot, however, entertain the thought of any additional expence being incurred on this occaſion, perſonally on my account; and I hope that I may be allowed to decline a favour which I ſhall never forget.

If it were poſſible that I could have been one moment deterred from a faithful diſcharge of my duty, or from defending the liberties of my fellow-citizens, and the rights of the people, the repeated proofs of eſteem and affection, which I receive, would recal my attention, and determine me; but, I have long ſince dedicated myſelf to their ſervice, as citizens of London, and as Engliſhmen, I will perſevere in the defence of our excellent conſtitution, and the franchiſes granted our anceſtors, not more for the honour and proſperity of this city, than for the emolument of the whole community.

Animated with theſe ſentiments, I need not aſſure you, Gentlemen, that I am indifferent to the conſequences that may attend an honeſt zeal for the laws of my country, which ſhall ever remain my governing principle.

I am, Gentlemen,
With much reſpect and gratitude,
Your faithful and
Devoted humble ſervant,
Brass Crosby.

From the Tower,
April 2, 1771.

The Committee afterwards reſolved unanimouſly,

That Mr. Solicitor do immediately apply to Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Lee, or ſuch of them as are in town, and under their directions, for *Habeas Corpora*, for the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, now (as this Committee conceived) unlawfully detained in the Tower of London.

St. James's, July 10. This day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and Common Council, with the Committee of the Livery of the City of London, waited upon his Majeſty, being introduced by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's houſhold, with the following Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, which was read by Sir James Hodges, Town Clerk.

To the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your MAJESTY's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in the anguiſh of our hearts, beg leave to approach your Royal Perſon, and deeply to lament that we ſtill ſuffer, together with many others, all thoſe great and unparalleled grievances, which we have before ſubmitted to your Majeſty, with the hope of a full and ſpeedy redreſs from our Sovereign, as the father of his people.

The ſame arbitrary Houſe of Commons which violated the ſacred right of election, and ſeated among themſelves, as a repreſentative of the people, a man who was never choſen into parliament, have, the laſt ſeſſion, proceeded to the moſt extravagant outrages againſt the conſtitution of this kingdom, and the liberty of the ſubjects, of which your Majeſty is by law the great guardian. They have ventured to impriſon our Chief Magiſtrate, and one of our Aldermen, for diſobeying their illegal orders, and not violating the holy ſanction of their oaths to this great city, as well as their duty to their country. They have, by the moſt artful ſuggeſtions, prevailed upon your Majeſty, to ſuffer your Royal Name to give a pretended authority to a proclamation, iſſued at their expreſs deſire, contrary to the known laws of the land. At length they proceeded to the enormous wickedneſs of eraſing a judicial record, in order to ſtop the courſe of juſtice, and to fruſtrate all poſſibility of relief by an appeal to thoſe laws, which are the nobleſt birthright and inheritance of all the ſubjects of this realm.

During the unjuſt confinement of our repreſentatives, they proceeded to a law, depriving the citizens of London of a conſiderable part of their property in the ſoil of the river Thames, ſolemnly granted to them by divers charters, and confirmed by the authority of Parliament; and, under colour of equity, inſerted in that law an unuſual ſaving clauſe, ſubverſive of the known and eſtabliſhed laws of property; they have, without any pretence of an abuſe, ſuperſeded the conſervancy of the river Thames, in the liberty which the citizens of London have enjoyed from the Conqueſt.

We therefore, your Remonſtrants, again humbly ſupplicate your Majeſty to reſtore our rights, and to give peace to this diſtracted nation, by a ſpeedy diſſolution of Parliament, and by removing your preſent wicked and deſpotic miniſters for ever from your councils and preſence.

(Signed by Order)

JAMES HODGES.

To which Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

I ſhall ever be ready to exert my prerogative, as far as I can conſtitutionally, in redreſſing any real grievances of my ſubjects; and the city of London will always find me diſpoſed to liſten to any of their well-founded complaints: it is therefore with concern that I ſee a part of my ſubjects ſtill ſo far miſled and deluded, as to renew, in ſuch reprehenſible terms, a requeſt, with which, I have repeatedly declared, I cannot comply.

Letter from the Sheriffs of London, occaſioned by the various reports that were circulated relative to the interference of the Military, at the Execution of Stroud and Campbell near Bethnal-green.

To the High Conſtables, Conſtables, Headboroughs, and other Civil Officers who attended the Execution near Bethnal-green, on Monday July 8, 1771.

Gentlemen,

AS it has ever been our ſincere wiſh to enjoy rather the ſilent merit of performing our duty without reproach, than thoſe honours which the cleareſt vindication before the moſt juſt tribunal can confer, it is with the greateſt reluctance we enter now on a detail of facts, which thoſe, who have had the malice to call our conduct in queſtion, have already ſhewn they are reſolved not to credit, and the honeſt part of the community, we are ſenſible, do not require. In juſtice to thoſe, who, in an almoſt general wreck of public principles, perſuade themſelves they have yet ſome character to loſe; in juſtice to you, gentlemen, to whom ſolely the laws are indebted for a late moſt effectual ſupport, and that a benevolent, but ill-adviſed Prince, may be convinced by the experience of that day, from whom the moſt conſtitutional execution of them may be expected, it is become neceſſary to take notice of the following paragraphs which have appeared in the public papers; declaring at the ſame time, that we mean not to enter into an altercation with any anonymous correſpondents, but ſubmitting the truth of what we aſſert, to you who have been witneſſes of the tranſaction, and to thoſe who know from what motives we act.

In the Lloyd's Evening Poſt, from Friday July 5, to Monday July 8, 1771, it is ſaid, "There was a guard of two hundred ſoldiers to attend the execution, who had ten rounds of ball and powder, in caſe of any diſturbance: and in the Gazetteer of Wednesday July 10, 1771, That the proceſſion of the ſheriffs, guards, &c. with the two dead criminals (ſhut up in a coach) from Bethnal-green on Monday to Surgeon's-hall in the Old-bailey, was very awful and decent." The fallacy of one of theſe accounts, and the direct falſehood contained in the other, can be equalled only by the folly of publiſhing at all, that which ten thouſand eye-witneſſes can contradict.

As the two convicts were proceeding through Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, information was brought to the ſheriffs, that a detachment of the guards was in attendance at the ſuppoſed place of execution, who immediately diſpatched Mr. Rainsforth, the high-conſtable of Weſtminſter, to acquaint the commanding officer, that the ſheriffs were coming to execute the ſentence of the laws; and were reſolved, at all events, to execute it without the aſſiſtance of any military force whatever: and therefore, as his aſſiſtance on that account was unneceſſary, to deſire him immediately to quit the ſpot with all his ſoldiers. The anſwer received ſoon after the proceſſion had paſſed Norton Falgate, was ſuch as might well be expected from one, who joins to the politeneſs of a gentleman, and the diſcipline of his profeſſion, a juſt ſenſe of his duty as a citizen. Sir David Lindſay commanded that detachment. Mr. Rainsforth reported, that he found a party of one hundred ſoldiers, with their bayonets fixed, ſtationed under a wall, near the houſe of Mr. Juſtice Wilmot; and that Sir David, on being acquainted with the deſire of the ſheriffs, ſaid, that they were there by order of his Majeſty, and of the Secretary of State, to protect the houſe of the Juſtice; and aſſured him that they ſhould not, on any account, ſtir from their poſt, but upon the poſitive demand of the ſheriffs, or ſome of the civil officers. By the warrant it was directed, that the execution of the convicts ſhould be in a certain field called Hare-field, or Hare-ſtreet-field, or as near thereto as conveniently could be. Of this option (with a view of avoiding the imputation which has ſince been ſo injuriouſly caſt on them) the ſheriffs inſtantly reſolved to take advantage: and accordingly, as ſoon as the proceſſion had paſſed the ſtreet and turnpike, on a ſmall eminence in the public highway, the gibbet was erected. The convicts ſuffered. Not a ſoldier attended at, or in ſight of, the place of execution; which was conducted with a degree of order becoming the ſolemnity of the occaſion. The infatuation of a deluded people had ſubſided; the enormity of a crime, puniſhed in the very heart of the reſidence of its perpetrators, appeared in its true colours: And the whole demeanor of an infinite concourſe of ſpectators there aſſembled, did honour to them as feeling men, and peaceable citizens. The account given by Mr. Rainsforth to the ſheriff was, that the ſoldiers were diſtant at leaſt a quarter of a mile from the place of execution. The proceſſion to Surgeons-hall was conducted with the ſame regularity by the civil officers alone. Not a ſoldier attended on any part of it.

In the Public Ledger of Wedneſday July 10, 1771, it is ſaid, When the military were ordered on Monday to attend the execution of the two murderers, a gentleman expreſſing his ſurprize that any but peace officers were employed on the occaſion, Mr. Sheriff Baker replied, that ſoldiers were civil officers, while under the command of the civil officer; and that even admitting the caſe to be otherwiſe, no force can be unconſtitutional which aſſiſted in executing the laws of the kingdom. Mr. Sheriff Baker declares that he never did, either directly or indirectly, by writing, in converſation, or otherwiſe, hold the language which is there attributed to him; that he never recollects to have converſed with any perſon whatever on the ſubject; or, if he did, he expreſſed himſelf in terms the reverſe of thoſe imputed to him in the Public Ledger. The ſentiments of himſelf and his colleague, with reſpect to the uſe of the military on occaſions merely civil, have been publicly and repeatedly declared. They had, beſides, in more than one inſtance, been ſo unfaſhionable as to ſupport their opinion by their practice. A reputation, even in theſe times, might hence have been derived, which it was the weak policy of an unpopular miniſter to undermine; and who, under the plauſible pretext of preſerving the public peace, might enjoy a ſecret ſatisfaction in thwarting a ſyſtem of government, tending really and immediately to that end, but which was too conſtitutional to allow his continuance in office. To you, gentlemen, we addreſs this, becauſe it is by your means alone that the peace of the country can be preſerved with ſafety to the conſtitution. The vain directions of an official letter, dictated by fear or the intemperance of its author, can never define the occaſion when the military force of the country ought to interpoſe: that occaſion never can preſent itſelf, until by the weakneſs of the police of the country (a charge which your ſpirit and activity have fully refuted;) until, by the violence of miniſters, which your honeſty hath effectually fruſtrated, the people ſhall be left without any protection for their deareſt and moſt valuable rights. Reduced to a ſituation thus deſperate, they would deſerve compaſſion more than praiſe for reſorting to that power, which, ſuperſeding all government, can neither have law for its foundation, peace, or liberty for its object, nor ſecurity in its conſequences.

Therefore, gentlemen, for that complete ſupport you have on this and many other occaſions given to the laws, and for that proof afforded to the whole world, that the civil power of the country is of itſelf ſufficient to inforce them, and preſerve the public peace; as magiſtrates, and as fellow-citizens, we thank you. Perſevere in a conduct which muſt ever inſure to you the love and approbation of every honeſt member of the community, and the irreconcileable enmity of thoſe, whoſe calumny is your higheſt honour.

We are, Gentlemen,

(With great reſpect)

Your moſt obedient ſervants,

July 11, 1771.

William Baker,
Joseph Martin.

Genuine Copy of a Letter written by Mr. Allen, father of young Allen, who was murdered on the 10*th of May*, 1768, *with his Petition to the Houſe of Commons.*

I Think it neceſſary to inform the public, that I preſented my petition of grievance to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, on Thurſday, the twenty-fifth day of this month, by Mr. Serjeant Glynn. The Houſe thought fit not to ſuffer it to be brought up. I offered to prove the contents in every material point, but they refuſed to hear me.

I deſire that you will publiſh my petition, with the two letters referred to in it. I hope my countrymen will not think me a man of revengeful diſpoſition, for complaining of the miniſters who prevented juſtice for the murder of my dear ſon. I give my hearty thanks to the worthy Serj. Glynn, who made the motion for my petition, to Mr. Dowdeſwell that ſeconded the motion, and to Sir George Saville, Mr. Burke, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Tho. Townſend, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Sir William Meredith, and Alder. James Townſend, and to the other worthy gentlemen that ſupported it.

While I waited in the lobby during the debate, I was told by ſeveral, that a gentleman in the houſe accuſed my ſon, as being of a riotous diſpoſition, and of having been in other riots before the day of his murder. I call all my neighbourhood to witneſs, that my poor ſon was univerſally beloved for his quiet and innocent diſpoſition, and never was engaged in any riot that day, or before; and that he may not be wronged in his grave, my neighbours, all reputable people, ſeveral of them gentlemen of conſiderable fortune, and ſix of them juſtices of peace, have readily ſigned the certificate that I annex to my petition. I ſend alſo for publication the letter principally complained of therein.

April 29, 1771. WIL. ALLEN.

To the Honourable Houſe of Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled.

The humble Petition of Wm. Allen,

Humbly ſheweth,

THAT on the 10th day of May, 1768, three ſoldiers of his Majeſty's third regiment of foot-guards, Donald Macleane, Peter Maclauchlan, and Donald Maclaurey, violently broke into an out-houſe, where they found William Allen, a young man of peaceable manners and unblemiſhed character, the only ſon of your petitioner, who for the whole day had not been abſent from your petitioner's buſineſs; and after ſeveral brutal menaces and imprecations, did, without any manner of provocation given, or reſiſtance made, and without requiring him to ſurrender, ſet upon the ſaid William Allen with bayonets fixed, and muſquets preſented, and cruelly murdered him, giving him ſeveral wounds in his arms with their bayonets, and ſhooting him into the breaſt, of which laſt wound he died inſtantly.

Your petitioner, thus ſuddenly deprived of the only ſupport of his age, had no conſolation left, but in performing the duty which he owed to the memory of his unhappy

happy ſon, and to the juſtice of his country, by endeavouring to bring the offenders to due puniſhment. In the proſecution of this natural and juſt deſign, he had reaſon to expect the utmoſt aſſiſtance from the magiſtrates and officers of the crown, eſpecially as it was not even pretended, that the deceaſed had been concerned in any riot, and was, at the time of his murder, actually within an houſe, at a conſiderable diſtance from any place in which provocation of any kind could be given to the ſoldiers. But notwithſtanding theſe his juſt expectations, grounded on the laws of his country, your petitioner had the mortification to find, that his Majeſty's miniſters did immediately and publicly intereſt themſelves to prevent him from obtaining juſtice.

Your petitioner humbly repreſents to this honourable Houſe, that a letter, in form of orders, was written to the commanding officer of the third regiment of guards, and made public by Lord Viſcount Barrington, his Majeſty's ſecretary at war, highly approving, in his Majeſty's name (without any ſort of diſcrimination) every thing that had been done by the ſoldiers of that regiment on the 10th of May, recommending to imitation, the murderous alacrity, which they had manifeſted in the ſlaughter of your petitioner's unfortunate ſon, and promiſing to them every protection which his office could afford; and this at the very time that the inqueſt was ſitting upon the body of a man ſlain, confeſſedly without crime or provocation.

This promiſe your petitioner humbly ſhews to have been performed with the exacteſt punctuality. Beſides the ſums of money which were diſtributed amongſt the ſoldiers employed in that ſervice; Donald Maclane, the ſoldier, againſt whom bills for the murder of your petitioner's ſon were found, was (as your petitioner is informed) maintained in priſon with the pay of captain, and defended by the Solicitor of the Treaſury, and his Majeſty's learned counſel and ſervants; ſo that your petitioner, after an expence of two hundred and fifty-ſix pounds, was entirely defeated in his purſuit of juſtice, by the power and artifices of his Majeſty's miniſters, and particularly of the ſaid Lord Viſcount Barrington.

For your petitioner humbly repreſents to this honourable houſe, that when the three perſons concerned in the murder of your petitioner's ſon, were, immediately after the perpetration thereof, brought before the Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Surry, the particular fact of firing was charged by oath on Donald Macleane. The ſaid Donald Macleane did then admit, that he was the perſon who did ſo fire, by alledging in excuſe, that his muſquet went off by accident; the two other ſoldiers, Maclauchlin and Maclaurey, being then preſent, and Macleane making no ſort of charge upon either of them; although, if either of them, and not he, had fired, this would immediately have freed him, the ſaid Macleane, from all further trouble and danger.

Afterwards, when the ſame matter was charged on the ſaid Macleane, before the coroner's inqueſt, no other defence was ſet up for the ſaid Macleane, nor did he, or any one for him, alledge or pretend, that either of the two ſoldiers had diſcharged the muſquet, which had been the immediate occaſion of the death of William Allen.

Your petitioner further repreſents, that when an *habeas corpus* was obtained on the fourteenth of May, for admitting the ſaid Macleane to bail, it was not even then pretended, that he was not the perſon who had fired, although council would have admitted him to bail by conſent, if he had offered and given any ſatisfactory proof, that he was not the perſon who had actually fired, as Mr. Allen's council had admitted Lieutenant Murray to bail, upon that principle.

In this ſituation, your petitioner had all imaginable ground for being certain, that his proſecution had fixed upon the real and the principal delinquent. Being therefore actuated with no deſire of extenſive vengeance, he had no thought of apprehending or proſecuting any other perſon, except thoſe, on whom the actual murder, or perſuaſion to murder, had been charged. But the uſe made by certain of his Majeſty's ſervants, of this circumſtance, will, your petitioner is perſuaded, particularly attract the attention of this honourable Houſe.

Peter Maclauchlan, one of the three ſoldiers, and who was preſent at the time Donald Macleane did admit that he had fired, *was ſent off upon a furlow for three months*, ſoon after Macleane had been committed to priſon. This Peter Maclauchlan has, never ſince the expiration of the ſaid furlow, joined his regiment; nor has he ever been required ſo to do, *nor has any enquiry been made after him as a deſerter*. On the contrary, your petitioner is well informed, and truſts he can prove to the Houſe, that he has received a conſiderable ſum of money after Macleane's defence had been committed to the Solicitor of the Treaſury.

When the ſaid Maclauchlan was ſecreted in ſuch a manner, as to render it impoſſible for your petitioner to puniſh him, if guilty; or to make uſe of his evidence, if innocent; a defence was ſet up by the ſervants and miniſters of the treaſury, that Macleane was not the perſon who diſcharged the piece, and two ſoldiers appeared for the firſt time at Guilford on his trial, who ſwore to the fact; alledging the ſame excuſe of accident for Maclauchlan, (on whom they now thought proper to charge the firing) which had been made by Macleane for himſelf, on his examination before the juſtices.

By this colluſive practice of ſpiriting away the perſon, whom the ſolicitor for the treaſury muſt have known from evidence in his own power (if credited) to be guilty, and by reſerving that evidence to acquit the man, whom two inqueſts had found criminal, your petitioner was in effect defrauded of that juſtice which is due by the great charter, and by the declaration of right, to all his Majeſty's ſubjects.

Not ſatisfied with this, and ſeveral other oppreſſive and colluſive acts, (which your petitioner prays he may be admitted to charge and prove) he was further inſulted, by finding the ſaid Macleane (as if your petitioner had groundleſly and maliciouſly carried on his proſecution) publicly publickly rewarded, not only with his Majeſty's approbation, but with a larger ſum, as he is informed, of publick money, than had been ever beſtowed upon a common ſoldier, for the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſervices againſt the enemies of his Majeſty's crown and kingdoms.

Your petitioner alſo begs leave to repreſent to this honourable houſe, that a letter written on the 17th day of April, 1768, by the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Weymouth, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, to the juſtices of the peace for the county of Surry, did prompt them, the ſaid juſtices, to a readineſs in calling and uſing that military power, by whoſe unprovoked violence of proceeding, the ſon of your petitioner loſt his life; of which letter, your petitioner does alſo make his complaint to this Honourable Houſe.

Your petitioner, being fully perſuaded that a miſinformation of the real ſtate of the facts, had been the true and only cauſe of his Majeſty's having permitted his name to be uſed, and his royal thanks and bounties to be given as rewards for ſo barbarous and unprovoked a murder, did, on the ſixth day of September 1769, preſent a petition to his Majeſty, ſetting forth the circumſtances of his caſe, and praying relief. But the miniſters had continued ſo effectually to miſrepreſent matters to his Majeſty, as entirely to ſhut his Majeſty's ears againſt your petitioner's complaint; upon which your petitioner retired to his childleſs houſe, to mourn in ſilence over his bitter calamity, and all the ſubſequent frauds, wrongs, inſults and injuries, which he had ſuffered, for having preſumed to make an application for juſtice.

But your petitioner having been lately informed, that his Majeſty's miniſters concerned in the oppreſſion of your petitioner, had boaſted that this Honourable Houſe had actually approved of their conduct, he determined to deliver into this Honourable Houſe his caſe and petition, that no endeavour might be wanting on his part, that his great and unſpeakable loſs ſhould be confined to himſelf, and not be made a precedent, for bringing deſtruction and ſlavery upon his fellow ſubjects.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays, that this Honourable Houſe will take his caſe into their conſideration; that they will hear him by himſelf and counſel, on the whole ſubject matter of his complaint; that they will admit him to give evidence in ſupport of the allegations of his petition, and will cauſe ſuch juſtice to be done, as the nature of the caſe ſhall require.

William Allen.

ORDERS. *Parole is* Wandſworth.

The Field Officer in waiting of the Foot Guards, received yeſterday, the following Letter.

Sir, ——Office, May 11, 1768.

Having this day had the honour of mentioning to the —— the behaviour of the detachments from the ſeveral battalions of foot guards, which have been lately employed in aſſiſting the civil magiſtrates and preſerving the public peace, I have great pleaſure in informing you, that his —— highly approved of the conduct of both the officers and men, and means that his ——'s approbation ſhould be communicated to them through you. Employing the troops on ſo diſagreeable a ſervice, always gives me pain; but the circumſtances of the times make it neceſſary. I am perſuaded they ſee that neceſſity, and will continue, as they have done, to perform their duty with alacrity. I beg you will be pleaſed to aſſure them, that every poſſible regard ſhall be ſhewn to them: their zeal and good behaviour upon this occaſion deſerve it; and in caſe any diſagreeable circumſtance ſhould happen in the execution of their duty, they ſhall have every defence and protection that the law can authoriſe, and this office can give. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient, and
moſt humble ſervant,
B——.

Field-Officer in ſtaff waiting
for the three regiments of
foot guards.

Officers for guard on Saturday next, Lieut. Col. Groin, &c. &c.

We, the underwritten, hearing that it has been charged that William Allen the younger, who was murdered by ſoldiers, in an outhouſe, on the 10th day of May, 1768, had been a young man of a riotous diſpoſition, and that this charge has been uſed as a reaſon, for preventing his father, William Allen the elder, from obtaining juſtice on his petition to the Houſe of Commons:

We, the underwritten, in juſtice to the memory of the deceaſed, and to his father, do certify, that we have known the ſaid William Allen the younger, for a long time, and that he had always been reputed a ſober, decent, induſtrious, inoffenſive young man, and never that we have heard of, engaged in riots or diſorders of any kind whatſoever.

Tho. Maidman
Jos. Simms
Geo. Pears
W. Weſt Hughes
John Free, D.D. Lect. of Newington Butts.
Will. Crawford
J. Pickering
John Boult
Tho. Scambler
Rich. Morris
Henry Keene
Tho. Symons
Sam. Barnes
J. Stone
W. Hunderwood
John Chandler
Henry Brooks
Rich. Dickman
Will. Odber
Will. Tovey
Tho. Ellis
Sam. Carter
John Smith
Rich. Slater
Tho. Cuthburt
Will. Bennett
Chriſtr. Reeves
Will. Fenwick
John White
James Savage
Philip Thorne
Tho. Grant
Edward Cole
Fra. Banks
W. St. John
John Morris
Tho. Maſon jun.
Edward Urwin
Tho. Lovegrove
Geo. Poulton
Tho. Buſby
Henry Willats
Rob. Stevens
Will. Hill
Geo. Cook
James Stapleton
James Weſton
Thorold Lowdell
James Brightman
Amos French
Will. Clark
A. Squire
Will. Winter
Tho. Watſon
Sam. Spencer
Tho. Dawſon
Will. Barnett
Henry Smith
John Pearleſs
Chriſ. Gallimber
Geo. Brooks
C. Van Meldert
T. Warrington

Narrative of the late Proceedings at Holyrood-Houſe in Edinburgh, for the Election for a Parliamentary Peer of Scotland, in the Room of the late Duke of Argyle.

THE Miniſtry, ever ſince the Union of the two kingdoms, have had great influence on the election

tion of the 16 Peers for Scotland; inſomuch that the Peers on the Court-liſt have been choſen on every occaſion, though ſometimes by a very ſmall majority: But then, till of late, that affair was managed by ſome great men of their own number, who were well acquainted with the inclinations, pretenſions, and merits of all the Peers, who treated them with reſpect and delicacy; and though in cloſe connection with the Miniſtry, inſtead of receiving inſtructions or mandates from them, gave directions to them, for whom it would be proper to exert their influence. Of late, however, the body of Peers have not ſeemed worthy of ſo much management. Circular letters have been ſent to them on every vacancy, recommending particular men, which, in fact, amounted to a nomination by the Miniſtry.

At the laſt general election, Lord Irvin, though without any connection with Scotland, or any eſtate in that country, which, before the Union, was a neceſſary qualification by law to being a Lord of Parliament, was by the recommendation of the Miniſtry elected one of the ſixteen Peers. On the laſt vacancy, by the death of the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Dyſart, a Peer of Scotland, but in the ſame circumſtances with Lord Irvin, was recommended to the choice of the Peers by a circular letter from Lord North. Upon this, many of the moſt independent Peers took the alarm; and having, on repeated occaſions, been very much hurt by the improper method the Miniſtry had taken to promote their friends to a ſeat in Parliament, they reſolved to oppoſe this nomination of the Miniſtry. Their zeal, on this occaſion, was increaſed by an apprehenſion that three or four other Lords, exactly in the ſame circumſtances with Lord Irvin and Lord Dyſart, would ſoon be impoſed on them by the ſame powerful influence, to the excluſion of others Peers far more proper on every account to repreſent them in the Houſe of Lords.

With theſe views they fixed on a noble Earl of an ancient family and independent fortune, who had often repreſented them in Parliament before, and for no other reaſon but becauſe he was fit and willing, and on the ſpot, they made him their candidate. The Miniſtry very wiſely dropped the Earl of Dyſart; and it would ſtill have been a greater proof of their wiſdom, if they had left the Peers intirely to their own choice: But they ſet up the Earl of Stair, againſt whom there lay no objection, and they ſeconded his pretenſion by a freſh circular letter from the Earl of Sandwich, juſt then made Secretary of State.

The Lords in oppoſition to the nomination of the Miniſter took this worſe than they had done the firſt letter: They conſidered it as an open inſult on the whole Peerage, and a particular affront to them who had informed the Miniſtry of their reſolution to vote for Breadalbane.

On Wedneſday the 2d of January came on this election at the palace of Holyrood-houſe, Edinburgh.

The Peers preſent were in number 28, of whom 17 voted for the Earl of Breadalbane, and 11 for the Earl of Stair.

For the Earl of Breadalbane, the Duke of Buccleugh, the Marquis of Tweedale; The Earls of Crawford, Buchan, Glencairn, Eglingtoun, Moray, Home, Kelly, Haddington, Selkirk, Elgin, Aboyne, Breadalbane, Hyndford; Lords Elphinſton, Elibank.

For the Earl of Stair; Earl of Dalhouſie, Leven, Northeſk, Dundonal, Stair, Roſeberry, Glaſgow; Lords Borthwick, Lindores, Colvil, Napier.

Signed liſts were ſent by the following Lords:

In favour of Earl of Breadalbane, by Earl of Hopton.

In favour of Earl of Stair, by Duke of Athol: Earls of Errol, Rothes, Caſſils, Abercorn, Loudoun, Lauderdale, Dumfries, March, Marchmont, Portmore, Delorain, Arbuthnot; Lords Forbes, Banff, Rollo, Newark.

In favour of Earl of Dyſart, by Duke of Gordon.

For the Earl of Stair -	27
Earl of Breadalbane	18
Earl of Dyſart -	2
Maj. for Earl Stair	9

A proteſt was entered againſt a ſigned liſt, pretending to be ſent by Lord Forbes, alledging that it appeared plainly, by the colour of the ink, that the name of the Earl of Stair had been inſerted that morning, though Lord Forbes is in a remote part of the kingdom.

A proteſt was entered by the Duke of Buccleugh, to which the Marquis of Tweedale, 13 Earls, and two Barons, adhered againſt the liſt ſent by Lord Newark, alledging that the Peerage of Newark being limited to the heirs male of the body of the firſt Lord Newark, the perſon aſſuming the title is not the heir male of his body. A proteſt was entered againſt ſome other ſigned liſts, by the Earl of Selkirk, alledging a defect in form.

After the Earl of Stair was declared to be elected, the Earl of Selkirk entered a proteſt, (which was next day given in to the clerks in writing,) to which moſt of the Noblemen, who voted for the Earl of Breadalbane, adhered.

The Duke of Buccleugh ſeconded the motion for Lord Selkirk's proteſt. — "I think, (ſaid his Grace,) the interference of Miniſtry in the election of the Peers of Scotland is not only unconſtitutional, but is a high affront to us. When I come here to give my voice in the election of one of our repreſentatives, I conſider myſelf as a Judge. I am going to give my voice in the election of one of the ſupreme Judges of Great Britain, and I look upon ſolicitation in ſuch a caſe to be the ſame as ſoliciting a judge. Theſe circular letters are therefore a high affront to us; and for my own part I do declare, that if ever I receive another ſuch circular letter, if I can gueſs at its contents, I will put it into the fire unopened."— This noble indignation warmed the hearts of every ſpirited hearer.

Lord Elibank alſo gained much honour by his ſpirited behaviour on this occaſion. He objected to the liſt of one noble Lord, that it had been ſent blank from the North of Scotland, for that he believed he could prove that a name was written in it that very morning, conſequently it was not the voice of a Peer, but of the Gentleman to whom the ſtrange truſt of filling it up had been committed. He objected to Lord Marchmont's liſt, that the date was not mentioned in letters at full length, but only in figures as in 1770; that he was not bound to underſtand thoſe Arabic hieroglyphics, thoſe anti-chriſtian characters. The objection of an anti-chriſtian mode of writing to Lord Marchmont, whom Preſbyterians and Diſſenting Divines have bepraiſed ſo much, raiſed a loud laugh.

After the Earl of Selkirk's ſpirited declaration that he was to proteſt, and the Duke of Buccleugh's admirable ſupport of it, up roſe the Earl of Dalhouſie, and ſaid, "As the noble Lord's proteſt may perhaps tend to throw an imputation on thoſe Lords who have given their votes for the Earl of Stair, I riſe up to ſay a few words in my own vindication. I come here unplaced, unpenſioned, to give my vote voluntarily and freely. It is true, I received a circular letter, firſt from Lord North, and then from Lord Sandwich: I diſclaim neither of them; but I do declare, that I am not influenced by them upon this occaſion. Had the noble Lord who was firſt propoſed, continued to be ſupported by Miniſtry, as I looked upon that as an improper choice, I ſhould certainly have oppoſed it, and given my vote againſt him: but now, when this noble Lord, the Earl of Stair, who was a candidate, a noble Lord every way proper and qualified, ſhould I oppoſe him merely becauſe he happened to be agreeable to the Miniſtry? Such have been my ſentiments on this occaſion, and I have thought it neceſſary to ſay thus much in my own defence."

Upon this ſpeech the following obſervations were made: — Since his Lordſhip of Dalhouſie was reſolved to oppoſe Lord Dyſart, the firſt and improper nominator, why did he not write an anſwer to the letter of the patriotic Peers, who entered into the generous aſſociation to oppoſe Lord Dyſart, and have actually kept him out? If his Lordſhip wiſhed to ſupport the independency of the Peers of Scotland, ſhould he not have made his own private approbation of any particular candidate give way to that great principle; and becauſe the Miniſter had nominated, or given a Conge d'Elire in favour of that candidate, was not that a ſufficient reaſon for ſetting him aſide? —Would his Lordſhip have ever once thought of giving his vote for Lord Stair, if he had not received a circular letter from Lord Sandwich.

The Earl of Selkirk then ſaid, "I am extremely ſorry that any noble Lord has miſtaken my meaning. When I declared my reſolution to proteſt againſt the election of the Earl of Stair, I did not mean to accuſe any noble Lord of having given his vote through undue influence. I hope there are none ſuch. Had I known of any, I ſhould have proteſted againſt their votes being received: I only meant to ſay, that as the Miniſtry by their circular letters had endeavoured to influence this election, the candidate who has now the majority of voices was thereby incapacitated. We muſt reſiſt the fatal influence of Miniſters, whether it may have had effect or not. There may be other times, and other Peers, who may not have the ſame ſentiments of honour which I hope all the noble Peers, who have voted upon this occaſion, poſſeſs. There may be Peers, ſo unhappy as to have no other means of ſubſiſtence than a penſion. There may be Peers who may look on a circular letter from the Miniſter, as a command which they cannot diſobey. I ſhall give in my proteſt in writing, and I am ſure it will be ſuch as can give no offence to any noble Lord." Which he accordingly did, and is as follows:

Edinburgh, Jan. 2, 1771.

"I DUNBAR, Earl of Selkirk, do proteſt againſt the Earl of Stair's being returned one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, becauſe the Miniſters of State have, contrary to the rights of the conſtitution, uſed undue influence relative to this election, by writing circular letters to the Scotch Peers in ſupport of the Earl of Stair: ſending theſe letters from the Secretary of State's office to Edinburgh, thence tranſmitted to all parts of Scotland by expreſſes; thereby attempting to intimidate all who have dependence on the favours of Adminiſtration, from giving their votes in that unbiaſſed manner which is eſſential to the exiſtence of liberty, and our free conſtitution. For although theſe letters may be couched in terms apparently inoffenſive, and evaſive of their real and eſſential meaning, yet there is no man of common ſenſe but underſtands the intention; and therefore, I think it is the duty of thoſe, who wiſh for the preſervation of the independence of the Scotch Peers, to oppoſe all ſuch illegal and unconſtitutional attempts. And although the Peers, who have voted for the Earl of Stair, may have ſtrictly followed their own inclinations and opinions upon this occaſion, againſt none of whom, nor againſt the Earl of Stair, is there any perſonal aſperſion whatever hereby intended; yet I do proteſt for myſelf, and for thoſe who ſhall adhere to this my proteſt, that the election in his favour is rendered void and null, and therefore, that the Earl of Breadalbane is duly elected our repreſentative, and ought to be returned accordingly.

(Signed) SELKIRK.

And the following Noblemen adhered — Buccleugh, Tweedale, Haddington, Buchan, Hyndford, Glencairn, Aboyne, Elgin, Kincardine, Moray, Eglington, Elphinſton, and Elibank."

The following, we are told, is the form of the firſt letter ſent on occaſion of the above election:

"My Lord,

"I trouble you with this, to inform your Lordſhip that the Earl of D. intends offering himſelf as a candidate to ſucceed the late Duke of A. and I own he has my good wiſhes. I am, &c.

Copy of the ſecond letter ſent to many of the Scotch Peers, previous to the late election at Holy-Rood Houſe.

Whitehall, Dec. 21, 1770.

"My Lord,

"I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that many Peers of North Britain have objected to the Earl of D. as a candidate to be one of the Sixteen Peers to repreſent that part of the united kingdom in Parliament; and alſo having conſidered the Earl of S. as a proper perſon to be choſen in the place of the late D. of A. your Lordſhip will, therefore, I hope, allow me to expreſs my wiſhes for the Lord S.'s ſucceſs. I am, with great truth and regard, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

SANDWICH."

The following deplorable Account of the late dreadful Famine in India, which was publiſhed a conſiderable Time ago in the Gentleman's Magazine, we are ſorry (for the Honour of our Country and the Intereſts of Humanity) to obſerve, has not yet been contradicted.

Mr. URBAN,

I Have juſt received the following account of the late famine in India, from a very worthy friend of mine in the Company's ſervice at Calcutta; by inſerting of which in your uſeful repoſitory, you will oblige an old correſpondent.

I am, yours, &c. J. C.

As ſoon as the dryneſs of the ſeaſon foretold the approaching dearneſs of rice, our gentlemen in the Company's ſervice, particularly thoſe at the Subordinates, whoſe ſtations gave them the beſt opportunities, were as early as poſſible in buying up all they could lay hold of. When the effects of the ſcarcity became more and more ſenſible, the natives complained to the Nabob at Muxadavad, that the Engliſh had engroſſed all the rice, particularly in the Bahar and Purnea provinces. This complaint was laid before the Preſident and Council by the Nabob's miniſter, who reſides in Calcutta; but the intereſt of the gentlemen concerned was too powerful at the board; ſo that the complaint was only laughed at and thrown out. Our gentlemen in many places purchaſed the rice at 120 and 140 ſeers for a rupee, which they afterwards ſold for 15 ſeers for a rupee to the Black Merchants; ſo that the perſons principally concerned have made great fortunes by it; and one of our writers at the Durbar, who was intereſted therein, not eſteemed to be worth a thouſand rupees laſt year, has ſent down, as it is ſaid, 60,000 l. ſterling, to be remitted home this year. The Black Merchants, who had made their groſs purchaſes from our gentlemen, brought down great quantities of their rice, and depoſited it in the golahs or granaries about Calcutta; where, very unfortunately for the poor inhabitants, great part of it was deſtroyed by moſt terrible fires, which we had in the months of April and May, before which time the Engliſh had ſold off all they had on hand. The effects of the ſcarcity continuing to become daily more alarming, our Governor and Council bethought themſelves, though by much too late, to ſend into the interior parts of the country to purchaſe what rice they could, on the Company's account, fixed the price of ſales in Calcutta, at 10 ſeers for a rupee, and ſeized all they could upon the rivers. The Black Merchants remonſtrated, that the charges of bringing the rice down the country, together with the high intereſt which they paid the ſhroffs or bankers for raiſing the money, and other contingencies, ran ſo exceſſively high, that they ſhould, upon thoſe terms, be loſers by their purchaſes; upon which, by an order of council, ſeapoys were ſtationed at their golahs, to prevent the delivering any rice without a permit or order; and notwithſtanding all the orders for purchaſing up the country on the Company's account, ſo bare were the Company's granaries here, that the Council were obliged to ſend and take from the Merchants golahs, what they wanted for the ſupport of the workmen on the fortifications at Calcutta and Budge Budge, who were threatening to deſert for want of victuals; and it was deemed a great favour if the Merchants were allowed to carry from their golahs a few maunds to the Bazars, to ſell for the ſupport of the inhabitants. The Nabob and ſeveral of the great men of the country at Muxadavad, diſtributed rice to the poor gratis, until their ſtocks began to fail, when thoſe donations were withdrawn, which brought many thouſands down to Calcutta, in hopes of finding relief amongſt us. By the time the famine had been about a fortnight over the land, we were greatly affected at Calcutta; many thouſands falling daily in the ſtreets and fields, whoſe bodies, mangled by dogs, jackalls, and vultures, in that hot ſeaſon (when at beſt the air is very infectious) made us dread the conſequences of a plague. We had 100 people employed upon the Cutcherry Liſt, on the Company's account, with doolys, ſledges, and bearers, to carry the dead, and throw them into the river Ganges. I have counted from my bedchamber window in the morning when I got up, forty dead bodies lying within twenty yards of the wall, beſides many hundreds lying in the agonies of death for want, bending double, with their ſtomachs quite cloſe contracted to their back bones. I have ſent my ſervant to deſire thoſe who had ſtrength to remove farther off; whilſt the poor creatures, looking up with arms extended, have cried out, Baba! Baba! my Father! my Father! This affliction comes from the hands of your countrymen, and I am come here to die, if it pleaſes God, in your preſence. I cannot move; do what you will with me. —In the month of June, our condition was ſtill worſe, only three ſeers of rice to be had in the Bazar for a rupee, and that very bad; which, when bought, muſt be carried home ſecretly, to avoid being plundered by the famiſhed multitude on the road. One could not paſs along the ſtreets without ſeeing multitudes in their laſt agonies, crying out as you paſſed, My God! my God! have mercy upon me, I am ſtarving; whilſt on other ſides, numbers of dead were ſeen with dogs, jackalls, hogs, vultures, and other beaſts and birds of prey feeding on their carcaſſes. It was remarked by the natives, that greater numbers of theſe animals came down at this time, than was ever known; which upon this melancholy occaſion was of great ſervice; as the vultures and other birds take the eyes and inteſtines, whilſt the other animals gnaw the feet and hands; ſo that very little of the body remained for the Cutcherry people to carry to the river, notwithſtanding they had very hard work of it. I have obſerved two of them with a dooly carrying twenty heads, and the remains of the carcaſſes that had been left by the beaſts of prey, to the river at a time. At this time we could not touch fiſh, the river was ſo full of carcaſes; and of thoſe who did eat it, many died ſuddenly. Pork, ducks, and geeſe, alſo lived moſtly on carnage; ſo that our only meat was mutton when we could get it, which was very dear, and from the dryneſs of the ſeaſon ſo poor that a quarter would not weigh a pound and a half. Of this I uſed to make a little broth, and after I had dined, perhaps there were 100 poor at the door waiting for the remains, which I have often ſent among them cut up into little pieces; ſo that as many as could might partake of it; and after one had ſucked the bones quite dry, and thrown them away, I have ſeen another take them up, ſand and all upon them, and do the ſame, and ſo by a third, and ſo on. In the month of Auguſt we had a very alarming phænomenon appeared, of a large black cloud at a diſtance in the air, which ſometimes obſcured the ſun, and ſeemed to extend a great way all over and about Calcutta. The hotter the day proved the lower this cloud ſeemed to deſcend, and for three days it cauſed great ſpeculation. The Bramins pretended that this phænomenon, which is a cloud of inſects, ſhould make its appearance three times; and if ever they deſcended to the earth, the country would be deſtroyed by ſome untimely misfortune. They ſay, that about 150 years ago they had ſuch another bad time, when the ground was burnt up for want of rain; this is the ſecond time of this phænomenon's appearing, and that they came much lower than is recorded of the former. On the third day, the weather being very hot and cloudy, with much rain, we could perceive them with the naked eye, hearing a continual buzzing.

"About one o'clock they were ſo low as 30 feet from the ground, when we ſaw them diſtinctly to be a great number of large inſects, about the ſize of a horſe-ſtinger, with a long red body, long wings, and a large head and eyes, keeping cloſe together like a ſwarm of bees, ſeemingly flying quite on a line. I did not hear of any that were caught, as the country people were much frightened at the prognoſtications of the Bramins. Whilſt it rained, they continued in one poſition for near a quarter of an hour; then they roſe five or ſix feet at once, and in a little time deſcended as much, until a ſtrong north weſt wind came and blowed for two days ſucceſſively, when they gradually aſcended and deſcended in the ſame manner, but more precipitately, until next morning, when the air was quite clear. It was very remarkable, that for ſome days before the appearance of this phænomenon, the toads, frogs, and inſects, which in numbers innumerable always make a continued noiſe here the whole night, during the rains, diſappeared, and were neither ſeen nor heard except in the river.

Whilſt the famine continued, news came down privately to Calcutta that the Nabob was dead, and had died in his garden of the ſmall pox. Many people would not give credit to the report, as the Governor and Council pretended they did not know it for three weeks afterwards, when Mahomed Reza Cawn came down from Muxadavad, and brought with him the young brother of the deceaſed Nabob, the only male heir remaining

ing of Meer Jaffier's family, whom the ſaid Governor and Council, in the preſence of ſome of their friends, proclaimed Nabob the very next day at the Court Houſe. This lad is about 14 or 15 years old, under the tutorage of Mahomed Reza Cawn, as his brother was in his minority. He is of a mild diſpoſition; and it ſeems the general opinion of the country people, with whom I have converſed on the ſubject, that he alſo will ſoon die, either in his garden or his ſeraglio, to make way for Mahomed Reza Cawn."

Summary of the Trial of Robert Powell, *indicted for perſonating* Taylor Barrow, *and thereby fraudulently transferring the ſum of* 400l. *Eaſt India Stock, the Property of the ſaid* Taylor Barrow.

ON Friday evening, May 17, about three o'clock, came on before Mr. Juſtice Aſton, at the Seſſions-houſe, Old Bailey, the trial of Robert Powell, indicted for perſonating Taylor Barrow, and thereby fraudulently transferring the ſum of 400l. Eaſt-India ſtock, the property of the ſaid Barrow.

After Mr. Wallace, counſel for the proſecutor, had opened the caſe, the following evidences were examined.

Mr. Bignell (maſter of the coffee-houſe, called after his name in St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill) depoſed, that he ſaw the priſoner in one of the boxes of his coffee-room, on Monday the 1ſt of October laſt; that, after ſitting there ſome time, he aſked him whether any brokers frequented his houſe; the other anſwering in the affirmative, he ſaid he wanted one; on which Mr. Bignell deſired his nephew to go for Mr. Portis, who ſoon after came, and talked with the priſoner ſome time, and they both went away. Next day at eleven o'clock the priſoner came again, and waited ſome time for Mr. Portis, who came, and they both went out together, returning about one o'clock, when he ſaw Mr. Portis pay him ſome money; that he never ſaw the priſoner till the middle of February afterwards, when he and Mr. Portis came into the coffee-houſe together, and that then Mr. Portis aſked him whether he had any recollection of that gentleman (meaning the priſoner;) he anſwered he had, and that he was the perſon deſcribed in the advertiſement.

Richard Hanbury, nephew to Mr. Bignell, was firſt aſked by the court, whether he knew the priſoner; he anſwered he did, and was clear in his recollection. He was then aſked to give an account of what particulars he knew of. He then ſaid, that on Monday the 1ſt of October laſt he was called down ſtairs to go for Mr. Portis, whom he brought to the coffee-houſe; that they ſat together ſome time in a box, and ſoon after went away; that the next day Mr. Portis came in a hurry to aſk for the priſoner (who had been there that morning) and not finding him went away, but ſoon after returned with him, when he ſaw Mr. Portis pay him ſome money; that afterwards they went away, and he never ſaw the priſoner till about the middle of laſt February, when Mr. Portis came in with him to the coffee-houſe, and aſked him (Richard Hanbury) whether he knew him, who told him he did, for that he was the perſon to whom he paid the money on the 2d of October laſt.

Stephen Read, waiter to Mr. Bignell, depoſed he ſerved the priſoner on the 1ſt of October laſt with his breakfaſt at Mr. Bignell's coffee-houſe; that he afterwards ſaw him go up to his maſter, and that immediately after Richard Hanbury was called down ſtairs, and ſent for Mr. Portis; that on Mr. Portis's arrival, he heard him tell the priſoner no buſineſs was done at the India-houſe that day, but deſired him to call the morrow; that accordingly next day he came, when he ſaw Mr. Portis pay him ſome money; that he never ſaw him afterwards till ſome time in February, when Mr. Portis and he came in together; that he ſerved them both with two doctors, and that on his return to the bar he told his maſter he was ſure that gentleman in black (meaning the priſoner) was the perſon advertiſed by the Eaſt-India company.

Mr. James Portis, being the broker who tranſacted the buſineſs, was next examined; previous to which he was aſked by the priſoner's council, whether an action was not brought againſt him by the Eaſt-India company, and whether it would not be dropt on conviction of the priſoner? Mr. Portis replied to this, that an action had been commenced, but, whether it would be dropt or not, he could not ſay poſitively. He then went on with his evidence. He ſaid, that Richard Hanbury went for him on the 1ſt of October laſt, and that, on going into Bignell's coffee-houſe, Mr. Bignell told him the priſoner wanted to ſpeak with him; that, on this, he went up to him, and aſked him his buſineſs. The priſoner then told him he wanted to diſpoſe of 400l. Eaſt-India ſtock. He then aſked him his name, who told him it was Taylor Barrow. Upon this he recollected it was not transfer-day, but deſired he would meet him there next morning. Accordingly next morning he met him, and they went to the India-Houſe together; that, previous to their quitting the coffee-houſe, he deſired his name and addreſs, which he gave him on a ſlip of paper, which was Taylor Barrow, at Peckham; and at the ſame time ſhewed him the laſt receipt with the name of Taylor Barrow, the writing of which was ſimilar to the other. On this they went to the India-Houſe, where Mr. Portis ſoon after ſold the 400l. ſtock to Mr. Cotton at 199½, which amounted to 798l. and which ſum he ſoon after paid him at Bignell's coffee-houſe (taking his receipt in the name of Taylor Barrow) in the following notes; one of 700l. three of 30l. and 8l. in caſh. That, on the 10th of November following, this transfer was diſcovered to be an impoſture; but that he did not ſee the priſoner till the 18th of February laſt, when, croſſing Lombard-ſtreet, he obſerved him in the very dreſs he was then in (deep mourning.) That he inſtantly knew him; but that the other, when he found he had caught his eye, turned his head on one ſide, and continued to look another way. On this he ſtopped him, and told him he had a little buſineſs with him. The priſoner ſeemed confuſed, and ſaid he was miſtaken. Mr. Portis inſiſted he was not, and begged him to go to a coffee-houſe, and then mentioned Bignell's. At this he ſtarted, and ſaid he would rather go to any other, for that Bignell's was too far off, and he was buſy; however, he got him at laſt to Bignell's coffee-houſe, the maſter of which inſtantly recollected him, as did his nephew, and waiter. He then took him before Alderman Shakeſpeare, who, on examination, committed him.

Mr. Edward Cotton, the broker, was next examined, who proved the transferring the ſtock, in the name of Taylor Barrow. Mr. Donaldſon likewiſe proved the receipt, by being witneſs to it.

This being the whole of the evidence on the ſide of the proſecution, the Judge aſked the priſoner what he had to ſay; who replied, he reſted his cauſe on the clemency of the Court, and the hopes he had of his being able to prove he was not the perſon ſuſpected. On this he called a number of evidences, ſome of whom proved he came to town from Hereford, on Monday the firſt of October, between ten and eleven o'clock; and that he had been at different parts of the town on the next day, between one and three o'clock. One evidence, (a coachman) in particular, ſaid, he drove him out of town, either Tueſday or Wedneſday, but could not be particular to the day; — ſo that none of this evidence proved an alibi ſufficient to invalidate the poſitive aſſertions of the ſix witneſſes againſt him; the Jury, therefore, after receiving a moſt excellent charge from the Judge, retired for about half an hour, and brought in their verdict GUILTY.

The priſoner had above twenty perſons to his character, moſt of them men of conſequence, who gave him that of a very honeſt man.

Mr. Powell's Counſel (Mr. Bearcroft) moved an arreſt of judgment upon an error in the indictment, as the name of Taylor Barrow was in full length ſigned to the receipt for the ſtock, and to the acceptance of it in the books at the India-Houſe, and the receipt was ſet forth in the indictment with the letter T. only, inſtead of Taylor, ſo it ſtood T. Barrow; which his Counſel inſiſted upon, in their arguments, to be ſufficient ground for an arreſt of judgment, as it ought to have been ſet forth literally and not figuratively, and exactly as the original. The arguments on both ſides laſted upwards of two hours. The Recorder went through the objections made by Mr. Powell's Counſel, and the anſwer to them; and ſaid he would not give his opinion upon it, but would apply to the Judges to be preſent at the Old Bailey on the firſt day of the next ſeſſions, when the matter will be further argued *.

Some Account of the Trial of the Jews, Levi Weil, Aſher Weil, Marcus Hartogh, otherwiſe Aſheburg, Jacob Lazarus, otherwiſe Hyam Dreſden, otherwiſe Hyam Lazarus, Solomon Porter, otherwiſe Moſes, Lazarus Harry, and Abraham Linevil (not yet taken) indicted for the wilful Murder of Joſeph Slew, Servant of Mrs. Hutchins of Chelſea; and tried at the Old Baily, on Friday the 6th of December.

MRS. Elizabeth Hutchins, living in the King's Road, Chelſea, and keeping a farm there, depoſed, that about ſix weeks before her houſe was robbed, Hyam Lazarus came to it, inquiring for one Boetham, a weaver, whom ſhe told, ſhe did not know any ſuch perſon; that on the 11th of June laſt, the time the murder and robbery were committed at her houſe, ſhe heard the dog bark about ten o'clock at night, her men then being gone to bed; that ſhe called to one of her two maid-ſervants to ſee what was the matter with the dog; and ſhortly after hearing a noiſe, ſhe ran herſelf to ſee, and found her maid Mary Hodgkin with her cap off, and ſome men uſing her extremely ill; that to the beſt of her remembrance ſhe recollected Levi Weil and Hyam Lazarus to be among theſe men, and though her fright was exceeding great, ſhe did her endeavour to aſſiſt her maid, but that Levi Weil, called the Doctor, puſhed her into a chair, and pulled her upper petticoat over her head, which hindered her ſeeing and recollecting any of the reſt; for tho' ſhe had put down her coat, they put it up again, ſaying, that if ſhe valued her life ſhe muſt keep it there; that hearing her cook cry very much, one of them ſaid, 'Cut her throat,' another, 'You biſh, if you don't hold your tongue I will cut your throat,' upon which ſhe begged them to make her hear, as ſhe was deaf; that then coming to her, [Mrs. Hutchins] they offered to tie her legs, and ſhe begged they would not, as ſhe would not ſtir; whereupon they all went to another room, the door of which being locked, they ſaid they would break it if not immediately opened, and returned from it in about five minutes; that then going up ſtairs, ſhe ſhortly after heard ſomebody cry, Fire! and after much ſwearing, heard alſo a piſtol go off, and a man cried out, and begged they would not; that endeavouring to get out at the back door, ſhe was prevented by ſome men on the outſide, who told her if they were not her friends they would blow her brains out; that then returning to the chair, ſhe heard a very great noiſe above ſtairs, as if they were throwing the ſervant down, and a little while after ſhe heard another piſtol go off; that the wounded man endeavouring to get down, came to her and ſaid, 'How are you Ma'am, for I am a dead man,' upon which turning ſhort he fell to the ground; that his ſhirt was on fire cloſe to the wound juſt under the ſhoulder, which ſhe put out, and that he groaned very much, and complained of being cold; that the people in the houſe running from room to room, came down to her, and Levi Weil, to the beſt of her knowledge, took the buckles out of her ſhoes, and two others attempting to put their hands in her pocket, ſhe begged they would not, ſaying ſhe would give them ſomething worth their acceptance, and accordingly gave them her purſe and watch; that, aſking where her plate was, ſhe told them, and they took it out of the cupboard, and gave it to their companions at the back door.—(Two of theſe men ſhe deſcribed, Levi Weil, the Doctor, and Hyam Lazarus, a little man, but could not deſcribe the other.)—That going into the parlour, where there was a bureau, they broke it open, and ſhe following, told them there was nothing in it worth having but paper; but that one of them, a thick ſhort elderly man, who was none of the priſoners at the bar, ſtruck her in the face with the piſtol, cut her lip, and looſened one of her teeth, and was going to ſhoot her, having put his finger to the trigger, had not the Doctor turned off the piſtol with his hand; that they further ſaid they came for money and notes, and muſt have ſuch, and ſhe telling them ſhe had a little money, went up ſtairs with them, unlocked her drawers, and gave them a purſe with ſixty-one guineas, whereupon the ſame old ſhort luſty man turned round and would have ſhot her, ſaying ſhe had notes, but was prevented again by the Doctor, who puſhed him away by the ſhoulder. —Mrs. Hutchins ſwore alſo to a piece of lemon-coloured ſilk, which ſhe miſſed as ſoon as they were gone; it was remarkable for having two greaſe-ſpots upon it. They went away, ſhe ſaid, immediately after the man had attempted to ſhoot her for not having notes, and ſhe found both her ſervant-maids tied hand and foot when ſhe went down, and releaſed them. She did not ſwear poſitively to the identity of Levi Weil and Hyam Lazarus, but believed them, to the beſt of her knowledge, to be the perſons. There was one circumſtance on Mrs. Hutchins's croſs-examination, which was pretty ſingular. The Jews on entering her houſe, had put out her candle, and lighted ſeveral brown wax-candles of their own. She was under ſome doubt concerning Hyam Lazarus on his examination in the Borough, but the circumſtance of diſcovering brown wax on his hat the ſame as the wax candle he held in his hand in her houſe, argued a great probability of his being an aſſociate with theſe robbers and murderers.

---

* The ſentence was afterwards confirmed by the judges, and this unhappy perſon ſuffered accordingly.

—— Stone, a ſervant to Mrs. Hutchins, depoſed, that he was in the houſe that night, a-bed and aſleep with Joſeph Slew, till the Jews came up into the room, to the number of five, one of which ſtruck him on the breaſt with a piſtol and waked him.—He pointed to Levi Weil, Hyam Lazarus, and Solomon Porter, as three that he knew, one of which d——g his eyes as he jumped up and ſpoke, ſwore he would blow his brains out if he ſpoke another word. His fellow-ſervant then ſtarting up, and one of the Jews crying, 'Shoot him,' a piſtol was directly diſcharged, and he cried out, 'Lord have mercy upon me, I am murdered, I am murdered.' Stone further ſaid, that the Jews going round the bed, dragged Joſeph Slew to the ſtaircaſe, and ſuppoſing they intended to throw him down ſtairs, he jumped up and got through the window, whence he fell into the gutter, but climbing up and getting to the ridge of the houſe, they fired another piſtol he ſuppoſed at himſelf; that from the ridge of the houſe he got into a gutter on the lower part of the houſe, where he remained about the ſpace of ten minutes, and could obſerve two poſted at the fore door, and two at the back; and hearing them ſay one to another, it was time for them to be gone; upon the ſignal of a whiſtle they all aſſembled at the back part, to the number, as he believed, of nine, and paſſed out of the yard through the fields.—His fellow-ſervant, he ſaid, died the next day at 3 o'clock.

Mary Hodgkin depoſed, that ſhe had faſtened the door for the evening; but on the dog's barking, the other maid going to open it, ſhe deſired her not, which ſhe did notwithſtanding, and then ſhe looked out herſelf and ſaw a man, againſt whom attempting to ſhut the door, the doctor, ſhe believed, forced a ſtick between the door, and the other ſervant ſcreaming out and running into the fore parlour, one of them fell upon her, and then the reſt came in. She ſaw, ſhe ſaid, but one of them, whom ſhe believed to be Levi Weil, being afterwards dragged into the kitchen, her legs and hands tied, and her gown tail muffled over her head. Chriſtian Adams, the other ſervant-maid, depoſed much the ſame, but did not ſee any of their faces.

Daniel Iſaacs being called, the priſoners were told by the court, that knowing the tribe he was of, they might have him ſworn in the manner that was binding to that tribe. Hyam Lazarus replied, that he had turned from a chriſtian to a Jew ſeveral times, as he was informed in the gaol; but Mr. Myers obſerving there was no difference in the ſwearing of a Jew, as all of them muſt be ſworn on the Decalogue or ten commandments, he [Mr. Myers] was ſworn interpreter for Iſaacs, who ſaid he could not ſpeak Engliſh.

Iſaacs depoſed, that he knew all the priſoners of the bar, but Lazarus Harry; that they were together the 17th of March, when Aſher Weil, the captain, propoſed that they ſhould go together to Chelſea to a widow's and a Lord's, on a deſign of thieving, by breaking into their houſes, which he excuſed himſelf from doing on account of ſickneſs, though he had been in their company before on an illicit trade, and they confiding in him, had therefore aſked him to be of the party; that, after the feaſt of the paſſover, much about the 7th of April, they again met at a widow woman's, one Mrs. Moſes, where Weil and his wife was alſo with him on the Saturday night, before information was lodged at Sir John Fielding's; that Levi Weil, that very Saturday night had invited him to go again on ſuch buſineſs, ſaying, it would be much better for him to go with them, as they had buſineſs to procure them 40,000 l. and it would be better to be a gentleman and poſſeſs money, than be a beggar with his wife and children: to which he anſwered, that his wife would not let him go any more with them; and Levi Weil replied, 'you need not be afraid, you have heard what we did at Chelſea, how we ſhot one man, and if there had been twenty more we ſhould not have been afraid.' This converſation having paſſed only between his wife, himſelf, and Levi Weil, he was aſked if he had other diſcourſe with the priſoners concerning Mrs. Hutchins's affair after it happened; to which he anſwered, not after, as he went abroad directly after, but before he had, when they took together a journey into the country, and lodged together in a poſt-houſe. Three of them, he ſaid, the Captain, Hyam Lazarus and Abraham Linevil, performed this journey on horſeback, and the reſt on foot; and he added a material circumſtance, which he had omitted in regard to the meeting in March, that they ſaid they would cut him up into thongs if he did not join them. Mr. Myers confirmed this circumſtance, as communicated to him by the deponent.

Solomon Lazarus, the perſon that purchaſed the goods Mrs. Hutchins had been robbed of, depoſed, that he knew all the priſoners at the bar; that, on the 12th of June, Aſher and Levi Weil came to him about ten in the morning, and produced things they ſaid they had to ſell to him, conſiſting of a piece of lemon-coloured ſilk, a half pint ſilver mug, ſome ſpoons, ſome caſters of cruets, a tea-tongs, a ſmall gold watch with a green outſide caſe, and a pair of women's oval paſte ſhoe-buckles, for all which he gave 14 l; that at that time they did not tell him where the things came from, but a day or two after, reading the news-paper, he ſaw murder had been done, and was ſhocked; that meeting afterwards Aſher and Doctor Weil in Ayliffe-ſtreet, he ſaid the things they had ſold him came from Chelſea, and that they had done murder among them; to which the doctor replied, they were "opſtropilus," and had not men enough, and were obliged to ſhoot the man, and then told him who was along with them, and how they got in; that they mentioned to him a purſe of 61 guineas, and another of ten pounds, which they had got; that, in a few days after, coming to his houſe with Abraham Linevil, he [Linevil] diſputed with them he had not got his ſhare of the money; and the doctor charging him with the murder, Linevil ſaid he could not do it as he ſtood centry; that, Linevil being gone, the two Weils told him, the deponent, they had the money, and that Levi Weil had declared to him it was himſelf ſhot the man. Being aſked, if he ſaw any of the other priſoners at his houſe, he anſwered, he did Hyam Lazarus in a week or ten days after, who complained, Aſher Weil being preſent, of his having but five guineas out of the whole. This Hyam Lazarus all of them acknowledged to the deponent to be only a centry, and not in the houſe.

There was nothing more material to add to the evidence in this affair, but the relation of William Wood, who keeps the Chequers in the King's private road, concerning inquiries made by ſome Jews at his houſe, of the ſituation and circumſtances of Mrs. Hutchins's family. Levi Weil and Hyam Lazarus were deſcribed to be the perſons that made theſe inquiries at Wood's houſe. Aſher and Levi Weil, in their defence, endeavoured to invalidate the evidence of Solomon Lazarus, by repreſenting him as a man that would ſwear to any thing for money; that he was notorious for uttering falſe money in the Engliſh army, for which he had been tried and caſt to be hanged by the late Marquis of Granby, but received mercy from him on condition of being baniſhed the army; that he had robbed Lord Baltimore, and was in priſon for the ſame; and that he had a general bad character for turning evidence. The two Weils endeavoured alſo to prove an alibi evidence, as did alſo the reſt; but Levi Weil, Aſher Weil, Jacob Lazarus, otherwiſe Hyam Dreſden, otherwiſe Hyam Lazarus, and Solomon Porter, otherwiſe Moſes, were found guilty Death, and Marcus Hartough, otherwiſe Aſheburgh, and Lazarus Harry, were acquitted, as having no direct evidence againſt them.

An authentic and particular Account of the Overflowing of Solway Moſs.

Carliſle, December 15, 1771.

YOU have ſeen in the papers ſeveral accounts of a travelling moſs amongſt us, and will naturally expect ſome account of ſo extraordinary a phænomenon. This you ſhould have had, if I could either have relied upon the ſtories I heard of it, which I ſoon found I could not do, or had had an opportunity of ſeeing it ſooner myſelf. The miſchief it has done in Mr. Graham's eſtate is very conſiderable: It has laid waſte not leſs, I ſuppoſe, than a thouſand acres of the fineſt land in the country; but, conſidered only as a natural appearance, it is neither without example, nor difficult to account for.

Solway-moſs is ſituated upon the top of a pretty high hill, what might paſs, I ſuppoſe, for one, at leaſt in Surry, though not in Cumberland. It lies about a mile N. W. of Long-town, is between two and three miles in length, and half as much in breadth. The inferior part of the hill ſeems to have been nothing but a vaſt collection of mud, ſo much diluted with the water of the ſprings diſperſed in ſeveral parts of it, as to have a conſiderable degree of fluidity. It had always, even in the drieſt ſummers, ſo much of a quagmire, that it was hardly ſafe for any thing heavier than a ſportſman and his gun. In the time of Henry VIII. a conſiderable part of a Scotch army, under the command of Oliver Sinclair, periſhed in it; and I have heard that the ſkeleton of a trooper and his horſe, in complete armour, were found in it by ſome peat-diggers, not many years ago.

Hitherto the ſhell of more ſolid earth, in which this fluid maſs was incloſed, had been ſufficient to reſiſt the preſſure; but its force, with its fluidity, having been conſiderably augmented by the late exceſſive rains, it forced a paſſage at the eaſtern extremity, on which ſide it had probably been weakened by digging peats.

Having once made a breach, it ſoon enlarged it, and poured a deluge of mud into a valley, which runs along the bottom of the hill. This valley is near 200 yards broad, and near 40 deep. At the bottom of it runs a brook, which, being now choaked, has formed a lake. The torrent of mud, having filled the valley, was now at liberty to ſpread over a fine plain, which extends near a mile to the banks of the Eſk.

As the calamity happened at midnight, the people of the villages on the plain, as you may imagine, were thrown into great conſternation; nor could they, till day-light, conjecture what had happened. Some were alarmed by the uncommon noiſe the torrent made in its progreſs: others, not till it had entered their houſes; nay ſome, I was aſſured, not till they felt it in their beds. No lives, however, were loſt: I mean human lives; for a great many cattle, that were houſed, were ſuffocated. The caſe of a cow belonging to Mr. Graham, of the Lake, deſerves mention: ſhe was the only one of eight, in the ſame cow-houſe, that was ſaved, after having ſtood ſixty hours up to the neck in mud and water. When ſhe was taken out, ſhe had an appetite for food; but water ſhe would not taſte, nor could even look at it without horror: ſhe had almoſt the ſymptoms of the real hydrophobia. I hear ſhe is now reconciled to water, and is likely to recover.

The villages, which I have mentioned upon the plain, are not ſo large as villages commonly are. They conſiſt, in general, of one farm houſe, and a few cottages annexed to it. Of theſe villages one or two have intirely diſappeared; of others the thatch is only viſible; and all of them, to the number of thirteen or fourteen, are uninhabitable. The greateſt part of the plain on which they ſtood was laid out in fine incloſures; the hedges of which, though eight or nine feet high, are now totally inviſible, except in thoſe parts where the inundation has but juſt reached.

In the mean time, the moſs itſelf, which was before a level plain, on the top of a hill, is now a valley; almoſt at the bottom of which runs, with conſiderable rapidity, a ſtream of black liquid peat-earth. The ſurface of the hill gradually ſubſides, as the mud, which ſupported it, is diſcharged; and appears all over broken into fragments, which are in ſome places ſo irregularly thrown together, as to reſemble a heap of ruins. Some of theſe fragments falling into the ſtream, and floating down with it, are diſperſed over the plain, which appears ſpotted with them, like the ſkin of a leopard, only that the ground is black, and the ſpots are brown; the heath and other vegetables they produce ſtill remaining upon them.

The inundation is ſtill proceeding further and further, without any ſigns of being exhauſted; and is now advanced almoſt to the banks of the Eſk. As this river runs with a rapid current, it is to be hoped that it may carry off a great quantity of the mud, eſpecially if the winter rains ſhould raiſe it ſo much, as to overflow its banks; but, after all, an immenſe quantity muſt remain, which it will require ages to remove.

Ceremonies obſerved at the Inſtallations of His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, His Royal Highneſs the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, His Serene Highneſs the Duke of Mecklenburgh, His Serene Highneſs the Prince of Brunſwick, the Earl of Albemarle, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Grafton, and Earl Gower, in Preſence of the Sovereign, at Windſor, on Thurſday the 25th of July, 1771.

THE Knights companions in the full habit of the order, the officers of the order, in their mantles, the Knights elect in the under-habits of their order, having their caps and feathers in their hands, and the Proxies in their ordinary habit, attended the Sovereign in the Royal apartment: the Officers of Arms in the Preſence Chamber, the Prebends and poor Knights in the Guard Chamber.

The Proxies not going the proceſſion, retired before it began to their chairs at the back of the altar.

About eleven o'clock the proceſſion began to move, being called over in the following order by Garter:

Poor Knights, two and two.
Prebends, two and two.
Officers of Arms, two and two.
The Knights Elect, two and two, having their
caps and feathers in their hands, viz.
Earl Gower. Duke of Grafton.
Duke of Marlborough. Earl of Albemarle.
His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland. His Royal Highneſs the Biſhop of Oſnabrugh
His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.
The Knights Companions in their order, viz.
Marq. of Rockingham. Earl of Hertford.
D. of Northumberland. Duke of Montague.
Duke of Newcaſtle.
Duke of Kingſton.
His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter.
Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod with his rod. The Regiſter with the book. Garter King of Arms with his rod or ſcepter.
The Biſhop of Saliſbury,
Chancellor of the Order, with the purſe.
The Vice Chamberlain.
The Sword of State, by the Duke of St. Alban's.
The Sovereign, in the full habit of the order,
his train borne by two Dukes eldeſt ſons,
and the Maſter of the Robes.
The band of gentlemen penſioners.

In this manner proceeding to the Chapel, they entered at the ſouth door, paſſing down the ſouth iſle, and up the north iſle to the Chapter-houſe, the poor Knights, Prebends, and Officers of Arms dividing on either ſide for the proceſſion to paſs; the Knights elect retiring to their chairs in the iſle behind the altar, the Knights companions and the officers of the order only entering into the Chapter-houſe with the Sovereign.

The Sovereign and Knights companions, being ſeated, Garter was commanded to introduce His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, who was received at the Chapter-houſe door by the two junior Knights companions, and conducted to the table, where the ſurcoat, girdle and ſword had been placed; and Garter preſenting the ſurcoat to the two ſenior Knights, they inveſted His Royal Highneſs therewith, the Chancellor reading the admonition.

Then Garter preſented the Girdle and ſword, which were put on.

His Royal Highneſs the Biſhop of Oſnabrugh, and His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, were then ſeverally introduced, and inveſted in like manner.

Then Sir Charles Frederick, the Proxy for his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Mecklenburgh, was introduced, and afterwards Sir

John Griffin Griffin, the Proxy for his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Brunſwick.

Garter then introduced the Earl of Albemarle, who was received at the Chapter-houſe door by the two junior Knights companions, and inveſted as before, the Regiſter reading the admonition.

Then the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Grafton, and Earl Gower, were ſeverally introduced, and inveſted, as the Earl of Albemarle had been.

The Knights elect continued in the Chapter-houſe while the proceſſion to the chapel was made, and the atchievements of the deceaſed Knights were offered, the proceſſion paſſing down the weſt end of the iſle, and up the middle iſle, into the choir; after which they were inſtalled, the offerings were made by the Sovereign and the new Knights, and their titles proclaimed with the uſual ceremonies.

A Summary View of the Judgment of different Dealers in the different Counties of Great Britain, according to Number of Years, reſpecting the proportionate Decreaſe of Oak Timber.

Perſons.	Counties. &c.	Years.	Decreaſe.
Wood & Palmer	Whitehaven in the North	40	Seven eights.
Okil	Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, N. Wales	50	Three fourths.
Galightly	Lanc. Cheſh. Shrop. Staff. Wales	50	Seven tenths.
Yoxal	Cheſhire	30	One half.
Walford	Shropſhire	30	Four fifths.
Bridge	Caernarvon. Denb. Merion. Flint	15	Two thirds.
Moſtin, Eſq;	In Denbigh. advertiſed for Sale	1	One third.
James	Caermarthen. Pemb. Cardigan	30	Nine tenths.
Morgan	Caermarthenſhire, &c.	13	Seven eighths.
Lomax	Brecknockſhire	30	Two thirds.
Moore	Worceſ. Glouceſ. Heref. Monm.	40	Four fifths.
Smith	Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire	40	Four fifths.
Rooke	Devon. Dorſet. Somerſ. Cornwall	40	Four fifths.
	Hants, Surry, Kent, Suſſex	40	Nine tenths.
Steele	The South Parts	40 to 50	Seven eights.
Chitty	Timber Counties in general.	40	Nine tenths.
Dearſly	Eſſex, &c.	14	Three fourths.
Shields	Yorkſhire	40	Four fifths.
White	Hampſhire	40	Three fourths.
Morris	Surry, &c.	20	Three fourths.
Martin	Newport, Greenock, Ayre, Dumf	21	No ſupply.
Miller	River Clyde, Port Glaſgow	17	No ſupply.
Palmer	Shropſhire, Montgomeryſhire	Several	Great conſumption.
H. Williams	Pembrokeſhire	From a youth.	Great deſtruction.
W. Williams	Glam. Mon. Gloſ. Heref. Shrop.	15	Alm. intire deſtruction.
Matthews	Briſtol	10	Not 1 quarter of the choice
Andrews	Plymouth	30	Decr. very conſiderable.
Bird	London, all round		Very little remaining.
Goldſworth	General	in 19	Price from 3l. to 4l. 5s.
Mills	Surry, Kent, Suſſex	40	Almoſt all taken down.
Sir J. Philips	Pembrokeſhire, and elſewhere		In danger to ceaſe to be a maritime nation.

Account of the Cloths manufactured each Year in the Weſt-Riding of the County of York, from 1749, *to the Year* 1770; *both incluſive.*

	Broad Cloths.	*Narrow Cloths.*		*Broad Cloths.*	*Narrow Cloths.*
1749	60705½	68889	1760	49362½	69573
1750	60447½	78115	1761	48944	75468
1751	60964	74022	1762	48621	72946
1752	60724	72442	1763	48038½	72096
1753	55358	71618	1764	54916	79458
1754	56070½	72394	1765	54660	77419
1755	57125	76295	1766	72575½	78893
1756	33590½	79318	1767	102428	78819
1757	55777	77097	1768	90036	74480
1758	60396	66396	1769	92522	87762
1759	51877½	65513	1770	93074	85376

Number of Broad Cloths milled each Year at the ſeveral Fulling-Mills in the Weſt-Riding of the County of York, from the Commencement of the Act, viz, June, 1725, *to the* 12*th of March, nine Months; and of Narrow Cloths, from the Commencement of the Act, viz. from the* 1*ſt Auguſt to* 20*th Jan.* 1738, *being ſix Months* 20 *Days, and from that Time yearly.*

From June 1725	*Broads.*		*Broads.*	*Narrows.*
To March 1726	26671	1738	42404	14495
1727	28990	1739	43086½	58848
1728	25223½	1740	41441	58620
1729	29643½	1741	46364	61196
1730	31579½	1742	44954	62804
1731	33563	1743	45178½	63545
1732	35548½	1744	54627½	63065
1733	34620	1745	50453	63423
1734	31123	1746	56637	68775
1735	31744½	1747	62480	68374
1736	38899	1748	60765	68080
1737	42256			

No. of Yards (Pieces being now of different Lengths) of Broad and Narrow Cloths made in the Years ending at Pontefract Seſſions, 1769 *and* 1770.

	Broads.	*Narrows.*
1769	2771667¾	2144019
1770	2717105	2255625

An Account of all the Public Debts, *ſtanding out the 5th Day of* January, 1772, *(being* Old Chriſtmas Day) *with the annual Intereſt, or other Charges, payable for the ſame.*

		Principal Debt.			Annual Intereſt or other charges payable for the ſame.		
		l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
EXCHEQUER.							
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original ſum contributed and unſubſcribed to the South-Sea company		1,836,275	17	10¾	136,453	12	8
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of ſurvivorſhip, being the original ſum contributed		108,100	—	—	7,567	—	—
Ditto for two and three lives, being the ſum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths		69,788	14	10¾	8,505	12	—
Exchequer bills made out for the intereſt of old bills		2,200	—	—			
Annuities for lives, with the benefit of ſurvivorſhip, granted by an act of 5 Geo. III. being the original ſum contributed,		18,000	—	—	540	—	—
Note, The land taxes and duties on malt, &c. being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deduction of 6d. *per* pound on penſions, nor the 1,800,000l. borrowed *anno* 1771, and charged on the ſupplies 1772.							
EAST-INDIA Company.							
By two acts of parliament of 9 Will. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne, at 3 *per cent. per ann.*		3,200,000	—	—	97,285	14	4
Annuities at 3l. *per cent. per ann.* 1744, charged on the ſurplus of the additional duties on low wines, ſpirits, and ſtrong waters		1,000,000	—	—	30,401	15	8
BANK of ENGLAND.							
On their original fund at 3 l. *per cent. per ann.* from 1 Auguſt 1743		3,200,000	—	—	100,000	—	—
For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 George I.		500,000	—	—	15,000	—	—
Purchaſed of the South-Sea company		4,000,000	—	—	121,898	3	5
Annuities at 3 *per cent. per ann.* charged on the ſurplus of the funds for lottery, 1714		1,250,000	—	—	37,500	—	—
Ditto at 3 *per cent. per ann.* charged on the duties on coals ſince Lady-day, 1719		1,750,000	—	—	52,500	—	—
Ditto at 3 *per cent. per ann.* anno 1746, charged on the duties on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors ſince Lady-day 1746,		986,800	—	—	29,604	—	—
Ditto at 3 *per cent. per ann.* charged on the ſinking fund by acts 25, 28, 29, 32, and 33 George II. and 4, 6, 7, 8, and 10 Geo. III.	39,781,521 5 1¼	39,781,521	5	1¼	1,215,660	14	9¼
Ditto at 3 *per cent. per ann.* charged on the duties on offices and penſions, &c. granted by the act of 31 George II. and duty on houſes and windows, by the act of 6 Geo. III.	500,000 — —						

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Ditto at 3 *per cent. per ann.* charged on the ſinking fund by act 25 George II. and 5 Geo. III.	19,183,323	16	4	586,290	6	6
Ditto at 3½ *per cent. per ann.* charged on the duties on offices and penſions, &c. granted by an act of 31 George II. and duties on houſes and windows, by the act of 6 Geo. III. —	4,500,000	—	—	160,031	5	0
Ditto at 4 *per cent. per ann.* charged on the ſinking fund by the act 2 Geo. III. being the remainder of 20,240,000 l. after deducting the ſum of 1,253,700 l. ſubſcribed, and added to the capital ſtock of 3 *per cent.* conſolidated annuities, by an act of 10 Geo. III. ——	18,986,300	—	—	770,131	15	10½
Memorandum. The ſubſcribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745 were allowed an annuity for one life of 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 15,679 l. And the ſubſcribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18 s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 30,450l. And the ſubſcribers of 100l. for 3l. *per cent. anno* 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1l. 2s. 6d. which amounted to 33,750l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 29,645 l. And the ſubſcribers of 100l. for 3 *per cent.* annuities, 1761, were allowed for ninety-nine years 1l. 2s. 6d. amounting, with the charges of management, to the bank of England, to 130,053l. 10s. 3d. And the contributors to 12,000,000l. for the ſervice of the year 1762, were entitled to annuities for 98 years of 1 *per cent.* which, with charges of management to the bank of England, amount to the ſum of 121,687l. 10s. which annuities for 99 years and 98 years, were conſolidated by the act 4 Geo. III. all which annuities are an increaſe of the annual intereſt, but cannot be added to the public debt, as no money was advanced for the ſame.	——	—	—	327,515	0	3
SOUTH-SEA Company.						
On their capital ſtock and annuities 9 George I. —— —— ——	25,025,309	13	11½	765,326	3	2
Annuities at 3 *per cent.* anno 1751, charged on the ſinking fund —— ——	2,100,000	0	0	64,181	5	0
	127,497,619	8	2¼	4,526,392	8	8

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for the Year 1771.

NOVEMBER 29, 1770.

1. THAT 40,000 men be employed, for the ſea ſervice, for the year 1771, including 8073 marines.

2. And that a ſum, not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining the ſaid 40,000 men for 13 months, including ordnance for ſea ſervice — — 2080000 0 0

DECEMBER 6.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea and marine officers, for the year 1771. 378752 18 7

2. Towards the buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of ſhips of war in his Majeſty's yards, and other extra works, over and above what are propoſed to be done upon the heads of wear and tear and ordinary, for the year 1771 — 423747 0 0

DECEMBER 10.

1. That a number of land forces, including 2102 invalids, amounting to 23,432 effective men, commiſſion and non-commiſſion officers included, be employed for the year 1771.

2. For defraying the charge of this number of effective men, for guards, garriſons, and other his Majeſty's land forces, in Great-Britain, Jerſey, and Guernſey, for the year 1771. — 720629 12 3

3. For maintaining his Majeſty's forces and garriſons in the Plantations and Africa, including thoſe in Garriſon at Minorca and Gibraltar; and for proviſions for the forces in North-America, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the Ceded Iſlands, and Africa, for the year 1771. — 479170 1 11½

4. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhment of five battalions and four companies of foot, ſerving in the Iſle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the Ceded Iſlands, for the year 1771 — 4533 12 8

DECEMBER 12.

1. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land ſervice, for the year 1771. — 259074 16 11

2. For

2. For defraying the expence of ſervices performed by the office of ordnance, for land ſervice, and not provided for by parliament in 1770 ——	35443	0	7
JANUARY 28, 1771.	2301351	2	11½
Towards enabling the commiſſioners for building a bridge croſs the river Thames, from the city of Weſtminſter to the oppoſite ſhore in the county of Surrey, to maintain the ſaid bridge, and to perform the other truſts repoſed in them. ——	2000	0	0
FEBRUARY 2.			
1. For the pay of the general and general ſtaff-officers in Great-Britain, for the year 1771. —	11291	8	6½
2. For the paying of penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of his Majeſty's land forces and marines as died upon the eſtabliſhment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and were married to them before the 25th day of December, 1716, for the year 1771 —— ——	664	0	0
3. Upon account of the reduced officers of his Majeſty's land forces and marines, for the year 1771 —— ——	117858	10	0
4. For defraying the charge for allowances to the ſeveral officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe-guards reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, for the year 1771 ——	1277	15	5
5. For defraying the charge of full pay, for 365 days, for the year 1771, to officers reduced with the tenth company of ſeveral battalions, reduced from ten to nine companies, and who remained on half pay at the 24th day of December, 1765 ——	2962	11	8
FEBRUARY 12.	136054	5	7½
1. Upon account, for maintaining and ſupporting the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Nova-Scotia, for the year 1771 ——	5796	10	5
2. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th of June, 1770, to the 24th of June, 1771 —— ——	3086	0	0
3. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Eaſt Florida, and other incidental expences attending			

the

the ſame, from the 24th of June, 1770, to the 24th of June, 1771	4350	0	0
4. Upon account, for defraying the expences of the civil eſtabliſhment of his Majeſty's colony of Weſt Florida, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th of June, 1770, to the 24th of June, 1771	6100	0	0
5. Upon account, for defraying the expences attending general ſurveys of his Majeſty's dominions in North America, for the year 1771	1885	4	0
	21217	14	5
MARCH 1.			
1. Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majeſty's land forces, and other ſervices incurred, to the 26th day of December, 1770, and not provided for by parliament	359927	0	7½
2. Upon account, towards defraying the charge of out-penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital, for the year 1771	112005	0	0
	471932	0	7½
MARCH 7.			
For paying off and diſcharging the Exchequer-bills, made out by virtue of an act, paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intitled, 'An act for raiſing a certain ſum of money, by loans or Exchequer-bills, for the ſervice of the year 1770,' and charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in this ſeſſion of parliament	1800000	0	0
That proviſion be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia, and for their ſubſiſtence during the time they ſhall be abſent from home, on account of the annual exerciſe, for the year 1771			
APRIL 15.			
1. Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the hoſpital for the maintenance and education of expoſed and deſerted young children, to maintain and educate ſuch children as were received into the ſaid hoſpital on or before the 25th day of March 1760, from the 31ſt day of December 1770 excluſive, to the 31ſt day of December 1771 incluſive; and that the ſaid ſum be iſſued and paid for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatſoever	2970	0	0
2. To enable the governors and guardians of the ſaid hoſpital to defray any expences which may be hereafter incurred in maintaining and educating ſuch children as were received into the ſaid hoſpital,			

on

on or before the 25th day of March 1760; and that the ſaid ſum be iſſued and paid, for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, without any fee or reward, or any deduction whatſoever	27030	0	0
That no further ſum or ſums of money be hereafter iſſued, for the maintenance and education of ſuch children as were received into the ſaid hoſpital on or before the ſaid 25th day of March 1760.			
3. Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy	200000	0	0
4. To replace to the ſinking fund, the like ſum, paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency on the 5th day of July, 1770, of the fund eſtabliſhed for paying annuities, in reſpect of five millions, borrowed by virtue of an act made in the 31ſt year of the reign of his late Majeſty, towards the ſupply granted for the ſervice of the year 1758	35085	2	11
5. To make good to his Majeſty the like ſum, which has been iſſued by his Majeſty's orders, in purſuance of the addreſſes of this houſe	14700	0	0
6. To make good the like ſum, which has been paid to ſeveral perſons in North-Britain, as a compenſation, and in full ſatisfaction, of their loſſes and expences incurred, purſuant to ſeveral orders of council, for preventing the ſpreading of the infectious diſtemper amongſt the horned cattle	799	12	2
7. On account, for defraying the expence of ſupporting and maintaining the civil eſtabliſhment of the government of Senegambia, on that part of the coaſt of Africa, ſituate between the port of Salle, in South Barbary, and Cape Rouge, for the year 1771	6336	0	9½
8. To be advanced to the governor and company of the merchants of England trading into the Levant ſeas, to be applied in aſſiſting the ſaid company in carrying on their trade	5000	0	0
9. To be employed in repairing, maintaining, and ſupporting, the Britiſh forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa	13000	0	0
10. For the more effectually repairing the fort of Cape-Coaſt-Caſtle, on the coaſt of Africa	2000	0	0
	306920	15	10½

APRIL 16.

1. On account of the expences of the new roads of communication, and building bridges, in the Highlands of North-Britain, in the year 1771	6928	2	0
2. And to enable his Majeſty to make good, to the United Company of Merchants of England			

trading to the Eaſt-Indies, the expences incurred by the ſaid company in the expedition to Manilla, antecedent to the ſurrender of the iſland to the company's ſervants on the ſecond day of Nov. 1762.	28365	15	8
APRIL 22.			
For reimburſing to the province of New Hampſhire, their expences in furniſhing proviſions and ſtores to the troops raiſed by them for his Majeſty's ſervice, for the campaign in the year 1756. —	6009	13	3
Sum total of the ſupplies granted this ſeſſion —	7158779	10	5

Ways and Means for raiſing the above Supply granted to his Majeſty, agreed to on the following Days, viz.

DECEMBER 4, 1770.

THAT the duties upon malt, mum, cyder and perry, be continued from the 23d of June 1771, to the 24th of June 1772, and charged upon all malt which ſhall be made, and all mum which ſhall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which ſhall be made for ſale, within the kingdom of Great Britain, 700,000l.

13. That the ſum of 4s. in the pound, and no more, be raiſed, within the ſpace of one year, from the 25th day of March, 1771, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, penſions, offices, and perſonal eſtates, in that part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable ceſs, according to the ninth article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, 2,037,854l. 19s. 11d.

FEBRUARY 1, 1771.

That, from the expiration of the term for which the preſent bounty is given, the ſum of thirty ſhillings per ton be granted and paid, to all veſſels, from twenty to eighty tons, which have been built ſince the year 1760, or which ſhall hereafter be built, for the purpoſe of the white herring fiſheries, and ſhall be actually employed therein.

MARCH 7.

1. That, towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, there be licenſed an additional number of hackney-coaches, not exceeding two hundred; and that the new licences, ſo to be granted, be extended to all places within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the ſuburbs thereof, and the limits of the weekly bills of mortality.

2. That, towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, there be reſerved, and made payable to his Majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, upon every one of the ſaid licences, ſo to be granted, for hackney-coaches, within the limits aforeſaid, a rent of five ſhillings a week, to be paid during the continuance of ſuch licence.

3. That all the monies, to ariſe by rents of the ſaid additional number of hackney-coaches, be applied to ſuch uſes and purpoſes, and in the ſame manner, as the monies ariſing by rents of hackney-coaches, which were granted by an act made in the ninth year of the reign of

her late Majeſty Queen Anne, are ſubject and applicable to.

MARCH 11.

1. That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that part of Great Britain, called England, for one year, beginning the 25th day of March, 1771, be defrayed out of the monies ariſing by the land tax granted for the ſervice of the year 1771.

2. That, towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, the ſum of 1,800,000 l. be raiſed, by loans or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in the next ſeſſion of parliament; and ſuch exchequer bills, if not diſcharged, with intereſt thereupon, on or before the 5th day of April, 1772, to be exchanged and received in payment, in ſuch manner as exchequer bills have uſually been exchanged and received in payment.

3. That a bounty be continued on the ſhips employed in the whale-fiſhery to Greenland, Davis's Streights, and places adjacent, for a limited time.

4. That, from and after the expiration of the preſent bounty, a bounty of forty ſhillings per ton, on all ſhips employed in the ſaid fiſhery, be granted, for the term of five years; and, from and after the expiration of the ſaid five years, a bounty of thirty ſhillings per ton; and, from and after the expiration of the ſaid ſecond term of five years, a bounty of 20s. per ton, for five years, and to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament.

APRIL 11.

1. That, towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, the ſum of 650,000l. be raiſed, by way of lottery; ſuch lottery to conſiſt of 50,000 tickets, at 13 l. each; and that the contributors towards the ſame ſhall, on or before the 18th day of this inſtant April, 1771, make a depoſit with the caſhiers of the Bank of England of 1 l. in reſpect of the money to be paid for every ſuch ticket, as a ſecurity for making the future payments to the ſaid caſhiers, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to ſay, for and in reſpect of every ſuch ticket, 2l. on or before the 7th day of June next; 3l. on or before the 10th of July next; 3 l. on or before the 21ſt of Auguſt next; 4l. on or before the 3d day of October next: And that tickets, as ſoon as the ſame can be prepared, ſhall be delivered to the contributors ſo completing their payments: that the ſum of 500,000l. ſhall be divided into prizes, from each of which prizes there ſhall ſeverally be a deduction after the rate of 10l. for every 100l. and the ſums remaining, after ſuch deductions, ſhall be paid unto the proprietors of the ſeveral fortunate tickets in the ſaid lottery, out of any the aids or ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion of parliament for the ſervice of the year 1771, at the Bank of England, in money, upon demand, on the firſt day of March, 1772, or as ſoon after as certificates can be made out, without any further or other deduction whatſoever: and that all the monies to be received by the ſaid caſhiers ſhall be paid into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to ſuch ſervices as ſhall then have been voted by this houſe in this ſeſſion of parliament; and that every contributor, who ſhall

pay in the whole of his contribution towards the ſaid ſum of 650,000 l. on or before the 15th day of Auguſt next, ſhall be allowed an intereſt, by way of diſcount, after the rate of 3 l. per centum per annum, on the ſums ſo completing his contribution reſpectively, to be computed from the day of completing the ſame, to the 3d day of October next.

2. That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, there be iſſued and applied the ſum of 691,977 l. 7 s. 9 d. remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, on the fifth day of April, 1771, for the diſpoſition of parliament, of the monies which has then ariſen of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, and other revenues, compoſing the fund commonly called the ſinking fund.

3. That, towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, there be iſſued and applied the ſum of 1,650,000 l. out of ſuch monies as ſhall or may ariſe, of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, and other revenues, compoſing the fund commonly called the ſinking fund.

4. That the ſum of 89,658 l. 16 s. 9 d$\frac{1}{4}$ now remaining in the exchequer, being the overplus of the grants for the ſervice of the year 1770, be iſſued and applied towards making good the ſupply granted to his Majeſty in this ſeſſion of parliament.

5. That the ſum of 400,000 l. which, by an act made in the ninth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An act for carrying into execution certain propoſals made by the Eaſt-India company, for the payment of the annual ſum of four hundred thouſand pounds, for a limited time, in reſpect of the territorial acquiſitions and revenues lately obtained in the Eaſt-Indies," is directed to be paid within the preſent year into the receipt of his Majeſty's exchequer, by the ſaid company, be applied towards making good the ſupply granted to his Majeſty.

6. That a ſum, not exceeding 20,000 l. out of ſuch monies as have been, or ſhall be, paid into the receipt of the exchequer, on or before the fifth day of April, 1772, of the produce of all or any of the duties and revenues, which, by any act or acts of parliament, have been directed to be reſerved for the diſpoſition of parliament, towards defraying the neceſſary expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring, the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, be applied towards making good ſuch part of the ſupply as hath been granted to his Majeſty, for maintaining his Majeſty's forces and garriſons, in the plantations; and for proviſions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Ceded Iſlands, for the year 1771.

7. That ſuch of the monies as ſhall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, after the 4th day of April, 1771, and on or before the 5th day of April, 1772, of the produce of the duties charged by an act of parliament made in the fifth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of Gum Senega, and Gum Arabic, be applied towards making good the ſupply granted to his Majeſty.

APRIL 16.

That the ſum of 30,291 l. 11 s. 3 d. $\frac{3}{4}$ remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, on the 5th day of April, 1771, of the two ſevenths excife exciſe granted by an act of parliament made in the fifth and ſixth years of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, after ſatisfying the ſeveral charges and incumbrances thereupon for the half-year then ended, be carried to, and made part of, the aggregate fund; and that the ſaid fund be made a ſecurity for the diſcharge of ſuch annuities, and other demands payable out of the ſaid ſum, as the growing produce of the ſaid two ſevenths exciſe ſhall not be ſufficient to anſwer. And

That, towards making good the ſupply granted to his Majeſty, there be applied the ſum of 20,000l. 1s. 6d. ½, remaining in the receipt of the exchequer on the 5th day of April 1771, for the diſpoſition of parliment, over and above the ſurplus of the ſinking fund then remaining for the ſame purpoſe.

17. That all duties, payable on account of the harbours of the Iſle of Man, do ceaſe and determine.

That a duty of one penny halfpenny per ton be laid upon all ſhips and veſſels, not being laden, or in ballaſt, belonging to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, which ſhall arrive or put into any of the harbours in the ſaid iſland.

That a duty of two pence per ton be laid upon all ſuch ſhips and veſſels, being laden, or having any cargo on board, whether they ſhall break bulk, or deliver any part of their cargo, or not.

That an additional duty of one penny per ton be laid upon all ſhips and veſſels, which ſhall be repaired in any of the harbours in the ſaid iſland.

That a duty of two pence per ton be laid upon all foreign ſhips and veſſels, not being laden, or in ballaſt only, which ſhall arrive or put into any of the harbours in the ſaid iſland.

That a duty of three pence per ton be laid upon all foreign ſhips and veſſels, which ſhall arrive or put into any of the harbours in the ſaid iſland, without breaking bulk, or delivering any part of their cargoes.

That an additional duty of two pence per ton be laid upon all foreign ſhips and veſſels, which ſhall break bulk, and deliver any part of their cargo.

That an additional duty of two pence per ton be laid upon all ſuch foreign ſhips and veſſels as ſhall repair in any of the harbours in the ſaid iſland.

That a duty of two ſhillings and ſixpence be laid upon every foreign ſhip and veſſel which ſhall anchor in any of the bays of the ſaid iſland.

That a duty of two ſhillings and ſixpence per ton be laid upon all ſpirits imported into the ſaid iſland.

That a duty of one ſhilling and ſixpence per hogſhead be laid upon all tobacco imported into the ſaid iſland.

That a duty of two ſhillings per hundred weight be laid upon all teas imported into the ſaid iſland.

That a duty of one ſhilling per hundred weight be laid upon all coffee imported into the ſaid iſland.

That a duty of two ſhillings and ſixpence per ton be laid upon all wines imported into the ſaid iſland.

That a duty of two pence per chalder be laid upon all coals imported into the ſaid iſland, to be reckoned according to the cocquet at the port of exportation.

That a duty, after the rate of ten ſhillings per centum, ad valorem, be laid upon all foreign goods (wines, ſpirits, and ſalt excepted) imported into the ſaid iſland.

That a duty, after the rate of five ſhillings per centum, ad valorem, be laid upon other goods, imported from Great Britain or Ireland, into the ſaid iſland, except licenſed goods and ſalt for the fiſheries, of above the value of five pounds.

That a duty of three pence per quarter be laid upon all corn and grain imported into, or exported from the ſaid iſland.

That a duty of one penny per hundred weight be laid upon all meal and flower imported into, or exported from the ſaid iſland.

That a duty of ſixpence per head be laid upon all horſes, and black cattle, imported into, or exported from the ſaid iſland; And

That the ſaid rates, duties, and impoſitions, be applied, from time to time, towards amending, repairing, and ſupporting, the ſeveral harbours and ſea-ports in the ſaid iſland. A bill was accordingly paſſed for that purpoſe.

23. The following bounties were reſolved to be allowed upon the importation of white oak ſtaves and heading, from the plantations in America; and a bill was accordingly brought in and paſſed for that purpoſe, viz.

That a bounty of ſix pounds be allowed for every 1200, each hundred containing ſix ſcore, of pipe ſtaves, each ſtave not being leſs than five feet ſix inches long, from four inches and one half of an inch to ſix inches broad, and two inches thick at the thinneſt edge, which ſhall be imported, from the firſt day of January 1772 to the firſt day of January 1775, and in the like proportion for any greater or leſs number.

That a bounty of ſix pounds be allowed for every 1800 ſuch hundred of hogſhead ſtaves, each ſtave not being leſs than four feet ſix inches long, from four inches and one half of an inch to ſix inches broad, and one inch and one half of an inch thick at the thinneſt edge, which ſhall be imported, from and after the ſaid firſt day of January, 1772, to the firſt day of January, 1775, and in the like proportion for any greater or leſs number.

That a bounty of ſix pounds be allowed for every 2400 ſuch hundred of barrel ſtaves, each ſtave being from three feet ſix inches to three feet eight inches at the leaſt in length, from four inches to five inches broad, and one inch and one half of an inch thick at the thinneſt edge, which ſhall be imported, from and after the ſaid firſt day of January 1772, to the firſt day of January 1775; and in the like proportion for any greater or leſs number.

That a bounty of ſix pounds be allowed for every 3600 ſuch hundred pieces of pipe, hogſhead, and barrel heading, each piece of pipe heading being two feet eight inches long, each piece of hogſhead heading being two feet four inches long, and each piece of barrel heading being two feet and one inch long, at the leaſt; and each ſuch reſpective piece of heading, being from five to ſix inches broad, and two inches thick at the thinneſt edge; which ſhall be imported, from and after the ſaid firſt day of January 1772, to the firſt day of January 1775; and in the like proportion for any greater or leſs number.

That a bounty of four pounds be allowed for every 1200 ſuch pipe ſtaves, for every 1800 ſuch hogshead ſtaves, for every 2400 ſuch barrel ſtaves, and for every 3600 pieces of ſuch heading, as before deſcribed, which ſhall be imported, from and after the ſaid firſt day of January 1775 to the firſt day of January 1778.

That a bounty of two pounds be allowed for every 1200 ſuch pipe ſtaves, for every 1800 ſuch hogſhead ſtaves, for every 2400 ſuch barrel ſtaves, and for every 3600 pieces of ſuch heading, as before deſcribed, which ſhall be imported, from and after the firſt day of January 1778 to the ſaid firſt day of January 1781. And,

That the ſaid bounty be paid out of his Majeſty's cuſtoms.

The foregoing reſolutions of the Committee of ways and means, were the only ones that were agreed to by the houſe; and the ſums thereby provided for, ſo far as they can at preſent be aſcertained, ſtand as follows:

By the reſolution of December 4	700000	0	0
By that of December 13	2037854	19	11
By the ſecond of March 11	1800000	0	0
By the firſt of April 11	200000	0	0
By the ſecond of ditto	691977	7	9
By the third of ditto	1650000	0	0
By the fourth of ditto	89658	16	9¼
By the fifth of ditto	400000	0	0
By the ſixth of ditto	20000	0	0
By the firſt of April 16	30291	11	3¾
By the ſecond of ditto	20000	1	6½
Sum total of ſuch Proviſions as can be aſcertained	7639782	17	3½
Exceſs of the Proviſions	481003	6	10½

STATE PAPERS.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. William Maltby, of his Majeſty's Frigate the Favourite, to Mr. Stephens, dated the 22d of September, 1770, at the Mother Bank.

SIR,

PLeaſe to acquaint the right hon. my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that his Majeſty's ſloop under my command, is arrived from Port Egmont in 70 days, but laſt from Fyal, where I touched for water; have on board the officers and company of his Majeſty's late ſloop Swift. The event of my coming home being of a ſingular nature, I propoſe ſtaying here, not permitting any communication with the ſhore, diſcovering the ſloop's name, or from whence, &c. until I receive their lordſhips orders. I herewith encloſe the copies of my letters to the Spaniſh commodore, with his letter and tranſlation to me; the reſt of the accounts captain Farmer ſends; lieutenant Gower will inform you of any other particulars.

I am, &c.

WILLIAM MALTBY.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. George Farmer to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Favourite, the 22d of September, 1770.

THE 4th of June, the Induſtry, a Spaniſh frigate, anchored in Port Egmont harbour, having been, they ſaid, fifty-three days from Buenos Ayres, put in for water, and bound to Port Soledad. The 7th anchored here four Spaniſh frigates, which had been twenty-ſix days from Buenos Ayres, came out in company with the Induſtry, and parted with her four days before. On the arrival of thoſe ſhips, the Induſtry hoiſted a Spaniſh broad pendant. I now ordered moſt of the officers and men belonging to the late Swift, on ſhore, to defend the ſettlement; and ordered capt. Maltby to get the Favourite nearer into Jaſon's Cove. One of the Spaniſh frigates ſent an officer on board, to acquaint capt. Maltby, that if he weighed, they would fire into him, which he took no notice of, but got under ſail. The Spaniſh frigate fired two ſhot, which dropt to leeward of the Favourite, three of them got under way, and kept working to windward, as did the Favourite. Capt. Maltby ſent an officer on board the Spaniſh commodore, to know the reaſon why one of the ſhips under his command had fired two ſhot at the Favourite; his anſwer was, that they were not fired at the Favourite, but as ſignals to him.

Since the firſt appearance of thoſe ſhips, I began to clear the ſtores out of the Block-houſe. The four twelve pounders at the battery were ſo ſunk down in water and mud, that they were entirely uſeleſs. I had them tranſported to the Block-houſe, and had port-holes cut out for them, with a platform, before covered round with the cordage.

We now wrote to the Spaniſh commodore, deſiring, as he had received the refreſhments he ſtood in need of, that he would depart from hence. His anſwers, with the preparations they were making, left us no doubt of their real intention. The Spaniſh commodore in one of his letters deſired us to ſend to view the troops that were ready for landing; which we did in the evening of the 9th.

Our officers reported them to be (ſeamen and all included) about ſixteen hundred, with a train of artillery ſufficient to reduce a regular fortification, and five frigates, from twenty to thirty-two guns. By this time the frigates had warped in ſhore, and moored head and ſtern, oppoſite to the Block-houſe and battery. At night capt. Maltby, with fifty of the Favourite's men, came on ſhore, and brought with them two ſix pounders, ten ſwivels, ſmall arms, ammunition, &c. The next morning, a part of the Spaniſh troops and artillery landed about half a mile to the northward of us; when they had advanced about half way to us from where they had landed, the reſt of their boats, with the remainder of the troops and artillery, put off from one of the Spaniſh frigates, and rowed right in for the Cove, covered by the fire of the frigates, whoſe ſhot went over the Block-houſe.

We fired ſome ſhot, and (not ſeeing the leaſt probability of being able againſt ſuch a ſuperior force to defend the ſettlement) hoiſted a flag of truce, and deſired articles of capitulation, which were in part granted. Their troops then landed, and took poſſeſſion of the place. I ſend you by Mr. Gower (late lieutenant of the Swift) who goes expreſs, copies of all the letters, articles and capitulation, receipts, &c. that paſſed between the Spaniards and us.

And am, &c.

GEORGE FARMER.

Copy of a Letter from the Spaniſh Commodore John Ignacio Madariaga to Captain George Farmer, dated in the Bay of Cruizada, the 8th of June, 1770.

My dear Sir,

FInding myſelf with incomparable ſuperior forces of troops, train of artillery, utenſils, ammunitions, and all the reſt correſponding, for to reduce a regular fortification, with 1400 men for diſembarking, for which 526 are of choice regular troops, as you may ſee: I ſee myſelf in this caſe obliged to intimate to you, according to the orders of my court, that you ſhould quit that begun eſtabliſhment; for if you don't execute it amicably, I will oblige you by force, and you will be anſwerable for all the ill reſults of the action and meaſures I ſhall take. I am always at your ſervice, pray unto God to preſerve you many years.

I kiſs your hand, &c.

JOHN IGNACIO MADARIAGA.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. George Farmer to the Spaniſh Commodore John Ignacio Madariaga, dated at Port Egmont the 8th of June, 1770.

SIR,

AS you have received the refreſhments of water, &c. you ſtood in need of, my order from his Britannic Majeſty, my royal maſter, is to warn you forthwith to depart from this port, and all the iſlands called Faulkland's, having firſt been diſcovered by the ſubjects of the crown of England, ſent out by the government thereof for that purpoſe, and of right belong to his Majeſty; and his Majeſty having given orders for the ſettlement thereof, the ſubjects of no other power can have any title to eſtabliſh themſelves therein, without the King's permiſſion.

I am, &c.

GEORGE FARMER.

Copy of a Letter from the Spaniſh Commodore John Ignacio Madariaga, to Captains Farmer and Maltby, dated in the Bay of Cruizada, the 9th of June, 1770.

Meſſ. George Farmer and William Maltby, or any others that command the Engliſh Forces by Sea and Land, in this Bay of the Cruizada.

GENTLEMEN,

NObody ought to make an eſtabliſhment, and much leſs to fortify themſelves in theſe iſlands, ports, and coaſts of Magellan, without the permiſſion of his Catholic Majeſty, my reſpectable ſovereign; and as you have not that permiſſion, you ought to abandon and quit this bay, batteries on ſhore, and the ſettlement which you have begun. If you will give me authentic proof that you will quickly, and with good will do this, I will put with peace and quietneſs my troops on ſhore, and yours will be treated with all the conſideration and attention that correſponds to the good harmony that ſubſiſts between our ſovereigns; and I will permit that you may carry with you all that you have got on ſhore, and belongs to you lawfully, and what you cannot carry, or won't carry, I will give a receipt, that upon this ſubject the two courts intereſted may ſettle the affair.

But if, contrary to all expectation, you ſhould be determined to maintain your new eſtabliſhment, I will avail myſelf of the forces under my command, to make you quit the place with the fire of my guns and muſquets; and you will be the cauſe of your own ruin, and the fatal conſequences of the warm attack that I ſhall make, both by ſea and land, in order to obtain by force the accompliſhment of my orders, if from this intimation ſhould not reſult the effect I deſire. Before I begin to fire, I admoniſh you for once, twice, and more times, that with good will you may quit the place, the territory and bay, where I find you introduced againſt the will of their proper owner, which is my royal maſter, although with leſs notice I have a juſt cauſe to begin my operations, from the paſſages that have paſſed with Mr. Cutby Hunt. I have been deſirous to exceed in attention, in order to put myſelf ſtill more in the right, and to ſtand excuſed on my part, for the poſſibly to be avoided hoſtilities and their conſequences.

After this attention, I aſſure you, that if you do not in fifteen minutes after this letter ſhall have been delivered into your hands, by my officer of orders, give a categorical and favourable anſwer to my intent, I will begin the operations directed to obtain it, conſidering the want of anſwer in the time prefixed, as a tacit negative, that you will not quit or abandon with good will this place, and an expreſs obſtinacy to maintain your reſolution. In this caſe you will experience the brilliancy and ſpirit with which the troops and ſeamen under my command, know how to operate, notwithſtanding the inclemency of the ſeaſon.

You will meditate upon the fatal conſequences to the innocent ſubjects of his Britannick Majeſty, if, inſtead of the kind treatment I offer you, you oblige me to uſe the moſt rigid, as indiſpenſable in the preſent caſe.

At all events, I wiſh to ſerve you with all civility in what regards your perſons, which I pray God to preſerve many years.—On board the frigate Induſtry, at anchor in the Bay of the Cruizada, the 9th of June, 1770.

I kiſs your hands, &c.

JOHN IGNACIO MADARIAGA.

Copy of a Letter from the Spaniſh Commodore John Ignacio Madariaga, to Captains Farmer and Maltby, dated in the Bay of Cruizada, the 9th of June, 1770.

My dear Sirs,

AFter having wrote the adjoining letter of the ſame date, I receive by my orderly officer, two letters of yours upon the ſame ſubject and the ſame reaſons, and for to avoid a repetition, which is prejudicial to the quickneſs that is requiſite, I anſwer you both in this.

Your letters are reduced only to warn me to quit this port, ſtrengthening your reaſons to juſtify the right you have of poſſeſſing the new eſtabliſhment. Notwithſtanding all you have expreſſed, I nevertheleſs confirm what I have wrote in the adjoined, becauſe your figured reaſons and rights do not appear ſufficient.

Was I a Spaniſh ambaſſador in London, I would demonſtrate the juſt and legal titles of my ſovereign to theſe iſlands and lands of Magellan; but this does not belong to this day; nor is it my buſineſs to queſtion rights, only to proceed to doing, leaving, or ſubmitting to our courts the deciſions of right and property, ſo I confirm what I have ſaid in the adjoined, remaining always at your ſervice, pray unto God to preſerve you many years.

I kiſs your hand, &c.

JOHN IGNACIO MADARIAGA.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Farmer to the Spaniſh Commodore John Ignacio Madariaga, dated at Port Egmont, the 9th of June, 1770.

SIR,

YOur letters of the 8th and this day's date, I have received, in which you threaten, purſuant to your orders, to ſend me from hence by force of arms. Words are not always deemed hoſtilities, nor can I think you mean, in a time of profound peace, to put them in execution; more eſpecially as you allow there now ſubſiſts the greateſt harmony between the two crowns.

I make not the leaſt doubt of your being thoroughly convinced, that the King of Great Britain, my royal maſter, has forces ſufficient to demand ſatisfaction in all parts of the globe, of any power whatſoever, that may offer to inſult the Britiſh flag. Therefore was the time limited ſhorter than the fifteen minutes you have allowed, it ſhould make no alteration in my determined reſolution to defend the charge committed to me, to the utmoſt of my power,

And am, &c.

GEORGE FARMER.

Copy of the articles of capitulation between captains George Farmer and William Maltby, commanders of his Britannic Majeſty's forces by ſea and land at Port Egmont and Falkland's Iſlands, and Don John Ignacio Madariaga, major-general of the royal navy of his Catholic Majeſty, dated the 10th of June, 1770.

Firſt Article.

THAT we will deliver to the ſaid commander the block-houſe, with its guns, and whatever appertains to it within or without, likewiſe the battery commanding Jaſon's Cove, being ſenſible of the ſuperior forces with which we are attacked by ſea and land.

Anſwer.

That the block-houſe battery, and the reſt, muſt be delivered immediately to the colonel Don Antonio Gutiarroz, commander of the Spaniſh troops.

Second Article.

That the King's colours be kept flying on the ſhore until we embark, and the ſame on board his Majeſty's ſloop Favorite, and that the officers and troops be permitted to remain in their quarters as before.

Anſwer.

That they will be allowed their quarters on ſhore for the officers and troops until they embark, and likewiſe their colours flying on ſhore and on board the Favourite, but without exerciſing any other juriſdiction except with their own people, they being only there for a time limited until their embarkation.

Third Article.

That we may be permitted to carry, in his Majeſty's ſloop Favorite, wherever we ſhall think proper, the officers, troops, ſeamen, ammunition of all kinds, proviſions and ſtores as much as we may think neceſſary, and depart as ſoon as we are fit for ſea.

Anſwer.

That the troops muſt preciſely go in the Favorite frigate, with the ſeamen and whatever effects ſhe can carry, to be tranſported out of the American dominions belonging to the Catholic King my maſter, after duly delivering every thing in proper form to Don Philip Ruiz Puento, governor of theſe iſlands of Magellan, reſiding in the eaſtermoſt, to which we will immediately give an account, that he may come in perſon, or ſend his deputy, without delay, to take charge of the ſtore-houſe, ſtores, &c. that the Engliſh have; as this is part of his government, he is and will be anſwerable to my Sovereign for the good huſbandry of what will be delivered to him, or to his deputy, commiſſioned for that purpoſe; and till this can be performed with all requiſite formalities, the Favorite ſhall not move, unleſs by any accident Don Philip Ruiz Puento, or his deputy, ſhould delay coming; in which caſe, if it ſhould exceed forty days, the Favorite may ſail whenever they think proper, with all that ſhe can carry, but ſhe can never go out until twenty days after one of the frigates under my command; and for the further ſecurity of obſerving the capitulation, the Favorite frigate ſhall be diſmantled, by putting her rudder on ſhore.

Fourth Article.

That what we ſhall not be able to carry with us, you will give us receipts for expreſſing every article left here, that we may be able to give an account thereof when required.

Anſwer.

There will be receipts given for all the ſtores, &c. that his Britannic Majeſty's ſloop Favorite cannot carry.

Fifth Article.

That at the time we are going to embark on board his Majeſty's ſloop Favorite (after concluding the inventories, and delivering every thing to you in proper form) we may have liberty to march off under arms, with drums beating, colours flying, &c. without being incommoded or injured.

Anſwer.

That at the time of their embarking on board the Favorite, they muſt acquaint the Spaniſh commodore thereof to agree upon the hour, as the Engliſh are not allowed to take arms without giving notice to the ſaid commander, that he may give orders to be obſerved what they have deſired, in order that they may not be incommoded or injured at their departure; but ſhould they do contrary to the above, it will be taken for a contempt, and they will be anſwerable for the reſult.

Sixth Article.

That, to prevent diſorder, an officer with a few men may take poſſeſſion of the block-houſe.

Anſwer.

For to prevent diſorder, and to take poſſeſſion of the block-houſe with regularity and good order, the colonel Don Antonio Gutiarroz will march with all his troops, and will have in the ſettlement for the preſent only a company of grenadiers.

Seventh Article.

That the cordage and other materials that ſerved for parapets, &c. at the batteries, may be put into the ſtore-houſes, under lock and key, until proper inventories can be taken, or that we may carry them on board the Favorite.

Anſwer.

The cordage and all the materials that ſerved for parapets at the batteries will be put in ſtorehouſes, which keys will be delivered to the Engliſh till the inventories are drawn in proper form, and they embarked on board the Favorite as granted.

Tranſlation of the Declaration ſigned and delivered by Prince de Maſerano, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from his Catholic Majeſty, dated the 22d day of January, 1771.

HIS Britannic Majeſty having complained of the violence which was committed on the 10th of June, 1770, at the iſland commonly called the Great Malouine, and by the Engliſh, Falkland's-Iſland, in obliging by force, the commander and ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, to evacuate the Port, by them called Egmont; a ſtep offenſive to the honour of his crown;—the Prince de Maſerano, ambaſſador extraordinary of his Catholic Majeſty, has received orders to declare, and declares, that his Catholic Majeſty, conſidering the deſire with which he is animated for peace, and for the maintenance of good harmony with his Britannic Majeſty, and reflecting that this event might interrupt it, has ſeen with diſpleaſure this expedition tending to diſturb it; and in the perſuaſion in which he is, of the reciprocity of ſentiments of his Britannic Majeſty; and of its being far from his intention to authorize any thing that might diſturb the good underſtanding between the two courts; his Catholic Majeſty does diſavow the ſaid violent enterprize; and in conſequence, the Prince de Maſerano declares, that his Catholic Majeſty engages to give immediate orders, that things ſhall be reſtored in the Great Malouine, at the Port called Egmont, preciſely to the ſtate, in which they were before the 10th of June, 1770: for which purpoſe his Catholic Majeſty will give orders to one of his officers, to deliver up to the officer, authorized by his Britannic Majeſty, the port and fort called Egmont; with all the artillery, ſtores, and effects of his Britannic Majeſty, and his ſubjects, which were at that place, the day above named; agreeable to the inventory which has been made of them.

The Prince de Maſerano declares at the ſame time, in the name of the King his Maſter, that the engagement of his ſaid Catholic Majeſty, to reſtore to his Britannic Majeſty, the poſſeſſion of the fort and port called Egmont; cannot, nor ought, any wiſe, to affect the queſtion of the prior right of ſovereignty of the Malouine iſlands, otherwiſe called Falkland's iſlands. In witneſs whereof, I, the underwritten, ambaſſador extraordinary, have ſigned the preſent declaration with my uſual ſignature, and cauſed it to be ſealed with our arms. London, the 22d day of January, 1771.

(L. S.) Signed
Le Prince de Maſerano.

Tranſlation of the Earl of Rochford's acceptance, dated the 22d day of January, 1771, *of the Prince de Maſerano's Declaration of the ſame date.*

HIS Catholic Majeſty having authoriſed the prince of Maſerano, his ambaſſador extraordinary, to offer, in his Majeſty's name, to the King of Great-Britain, a ſatisfaction for the injury done to his Britannic Majeſty by diſpoſſeſſing him of the port and fort of Port Egmont; and the ſaid ambaſſador having this day ſigned a declaration, which he has juſt delivered to me, expreſſing therein, that his Catholic Majeſty, being deſirous to reſtore the good harmony and friendſhip which before ſubſiſted between the two crowns, does diſavow the expedition againſt Port Egmont, in which force has been uſed againſt his Britannic Majeſty's poſſeſſions, commander, and ſubjects; and does alſo engage that all things ſhall be immediately reſtored to the preciſe ſituation in which they ſtood before the 10th of June, 1770. And that his Catholic Majeſty ſhall give orders, in conſequence, to one of his officers, to deliver up to the officer, authorized by his Britannic Majeſty, the port and fort of Port Egmont, as alſo all his Britannic Majeſty's artillery, ſtores, and effects, as well as thoſe of his ſubjects, according to the inventory which has been made of them. And the ſaid ambaſſador having moreover engaged, in his Catholic Majeſty's name, that what is contained in the ſaid declaration ſhall be carried into effect by his ſaid Catholic Majeſty; and that duplicates of his Catholic Majeſty's orders to his officers ſhall be delivered into the hands of one of his Britannic Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate within ſix weeks: his ſaid Britannic Majeſty, in order to ſhew the ſame friendly diſpoſitions on his part, has authoriſed me to declare, that he will look upon the ſaid declaration of prince de Maſerano, together with the full performance of the ſaid engagement, on the part of his Catholic Majeſty, as a ſatisfaction for the injury done to the crown of Great-Britain. In witneſs whereof, I, underwritten, one of his Britannic Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, have ſigned theſe preſents with my uſual ſignature, and cauſed them to be ſealed with our arms. London, the 22d day of January, 1771.

(L. S.) Signed
ROCHFORD.

Tranſlation of his Catholic Majeſty's orders, ſignified by the Balio Fray Don Julian de Arriaga, to Don Philip Ruez Puente, dated Pardo, 7th of February, 1771.

IT being agreed between the King and his Britannic Majeſty, by a convention ſigned at London on the 22d of January laſt paſt, by the prince of Maſerano and the earl of Rochford, that the Great Malouine, called by the Engliſh Falkland Iſland, ſhould be immediately replaced in the preciſe ſituation in which it was before it was evacuated by them on the 10th of June laſt year; I ſignify to you, by the King's orders, that as ſoon as the perſon commiſſioned by the court of London ſhall preſent himſelf to you with this, you order the delivery of the port de la Cruizada or Egmont, and its fort and dependencies, to be effected; as alſo that of all the artillery, ammunition, and effects, that were found there, belonging to his Britannic Majeſty and his ſubjects, according to the inventories ſigned by George Farmer and William Maltby, Eſqrs. on the 11th of July of the ſaid year, at the time of their quitting the ſame, of which I ſend you the incloſed copies, authenticated under my hand; and that as ſoon as the one and the other ſhall be effected, with the due formalites, you cauſe to retire immediately the officer, and other ſubjects of the King, which may be there. God preſerve you many years.

Pardo, 7th of Feb. 1771. (Signed) The Balio Fray Don Julian de Arriaga.

To Don Philip Ruez Puente.

The Speech of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, when he reprimanded Hugh Roberts, late Conſtable and Returning Officer at the laſt Election for the Borough of New Shoreham, in the County of Suſſex, upon his Knees, at the Bar of the ſaid Houſe, on Thurſday the 14th day of February, 1771.

Hugh Roberts,

YOU have been convicted, upon the cleareſt and moſt ſatisfactory proof, of returning a member to this houſe, againſt a very great majority of votes admitted by yourſelf, and which now ſtand upon the poll.

This offence, conſidered in the abſtract, and without the accompanying circumſtances, is a crime of an atrocious nature; it ſtrikes at the very being of this houſe: for, if practices of this ſort were to obtain, the commons of Great-Britain, who are now the repreſentatives of the free people of this kingdom, would be merely the delegates of corrupt returning officers.

In vain have our anceſtors been anxiouſly careful to ſecure the freedom of elections, by all the means human wiſdom and foreſight could ſuggeſt; in vain have they particularly guarded againſt the partiality of the returning officer, and obliged him, by every tie, to a faithful diſcharge of that truſt, which the conſtitution hath repoſed in his hands, if men are to be found daring enough to ſend members to this houſe, who were never choſen by the legal electors.

You have ſaid that you did not receive the votes abſolutely, but only admitted them to poll conditionally, and ſubject to future reviſion, as appears by the queries ſet againſt their names.

I think this circumſtance, alone, was it true, would not much avail you; for I have always been of opinion (although I do not know that the reſolutions of the houſe have gone ſo far) that the practice of receiving votes with queries by the mere authority of the returning officer, and without the conſent of the parties, is illegal; I am ſure it is dangerous; for, if once it be admitted by this houſe, that the returning officer has a right to receive votes upon terms which are to ſubject them to his future deciſion, after the poll is cloſed, and the numbers known, it will always be in the power of that officer, ſo to manage the queried votes, as to return which of the candidates he pleaſes; and, if he is either an artful man himſelf, or artfully aſſiſted by others, he will alſo be able ſo to do the buſineſs, as to make it difficult to ſet aſide what he hath done, and more difficult to puniſh him for doing it.

But your caſe does not afford you even this excuſe; for it has been proved, that, although you reſerved the queried votes for future diſcuſſion and re-conſideration, you made your return without either,

either; as ſoon as the poll was over; rejecting, as you declared, all thoſe who had voted for one of the candidates (which amounted to a great majority of the whole) on account, as you alledged, of corruption; notwithſtanding you had adminiſtered the oath againſt bribery to all, except one, of thoſe you thought proper to reject.

There are, however, circumſtances in your caſe which greatly extenuate your offence, and which the houſe hath, with pleaſure, laid hold of, to mitigate the ſeverity of your puniſhment; and this they have done at the recommendation of thoſe very reſpectable gentlemen who compoſed that committee, which, by its conduct upon this occaſion, hath merited, not only the thanks of this houſe, but the general applauſe of the public.—By a ſteady attention to juſtice, and a firm perſeverance in obtaining it, they have ſurmounted a variety of difficulties, in carrying into execution a new law, which has founded a new court of judicature, for the trial of parliamentary elections; a law, which, if it continues to be executed, for the future, with equal abilities and integrity, as it has been in this inſtance, will be a bleſſing to this country, and do honour to the memory of the perſon who planned it, and to the parliament which adopted and paſſed it.

You have proved, that you were formerly member of a club, in the borough over which you preſided, which hath profanely aſſumed the name of the 'Chriſtian Club; a club, inſtituted for the moſt infamous purpoſe, that of ſelling the borough to the higheſt bidder; that this club conſiſts of a great majority of the electors; and that the members of it bind themſelves to one another, and to ſecrecy, by oaths, in writing, and bonds with large penalties; that they carry on this ſcandalous traffic by a ſelect committee, who never appear or vote at any election, on account of their ſcruples of conſcience, having actually received the ſtipulated price of the borough; but that the reſt of the members of this club vote as they are directed by their committee, and, without heſitation, take the oath againſt bribery (as they did in the preſent inſtance) and, when election is over, receive their ſhare of the price which has been paid to their factors.

You proved likewiſe that you voluntarily quitted this club in February laſt, when there was no vacancy, and when you could have no expectation of being the returning officer, in caſe a vacancy ſhould happen.—It has likewiſe appeared in evidence that you acted by the advice of counſel.

And you have inſiſted, that, though you may have acted illegally, you have not acted intentionally wrong; and that you ſhould not have rejected the queried votes, if you had not been convinced in your conſcience that they were all corrupted.

Theſe are the favourable circumſtances under which the houſe have conſidered your caſe; and, on account of them, have inflicted upon you the mildeſt puniſhment that the nature of their proceedings will permit.

And I am, in obedience to their commands, to REPRIMAND you for this offence; which I now do. And I am, by their order, to acquaint you, which I alſo do, that you are diſcharged, paying your fees.

His Excellency George, Lord Viſcount Townſend, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, his Speech to both Houſes of Parliament at Dublin, on Tueſday the 26th of Feb. 1771.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with the trueſt ſatisfaction that I obey his Majeſty's commands to meet you again in Parliament.

The affection which his Majeſty bears to his faithful ſubjects of Ireland, and his readineſs to concur with you in every meaſure which may conduce to their proſperity, have determined his Majeſty to call you together at this time, that you may take into your ſerious conſideration ſuch laws as ſhall be immediately neceſſary for the general good of this country.

The preſent high price of corn is an object of the firſt importance, and demands your utmoſt attention; and I alſo recommend to you the continuance or revival of ſuch laws as from experience have proved of advantage to the public.

I have particular pleaſure in being able to inform you, that not only the uſual bounties on the exportation of Iriſh linens have been continued by the Britiſh parliament, but that they have been ſtill further extended; a circumſtance which I hope will be productive of beneficial effects to that manufacture.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

As I have reaſon to expect, that, with very ſtrict œconomy, the duties which were granted laſt ſeſſion of parliament, and which will not expire until Chriſtmas next, may be ſufficient to anſwer the expences of his Majeſty's government, I am not now to aſk for any further ſupply.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The increaſe of his Majeſty's royal family, by the birth of another princeſs, ſince the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, is an event in which we are all intereſted, and muſt afford us the ſincereſt pleaſure.

His Majeſty's paternal care of this kingdom requires every return of gratitude on your part; and I have no doubt, from your known loyalty, that you will manifeſt your ſenſe of his goodneſs by the temper and unanimity of your proceedings.

I rejoice in this opportunity of co-operating with you for the public welfare, and I flatter myſelf our endeavours will be mutually to bring this ſeſſion to a ſpeedy and happy concluſion.

The humble addreſs of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, beg leave humbly to expreſs our moſt grateful thanks to your Majeſty, for the many proofs which we have received of your Majeſty's affection for your faithful ſubjects of this kingdom, and for this, in particular, which your Majeſty is now graciouſly pleaſed to afford us, in your readineſs to concur with your parliament in ſuch meaſures as may be conducive to their proſperity.

We further beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will endeavour to fulfil your Majeſty's gracious purpoſe, in calling us together at this time, by taking into our ſerious conſideration ſuch matters as ſhall be found to be neceſſary for the general good of this country, and more particularly thoſe which have been recommended to us this day from the throne.

We cannot omit expreſſing our thankfulneſs for, and ſatisfaction in, the continuance and extenſion, by the Britiſh parliament, of the bounties on the exportation of Iriſh linens.

We moſt ſincerely congratulate your Majeſty on the happy increaſe of your royal family, by the birth of another princeſs ſince the laſt ſeſſion of parliament; and we have the ſincereſt joy in an event which contributes to the ſecurity we have in your Majeſty's royal houſe, of every thing that is dear and valuable to us.

We have the trueſt ſenſe of the many inſtances which your Majeſty hath been pleaſed to afford us, of your paternal care, and particularly your continuing the lord viſcount Townſend in the government of this kingdom; of which, as his experience enables him to form the trueſt judgment, ſo his candour and integrity will, we doubt not, move him to make the juſteſt repreſentation.

We beg leave to expreſs our ſincere deſire on this, and every other occaſion, to conduct ourſelves, in whatever may come before us, with temper and unanimity, and with all that dutiful reſpect which may beſt expreſs a grateful and becoming ſenſe of your Majeſty's goodneſs to us, and our faithful attachments to your Majeſty's ſacred perſon, your family and government.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to expreſs, in the moſt dutiful manner, our unbounded gratitude to your Majeſty for the affection you are graciouſly pleaſed to declare towards your faithful ſubjects of Ireland, and your readineſs to concur with us in every meaſure which may conduce to their proſperity.

We return our moſt humble thanks to your Majeſty, for giving us this opportunity of taking into our conſideration ſuch laws as ſhall be found immediately neceſſary for the general good of this kingdom, and for the reviving thoſe, which from experience have proved of advantage to the public; and we aſſure your Majeſty, that, with hearts full of gratitude, we aſcribe this, and every other benefit we receive, to the ſpontaneous dictates of your Majeſty's royal juſtice and benignity.

We acknowledge the great wiſdom and humanity of your Majeſty in recommending to us, as an object of the higheſt importance, the preſent high price of corn in this kingdom.

We place the juſteſt confidence in your Majeſty's gracious favour and protection, for the ſupport and encouragement of our principal branch of trade, the linen manufacture; and we are happy to find, that not only the uſual bounties on the exportation of our linens have been continued, but that they have been further extended by the Britiſh parliament.

When we conſider the preſent ſituation of this country, with regard to trade, we have the higheſt ſatisfaction in being informed, that, with very ſtrict œconomy, the duties which were granted laſt ſeſſion of parliament, and which will not expire till Chriſtmas next, may be ſufficient to anſwer the expences of your Majeſty's government, and that no further ſupplies are to be aſked for.

And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that as nothing can give us greater ſatisfaction than your Majeſty's approbation of our conduct, ſo nothing can affect us more ſenſibly than any mark of your royal diſpleaſure, and that we are incapable, even in thought, of attempting any thing againſt your Majeſty's authority, or the rights of the crown of Great-Britain, from whence we own, with the utmoſt gratitude, we derive our principal protection and ſupport. We acknowledge, with the moſt perfect ſubmiſſion, that we are ever tenacious of the honour of granting ſupplies to your Majeſty, and of being the firſt movers therein, as they are the voluntary tribute of grateful hearts to the beſt of monarchs; and we moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty, that your Majeſty will not permit our zeal in this particular to be conſtrued into an invaſion of your Majeſty's royal authority, than which nothing can be more diſtant from our thoughts. And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that your Majeſty's rights are equally dear to us as our own, as we are ſenſible that our happineſs depends upon the preſervation of both inviolate.

We congratulate your Majeſty on the increaſe of your Majeſty's royal family, by the birth of another princeſs, ſince the laſt ſeſſion of parliament; an event the moſt intereſting to us, as we conſider every addition to your royal family as an increaſe of ſtrength to the Proteſtant intereſt, and to the happineſs of this kingdom.

We return our moſt humble thanks to your Majeſty for continuing his excellency the lord viſcount Townſend in the government of this kingdom, from whoſe approved integrity, and from whoſe long knowledge and experience of us and our ſentiments, we are perſuaded a juſt repreſentation will be made of our loyalty and duty to the beſt of princes.

Addreſſes to the Lord-Lieutenant.

The humble Addreſs of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, return your Excellency our moſt ſincere thanks for your moſt excellent ſpeech to both houſes of parliament.

We are happy in the opportunity which his Majeſty hath been graciouſly pleaſed to afford us, of meeting your Excellency again in parliament; and we cannot but conſider ourſelves as under an obligation to your Excellency, for the ſatisfaction which you are pleaſed to expreſs on that occaſion, and for your moſt obliging readineſs to co-operate with us for the public welfare. We ſhall not fail of taking into our conſideration the important particulars recommended to us by your Excellency.

We acknowledge with thankfulneſs the continuance and extenſion, by the Britiſh parliament, of the bounties on the exportation of Iriſh linens, and conſider ourſelves as indebted to your Excellency, for your kind attention to that great branch of trade and manufactures.

We rejoice with your Excellency on the increaſe of his Majeſty's royal family, by the birth of another princeſs, as every ſuch event affords us an additional ſecurity in ſupport of our religion, laws, and liberties.

Your Excellency's experience and knowledge in the affairs of this kingdom call upon us to unite our endeavours with yours to promote the good of the public; and we truſt we ſhall, with a becoming temper and unanimity, co-operate with your Excellency to bring this ſeſſion to a ſpeedy and happy concluſion."

His Excellency's Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Return you my ſincere thanks for this your very kind and obliging addreſs. The favourable opinion which you are pleaſed to expreſs of me affords me the greateſt pleaſure: it has been, and will be, my endeavour to deſerve it. You may rely upon my faithful repreſentation to his Majeſty in every thing which concerns you and this country; and I flatter myſelf that, thro' the harmony which ſubſiſts between us, our joint endeavours will be effectual to promote the public welfare, which I have much at heart.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament aſſembled, return your Excellency our moſt unfeigned thanks for your moſt excellent ſpeech from the throne, and beg leave to expreſs our ſincere congratulations on this parliament being appointed to meet again.

We acknowledge with great gratitude the continuance and extenſion of the bounties given by the Britiſh parliament, on the exportation of Iriſh linens.

We return your Excellency thanks for the information you have been pleaſed to give us, that you have reaſon to expect that the laſt duties which were granted the laſt ſeſſion of parliament may be ſufficient to anſwer the expences of his Majeſty's government, and that you are not now to aſk for any further ſupply.

We ſhall with the trueſt pleaſure co-operate with your Excellency in all that may tend to the public welfare, and in all our deliberations ſhall obſerve that temper and unanimity which alone can render our proceedings beneficial to the public, and bring them to a ſpeedy and happy concluſion.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland.

HIS Majeſty thanks the Houſe of Commons for the many warm expreſſions of affection and loyalty contained in their addreſs, and for their congratulations on the increaſe of his family.

His Majeſty is extremely glad to find, that the opportunity he has given them of conſulting together, at this time, for the general good of his kingdom of Ireland, has been received by them with ſo much ſatisfaction, and he truſts it will be productive of every benefit to the public that they could deſire.

His Majeſty is well pleaſed with the aſſurances given by the houſe of commons of their regard for his rights, and thoſe of the crown of Great-Britain, which it is his indiſpenſable duty to aſſert, and which he ſhall ever think it incumbent on him to maintain.

G. R.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Ireland, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to approach your ſacred perſon with our humble thanks for your Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of this houſe.

Impreſſed with the juſteſt and the deepeſt ſenſe of the bleſſings we enjoy, and of the many important benefits which we have obtained during your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious reign, and filled with the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude, duty, and loyalty, we beg leave to renew our aſſurances to your Majeſty, of the moſt inviolable attachment to your Majeſty's royal perſon, family, and government.

Proteſt of the Lords in Ireland againſt that Part of the Addreſs to the King which returns his Majeſty Thanks for continuing Lord Townſend in the Viceroyalty.

DISSENTIENT,

FIRST, becauſe the repeated proofs we have of his Majeſty's paternal tenderneſs towards his people convince us, that a miſrepreſentation of his faithful Commons could alone have determined his royal breaſt to exert his undoubted prerogative of proroguing his parliament, at a criſis when the expiration of laws, eſſential to the well-being of this kingdom, ſeemed peculiarly to point out the moſt urgent demand for the aſſiſtance of the legiſlature; at a time when the Commons had given a recent efficacious teſtimony of their unremitting zeal for his Majeſty's ſervice by voting an augmentation of his Majeſty's forces; a meaſure which had been repreſented to parliament as highly acceptable to the King;

at

at a ſeaſon too when the ſuddenneſs of this unexpected mark of royal diſpleaſure rendered its conſequences almoſt irretrievably fatal to the nation, inſomuch that we ſee, with the deepeſt concern, an extraordinary deficiency in his Majeſty's revenue, proceeding from the declining ſtate of our credit, trade, and manufactures, thereby occaſioned.

SECONDLY, Becauſe the unbounded confidence we repoſe in his Majeſty's inviolate regard to the fundamental principles of the conſtitution aſſures us, that the attempt which has been lately made to infringe that balance indefeaſibly inſeparable from its very formation, by entering upon the journals of this houſe a proteſt, animadverting upon the proceedings of the houſe of commons, was the reſult of pernicious counſels, inſidiouſly calculated to alienate the affections of the moſt loyal ſubjects from the moſt amiable of princes; an opinion in which we conceive ourſelves by ſo much the better founded, as this unconſtitutional extenſion is unprecedented, ſave only in one inſtance, which was followed by the juſt diſapprobation of the Sovereign, teſtified by the immediate removal of the chief governor. We further conceive, that, as the conſtitution of this kingdom is, in reſpect to the diſtinct departments of the crown, the Lords, and the Commons, one and the ſame with that of Great-Britain, we ſhould depart, not only from our duty to our King and to this our country, but likewiſe from that which we owe to Great-Britain, if in our high capacity, of hereditary great council of Ireland to the crown, we ſhould acquieſce under an attempt, which manifeſtly tends to ſubvert that reciprocal independence of the three eſtates, which is the baſis of its ſecurity.

THIRDLY, Becauſe the juſtice and piety which ſhine conſpicuous in our Sovereign, as well in his domeſtic life as on the throne, do not ſuffer us to ſuppoſe, that the diſmiſſion of truſty nobles and commoners from his Majeſty's privy council (the former only becauſe they made a juſt exerciſe of their hereditary birthright as peers of the realm, the latter on account only of their parliamentary conduct) can have proceeded from the truly informed intention of ſo great and good a prince.

FOURTHLY, Becauſe moderation, firmneſs, conſiſtency, a due diſtinctive regard to all ranks of perſons, a regular ſyſtem of adminiſtration, being, as we conceive, indiſpenſably requiſite to the ſupport and dignity of government, and to the conduct of his Majeſty's affairs, we cannot, without violation of truth and juſtice, return thanks to the King for continuing a chief governor, who, in contempt of all forms of buſineſs, and rules of decency heretofore reſpected by his predeceſſors, is actuated only by the moſt arbitrary caprice, to the detriment of his Majeſty's intereſt, to the injury of this oppreſſed country, and to the unſpeakable vexation of perſons of every condition.

Leinſter,
Louth,
Powerſcourt,
Liſle,
Shannon,
Longford,
Baltinglaſs,
Laneſborough,
Moleſworth,
Mornington,
Bective,
Moira,
Mountcaſhell,
Charlemount,
Bellamont.

Copy of the Letter ſent by the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland to the Members of that Houſe, when he reſigned the Chair.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

WHEN I had the honour of being unanimouſly elected to the chair of this houſe, I entered on that high office with the warmeſt ſentiments of loyalty to his Majeſty, and the firmeſt determination to dedicate all my endeavours to tranſmit to my ſucceſſor, the rights and privileges of the Commons of Ireland, as inviolate as I received them.

But, at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſions of parliament, his excellency the Lord-Lieutenant was pleaſed to accuſe the Commons of a crime, (which, I am confident, was as far from their intentions as it ever was, and ever ſhall be, from mine) that of intrenching upon his Majeſty's royal prerogative, and the juſt and undoubted rights of the crown of Great-Britain: and as it has pleaſed the houſe of commons to take the firſt opportunity, after this tranſaction, of teſtifying their approbation of the conduct of the Lord-Lieutenant, by voting him an addreſs of thanks this ſeſſion, I muſt, as in my humble opinion that addreſs conveys a tacit cenſure of the proceedings, and a relinquiſhment of the privileges, of the Commons, beg leave to reſign an office I can no longer execute with honour. Your choice may fall upon ſome gentleman whoſe ſentiments upon this occaſion may differ from mine, and who may not think an addreſs of this nature is ſo derogatory to the dignity of the houſe. Signed,

Dublin, March 4. J. PONSONBY.

THE LORDS PROTEST.

Die Jovis, 14 *Feb.* 1771.

THE order of the day being read for taking into conſideration the papers relating to the diſpute about Falkland's Iſland, and for the Lords to be ſummoned;

It was moved,

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty our thanks for his gracious communication to this Houſe, of the declaration ſigned by the Ambaſſador of his Catholic Majeſty, which his Majeſty has been pleaſed to accept.

"To offer to his Majeſty our moſt ſincere acknowledgments, for having ſupported the honour of the crown of Great Britain, by a firm and unvaried adherence to his juſt demand of ſatisfaction for the injury received, by the violent enterprize againſt Falkland's iſland, by which ſteady and uniform conduct his Majeſty has obtained from the King of Spain, an explicit diſavowal of that expedition; together with an engagement to reſtore things to the preciſe ſituation in which they were before the late unjuſtifiable attempt.

"To expreſs our ſatisfaction on the preſent proſpect of the bleſſing of peace being ſecured to us, as we have no reaſon to doubt the good faith of his Catholic Majeſty, in the performance of his engagements; and to declare our grateful ſenſe of his Majeſty's paternal care of his people, in not too haſtily engaging them in the hazards and burthens of war.

"To aſſure his Majeſty of our zeal and readineſs, on all occaſions,

ſions, to exert our utmoſt efforts to enable his Majeſty to carry into execution, ſuch meaſures, as ſhall be neceſſary for the ſupport of the honour and dignity of his crown."

It was propoſed that an amendment be made to the ſaid motion, by leaving out the words from the end of the firſt paragraph thereof, to the end of the motion.

Which being objected to,
After a long debate,
The queſtion was put thereupon.
It was reſolved in the negative.

Contents - - 35
Proxies - - - 3
38

Not Contents 92
Proxies - - 15
107

Then the ſaid addreſs was agreed to as at firſt propoſed, and ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by the Lords, with white ſtaves.

DISSENTIENT,

I. Becauſe it is highly unſuitable to the wiſdom and gravity of this Houſe, and to the reſpect which we owe to his Majeſty and ourſelves, to carry up to the throne an addreſs, approving the acceptance of an imperfect inſtrument, which has neither been previouſly authorized by any ſpecial *full powers* produced by the Spaniſh miniſter, nor been as yet ratified by the King of Spain. If the ratification on the part of Spain ſhould be refuſed, the addreſs of this Houſe will appear no better than an act of precipitate adulation to miniſters; which will juſtly expoſe the peerage of the kingdom to the indignation of their country, and to the deriſion of all Europe.

II. Becauſe it is a direct inſult on the feelings and underſtanding of the people of Great Britain, to approve this declaration and acceptance, as a means of ſecuring our own and the general tranquillity, whilſt the greateſt preparations for war are making, both by ſea and land; and whilſt the practice of preſſing is continued, as in times of the moſt urgent neceſſity, to the extreme inconvenience of trade and commerce; and with the greateſt hardſhips to one of the moſt meritorious and uſeful orders of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

III. Becauſe the refuſing to put the queſtions to the judges upon points of law, very eſſentially affecting this great queſtion, and the refuſing to addreſs his Majeſty to give orders for laying before this Houſe the inſtructions relating to Falkland's iſlands, given to the commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips employed there, is depriving us of ſuch lights as ſeemed highly proper for us on this occaſion.

IV. Becauſe from the declaration and correſpondence laid before us, we are of opinion that the miniſters merit the cenſure of this Houſe, rather than any degree of commendation, on account of ſeveral improper acts, and equally improper omiſſions, from the beginning to the cloſe of this tranſaction.

For it is aſſerted by the Spaniſh miniſter, and ſtands uncontradicted by ours, that ſeveral diſcuſſions had paſſed between the miniſters of the two courts, upon the ſubject of Falkland's iſlands, which might give the Britiſh miniſters reaſon to foreſee the attack upon that ſettlement that was afterwards made by the forces of Spain. Capt. Hunt alſo arriving from thence ſo early as the third of June laſt, did advertiſe the miniſters of repeated warnings and menaces made by Spaniſh governors and commanders of ſhips of war; yet ſo obſtinately negligent and ſupine were his Majeſty's miniſters, and ſo far from the vigilance and activity required by the truſt and duty of their offices, that they did not even ſo much as make a ſingle repreſentation to the court of Madrid; which, if they had done, the injury itſelf might have been prevented, or at leaſt ſo ſpeedily repaired, as to render unneceſſary the enormous expences to which this nation has been compelled, by waiting until the blow had been actually ſtruck, and the news of ſo ſignal an inſult to the crown of Great Britain had arrived in Europe. To this wilful, and therefore culpable, neglect of repreſentation to the court of Spain, was added another neglect; a neglect of ſuch timely preparation, for putting this nation in ſuch a ſtate of defence, as the menacing appearances on the part of Spain, and the critical condition of Europe required. Theſe preparations, had they been undertaken early, would have been executed with more effect, and leſs expence; would have been far leſs diſtreſſing to our trade, and to our ſeamen; would have authorized us in the beginning to have demanded, and would in all probability have induced Spain to conſent to, an immediate, perfect, and equitable ſettlement of all the points in diſcuſſion between the two crowns; but all preparation having been neglected, the national ſafety was left depending rather upon accidental alterations in the internal circumſtances of our neighbours, than in the proper and natural ſtrength of the kingdom; and this negligence was highly aggravated by the refuſal of adminiſtration, to conſent to an addreſs, propoſed by a noble Lord in this Houſe, laſt ſeſſions, for a moderate and gradual augmentation of our naval forces.

V. Becauſe the negociation, entered into much too late, was, from the commencement, conducted upon principles as diſadvantageous to the wiſdom of our public councils, as it was finally concluded in a manner diſgraceful to the honour of the Crown of Great Britain; for it appears, that the court of Madrid did diſavow the act of hoſtility, as proceeding from *particular* inſtructions, but juſtified it under her *general* inſtructions to her governors; under the oath by them taken, and under the eſtabliſhed laws of America. This general order was never diſavowed nor explained; nor was any diſavowal or explanation thereof ever demanded by our miniſters; and we apprehend that this juſtification of an act of violence under *general orders*, *eſtabliſhed laws*, and *oaths of office*, to be far more dangerous and injurious to this kingdom, than the particular enterprize which has been diſavowed, as it evidently ſuppoſes, that the governors of the Spaniſh American provinces, are not only authorized, but required, without any particular inſtructions, to raiſe great forces by ſea and land, and to invade his Majeſty's poſſeſſions in that part of the world, in the midſt of profound peace.

VI. Becauſe this power, ſo unprecedented and alarming, under which the Spaniſh governor was juſtified by his court, rendered it the duty of our miniſters to inſiſt upon ſome cenſure or puniſhment upon that governor, in order to demonſtrate the ſincerity of the court of Madrid, and of her deſire to preſerve peace, by putting at leaſt ſome check upon thoſe exorbitant powers aſſerted by the court of Spain to be given to her governors. But although our miniſters were authorized, not only by the acknowledged principles of the law of nations, to call for ſuch cenſure or puniſhment, but alſo by the expreſs proviſion of the ſeventeenth article of the treaty of Utrecht, yet they have thought fit to obſerve a profound ſilence on this neceſſary article of public reparation. If it were thought that any circumſtances appeared in the particular caſe of the governor, to make an abatement or pardon of the puniſhment adviſeable, that abatement or pardon ought to have been the effect of his Majeſty's clemency, and not an impunity to him, ariſing from the ignorance of our miniſters in the firſt principles of public law, or their negligence or puſillanimity in aſſerting them.

VII. Becauſe nothing has been had or demanded as a reparation in damage for the enormous expence and other inconveniences, ariſing from the confeſſed and unprovoked violence of the Spaniſh forces in the enterprize againſt Falkland's iſlands and the long ſubſequent delay of juſtice; it was not neceſſary to this demand that it ſhould be made in any improper or offenſive language, but in that ſtile of accommodation which has ever been uſed by able negotiators.

VIII. Becauſe an unparalleled and moſt audacious inſult has been offered to the honour of the Britiſh flag, by the detenſion of a ſhip of war of his Majeſty's, for twenty days after the ſurrender of Port Egmont, and by the indignity of forcibly taking away her rudder: this act could not be ſupported upon any idea of being neceſſary to the reduction of the fort, nor was any ſuch neceſſity pretended. No reparation in honour has been demanded for this wanton inſult, by which his Majeſty's reign is rendered the unhappy æra in which the honour of the Britiſh flag has ſuffered the firſt ſtain with entire impunity.

IX. Becauſe the Spaniſh declaration, which our miniſters have adviſed his Majeſty to accept, does in general words imply his Majeſty's diſavowal of ſome acts on his part, tending to diſturb the good correſpondence of the two courts; when it is notorious, that no act of violence whatſoever had been committed on the part of Great-Britain. By this diſavowal of ſome implied aggreſſion in the very declaration, pretended to be made for reparation of the injured dignity of Great-Britain, his Majeſty is made to admit a ſuppoſition contrary to truth, and injurious to the juſtice and honour of his crown.

X. Becauſe in the ſaid declaration the reſtitution is confined to Port Egmont, when Spain herſelf originally offered to cede Falkland's Iſland; it is known that ſhe made her forcible attack on pretence of title to the whole; and the reſtitution ought, therefore, not to have been confined to a part only; nor can any reaſon be aſſigned, why the reſtitution ought to have been made in narrower or more ambiguous words than the claims of Spain, on which her act of violence was grounded, and her offers of reſtitution originally made.

XI. Becauſe the declaration, by which his Majeſty is to obtain poſſeſſion of Port Egmont, contains a reſervation or condition of the queſtion of a claim of prior right of ſovereignty in the Catholic King to the whole of Falkland's Iſlands, being the firſt time ſuch a claim has ever authentically appeared in any public inſtrument jointly concluded on by the two courts. No explanation of the principles of this claim has been required, although there is juſt reaſon to believe that theſe principles will equally extend to reſtrain the liberty and confine the extent of Britiſh navigation. No counter claim has been made, on the part of his Majeſty, to the right of ſovereignty in any part of the ſaid iſland ceded to him; any aſſertion whatſoever, of his Majeſty's right of ſovereignty, has been ſtudiouſly avoided, from the beginning to the accompliſhment of this unhappy tranſaction; which, after the expence of millions, ſettles no conteſt, aſſerts no right, exacts no reparation, affords no ſecurity, but ſtands as a monument of reproach to the wiſdom of the national councils, of diſhonour to the eſſential dignity of his Majeſty's crown, and of diſgrace to the hitherto untainted honour of the Britiſh flag.

After having given theſe reaſons, founded on the facts which appeared from the papers, we think it neceſſary here to diſclaim an invidious and injurious imputation, ſubſtituted in the place of fair argument, that they who will not approve of this convention, are for precipitating their country into the calamities of war; we are as far from the deſign, and we truſt much farther from the act of kindling the flame of war, than thoſe who have adviſed his Majeſty to accept of the declaration of the Spaniſh ambaſſador.

We have never entertained the leaſt thought of invalidating this public act; but if miniſters may not be cenſured, or even puniſhed, for treaties which, though valid, are injurious to the national intereſt and honour, without a ſuppoſition of the breach of public faith in this Houſe, that ſhould cenſure or puniſh, or of a breach of the laws of humanity, in thoſe who propoſe ſuch cenſure or puniſhment; the uſe of the peers, as a controul on miniſters, and as the beſt, as well as higheſt, council of the crown, will be rendered of no avail. We have no doubt but a declaration more adequate to our juſt pretenſions, and to the dignity of the crown, might have been obtained without the effuſion of blood; not only from the favourable circumſtances of the conjuncture, but becauſe our juſt demands were no more than any ſovereign power, who had injured another through inadvertence or miſtake, ought, even from regard to its own honour, to have granted: and we are ſatisfied, that the obtaining ſuch terms would have been the only ſure means of eſtabliſhing a laſting and honourable peace.

Richmond,	Audley,
Bolton,	King,
Mancheſter,	Torrington,
Tankerville,	Milton,
Chatham,	Abergavenny,
Wycombe,	Fitzwilliam,
Craven,	Ponſonby,
Boyle,	Scarborough,
Devonſhire,	Archer.

Diſſentient,

Becauſe, though the diſavowal may be conſidered as humiliating to the court of Spain, the declaration and acceptance, under the reſervation of the queſtion of prior right, do not, in my opinion, after the heavy expences incurred, either convey a ſatisfaction adequate to the inſult on the honour of Great Britain, or afford any reaſonable grounds to believe that peace, on the terms of honour, can be laſting.

RADNOR.

The Petition agreed upon by the Court of Common Council at Guildhall, on Friday the 3d of May, relative to a Bill for the Embankment at Durham Yard, and which was the ſame Day preſented to his Majeſty, by the Sheriffs Baker and Martin.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Petition of the Locum Tenens of the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

"WE your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, equally zealous to maintain your royal dignity, and to preſerve our own civil rights, are reduced to the neceſſity of repreſenting to your Majeſty, That a bill has lately paſſed through both Houſes of Parliament, intitled, "An act for enabling certain perſons to encloſe and embank part of the river Thames, adjoining to Durham-yard, Saliſbury-ſtreet, Cecil-ſtreet, and Beaufort-buildings, in the county of Middleſex;" and is now ready to be offered to your Majeſty for your royal aſſent. The proviſions of this bill appearing to be deſtructive of the antient and valuable rights and property of the city of London, rights granted by charters of your Majeſty's royal predeceſſors, and enjoyed, without interruption, through a ſucceſſion of many ages; we oppoſed it in the ſeveral ſtates of its progreſs, without effect. It is now become our duty to repreſent to your Majeſty, that the ſoil and ground of the river Thames, in that part of it which the preſent bill transfers to private perſons for their particular emolument, is the ancient property and inheritance of the city of London; and conſequently, that your Majeſty hath been deceived by ſuch of your ſervants, as adviſed your Majeſty to conſent to the proceedings of this bill, upon the ſuppoſition that the ground in queſtion is now veſted in your Majeſty in right of your crown.

"In ſupport of the title of the city of London, we offered proof to the conſideration of Parliament, ſufficient, as we are adviſed, to ſupport or to recover the poſſeſſion of it, in your Majeſty's courts of law, to whoſe deciſions ſuch queſtions excluſively belong, and in whoſe judgment we are willing to acquieſce. We have ever thought the legal ſecurity of the civil rights and private properties of the ſubject, the moſt honourable diſtinction of this happy country; and therefore we feel ourſelves indiſpenſably obliged, by the duty we owe to juſtice, to liberty, to the preſent age, and to poſterity, to remonſtrate againſt a law like this;

a law that takes away the property of a part of your Majeſty's ſubjects, we truſt not the leaſt deſerving of legal protection, and without their conſent and againſt their will, gives it to others, who neither have, nor pretend to have, any claim to it. Such an injury, we believe, is without a precedent in the annals of this kingdom; and we are at leaſt as anxious, for your Majeſty's ſake as for our own, that your reign ſhould not be diſhonoured by an act of power, enormous in the preſent inſtance, and beyond imagination fatal in its example. We beg leave to remind your Majeſty, that ſoon after the glorious revolution, in an æra moſt propitious to the law and liberty of this nation, the rights of the citizens of London were deemed worthy of the peculiar protection of the legiſlature.

"The favourable partiality of that time afforded to the corporate rights of this great city, even a more ample ſecurity than their fellow ſubjects enjoyed. Conſcious of an ardent zeal for your Majeſty's honour, and of the moſt affectionate endeavours to promote it, we rely with confidence on your Majeſty's juſtice, that we ſhall not now be diſtinguiſhed to our reproach, by being denied the common right of the meaneſt of your people, an appeal to that law which knows no partialities, but ſtrictly gives to every one his due.

"We farther repreſent to your Majeſty, That whereas this bill ſets forth that we claim a right to the ſoil of the river Thames propoſed to be embanked, and on that account inſiſt that the perſons who apply for this liberty of embanking, ought to make ſatisfaction to us for the ſame: this allegation is utterly groundleſs and falſe, and contradictory to our uniform and repeated public declarations in both Houſes of Parliament. We claimed the land as our right, and inſiſted, as an undeniable conſequence of that right, in a country governed by law, not that we ſhould receive a compenſation for it, but that we ſhould be permitted to retain and defend it. We are ſure that the ſanction of your royal name can never be given to a propoſition not only abſolutely falſe, but known to be falſe by the very perſons who alledged it.

"We therefore humbly implore your Majeſty to refuſe your aſſent to this bill, which is equally injurious to our civil rights, and inconſiſtent with your Majeſty's honour, and the genuine principles of this conſtitution."

His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Wedneſday the 8th of May, 1771.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"AS the ſtate of public buſineſs no longer requires your attendance, I think it right, at this ſeaſon of the year, to put an end to the preſent ſeſſion of parliament.

"The ſatisfaction I have obtained from his Catholic Majeſty for the injury I had received, together with the proofs which the courts of France and Spain have given me, by laying aſide their armaments, of their ſincere diſpoſition to preſerve the general tranquillity of Europe, have enabled me to reduce my forces by ſea and land. The zeal with which you have exerted yourſelves, upon the apprehenſion of a rupture with Spain, muſt convince the world of your affectionate attachment to me, and of your conſtant regard for the true intereſts of your country. On that ſupport I ſhall always rely for the defence of my honour, and for the ſecurity of the rights of my people.

"With regard to the troubles which ſtill agitate ſome parts of the continent, my endeavours have never been wanting to bring them to an end; and in thoſe endeavours, you may be aſſured, I ſhall perſevere.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"It was with real concern that I found myſelf called upon, by the ſituation of public affairs, to aſk of my faithful Commons more than ordinary ſupplies for the ſervice of the current year; and I cannot ſufficiently thank you for the unanimity, cheerfulneſs, and public ſpirit, with which they have been granted.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"While we acknowledge the goodneſs of divine Providence, in preſerving us from thoſe calamities with which ſome parts of Europe have been afflicted, let me exhort you to employ your beſt endeavours, in your ſeveral ſtations and countries, to render the national happineſs compleat, by diſcouraging and ſuppreſſing all groundleſs ſuſpicions and domeſtic diſturbances. I have no other object, and I can have no other intereſt, than to reign in the hearts of a free and happy people: and it is my earneſt wiſh, that my ſubjects may not be prevented, by any miſtakes, or animoſities amongſt themſelves, from enjoying, in the fulleſt extent, the bleſſings of a mild and legal government. The ſupport of our excellent conſtitution is our common duty and intereſt: by that ſtandard I would wiſh my people to try all public principles and profeſſions, and to look upon thoſe as their moſt dangerous enemies, who, under any pretence whatſoever, would perſuade them to violate thoſe laws, and undermine that authority, which the conſtitution has provided, for the purpoſe of preſerving the general liberty and happineſs."

St. James's, June 12.

THIS day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common Council aſſembled, waited upon his Majeſty: and being introduced to his Majeſty by the Right Honourable the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, Sir James Hodges, knt. Town-Clerk, made their compliments in the following Addreſs:

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, embrace this joyful occaſion of approaching your Majeſty with our ſincere congratulations on the ſafe delivery of the Queen, and the auſpicious birth of another Prince.

Your Majeſty's ever loyal and faithful citizens of London, exceeded by none of your ſubjects in honeſt and anxious zeal for your Majeſty's happineſs, and the glory and proſperity of your reign, rejoice in all events which augment your Majeſty's domeſtic felicity; firmly truſting that every increaſe of the auguſt houſe of Brunſwick will prove an additional ſecurity to our religion, and the great charter of liberty, which in conſequence of the glorious and neceſſary revolution that illuſtrious houſe was choſen to defend.

Signed by order of court,
JAMES HODGES.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

I thank you for this dutiful Addreſs, and for your congratulations on the ſafe delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of another Prince.

It gives me great ſatisfaction to find that you conſider the increaſe of my family as an additional ſecurity to our religion, and to that liberty which I look upon with pleaſure, as the baſis of my government, and which I ſhall always think my honour and intereſt concerned to defend.

They were all graciouſly received, and had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

CHARACTERS.

Some Particulars of the Chineſe; *from Oſbeck and Toreen's Voyages.*

MR Toreen obſerves, that, a perſon who for the firſt time viſits this country, thinks he has a new world before him; for almoſt every thing looks different from what he has ſeen in other places, unleſs where climate renders ſome ſimilarity of cuſtoms neceſſary.

The rocks and the ſhore, even a good way into the ſea, are covered with fiſhermen and their tackle; which ſight immediately leads one to conclude, that the country muſt be very populous. The naked and uninhabited iſlands hereabouts ſeem at firſt to occaſion other thoughts; but, on advancing a little further, the plains and vallies ſpeak the number and the induſtry of the inhabitants.

The loweſt fields are ſowed with rice, becauſe it requires a great deal of water, which it gets by the tide without any trouble to the huſbandman. Theſe fields are croſſed by ſuch great canals, that during the flood one may go in boats on them. Rice is ſowed and reaped twice a year. During its growth, it is pulled out and planted into ſerpentine lines, to admit the water more freely to the roots. Thoſe who have not the advantage of the tide, are forced to carry or lead the water, or bring it up by machines, of which Mr. William Chambers made a drawing on a former voyage, and has probably communicated it to the ſuperintendant Baron Horlemann.

The high places are likewiſe employed to great advantage: for there are mountains whoſe declivity amounts even to forty degrees; but they are divided into ſeveral terraces, on which are planted *Convolvulus Batatas* *, *Dioſcorea* †, *Goſſypium* ‡, ſugar-canes, and many other plants, according to the time of the year, or quality of the ſoil. When it rains, the rain water is preſerved, and conveyed from one ſtory to another. If it rains too much, a ditch is opened, through which the water may run away freely. The uſe of dung may be judged of by the careful manner of gathering of it at Canton, and by the ſtinking ſampanes, or boats, which daily paſs by our ſhips. But on the fields which were near the ſhips, we ſeldom ſaw any other manure than the roots of rice, which, together with the clay ſticking to them, are thrown on the higher ſoil, which is mixed with ſpar.

---

* *Spaniſh* potatoes. † Yams. ‡ Cotton.

Thoſe places which cannot be tilled, are planted with trees, if the high ſituation and dry ſoil will allow of it. But a great part of ſuch places are deſtined for burying-grounds; which practice would induce one at firſt to ſuppoſe that the Chineſe acted againſt their own principles, in leaving ſo much ground for burying-places, and by that means making them unfit for uſe; ſince the graves muſt not be diſturbed. But for this very reaſon moſt people are buried on ſteep mountains, or other places which cannot be uſed for other purpoſes. The reſpect which children and poſterity ſhew to their parents and anceſtors, even after death, is to be conſidered as a conſequence of the implicit obedience to which they are obliged in their life-time; and which is the foundation of their exceeding great ſubmiſſion towards the magiſtrates, without which it would be impoſſible to rule ſuch a number of unmannerly, ſtubborn ſubjects. Over their graves are generally little open ſtone-buildings, which are almoſt ſemicircular, and have a niche for a perfuming veſſel. I only found one ſingle grave more magnificent than the reſt, on the northern ſide of the town; it was covered by two round vaults, and ſhut up by a wall.

The further you advance up the river, the more the number of both great and ſmall veſſels increaſed, part of which lie ſtill, and part go up and down the river. Nearer to the town they have ſcarce room upon the river; but are forced to bear hard one againſt another behind and before; and to form, as it were, ſtreets, length-ways and croſs-ways. Thoſe who in this manner ſpend their time on the water, are not all of them ſailors or fiſhermen: the ferrymen, who come and ſet off at certain times, are in great numbers; but the rowers, or oar-men, are ſtill more numerous. The others are tradeſmen, ſuch as carry on ſome ſort of buſineſs; they keep wives and children, hogs, and chickens, together with all their utenſils, in theſe boats; for which reaſon they need not come on ſhore: and there are particular people appointed by the government to overlook them.

The people differ very much in ſize, but are ſeldom tall. The men have a yellowiſh ſkin; the ladies are fair, but the common women tawny. The bone above the eyes projects very far, and forms a triangle with the chin. Moſt of them never quite open their eyes: and I am told, that the cuſtom of bearing the children at their backs, with their heads hanging down, occaſions as it were a ſwelling of the eye-lids; for the orbits are the ſame with them as with other people. Their noſes are ſomewhat flat: their lips middling; and their looks, when they hope to gain any thing, as ſweet as poſſibly can be.

The children are at firſt ſhaved, that their hair may grow the thicker; afterwards one or three locks are left. The men, as is well known, are obliged to ſhave their heads, excepting a tuft of hair on the crown, which they plait into three traces. Their high value for their locks of hair ſeems to abate in ſome meaſure; for at Queda I ſaw two Chineſe, who, living there, and having laid aſide all thoughts of ſeeing China again, had ſhaved their heads: whereas their neighbour, who was likewiſe a Chineſe, had all his hair tied in the old faſhion. Their beards do not grow well; but perhaps they chuſe to have a thin beard. If a Chineſe is aſked what ſum would induce him to part with his tuft of hair? he again aſks, what you would take for your head? And no wonder that they are ſo very careful of an ornament which they have perhaps nouriſhed for twenty, thirty, or more years together. The women tie their hair above the top of the head; and to make the tuft of a conſiderable thickneſs, they faſten ſome falſe hair to it, and ſtick as many and as coſtly pins or bodkins in it as their circumſtances will allow of. They take a great deal of pains to have ſmooth and gloſſy hair; but this is perhaps the reaſon why their hair wears off, and becomes thin and ſtraggling when they grow old. Both ſexes let their nails grow as long as poſſible, if they do not interfere with their buſineſs.

You ſee many blind men * in the ſtreets; and they are the only beggars which are to be obſerved. The alms which the Chineſe give them, conſiſt of a ſpoonful of rice. The moſt common diſeaſe here is that which naturally proceeds from promiſcuous luſt. A grave Chineſe aſſerted that they cure this diſeaſe in a hundred days, *per τεκνοφαγίαν alternis diebus, alternis jejunio.* I cannot be anſwerable for the truth of this account; but ſo much I know, that it is poſſible to procure a ſufficient quantity of this food. A Chineſe would like better to take money for his children, than to be obliged to throw them into the water for nothing. I have no reaſon to doubt of the fact I hint at; ſince I have ſeen ſeveral children floating on the water: but I cannot pretend to ſay whether they are deſtroyed with or without the permiſſion of the magiſtrate.

Of their genius and character, others have given accounts. I can but wonder that the miſſionaries, when they ſpeak of their reigning vices, ſuch as avarice, voraciouſneſs, great and petty thefts, ſhould mention nothing of their beaſtly luſt. It is incredible to ſuppoſe them not to have known any thing about it. Though the Chineſe are too cautious to boaſt of their irregularities, like ſome Europeans; yet, if you have reſided ſome time at Canton, you will underſtand the Latin bard, who imagined that he taſted the waters of Aganippe, while he was drinking ſomething which ſhould not be named. Some perhaps may think that ſuch ſins are looked upon by the miſſionaries as peccadillos or little offences, which are of ſmall account; but that would be judging too hardly of the reverend fathers. Without doubt, they did not chuſe to diſcredit the nation, and mention ſuch diſadvantageous circumſtances. But be this as it will, yet we cannot attribute this vice to the climate, as we might have been raſhly led to do; for the whole argument falls to nothing, when it is ſeen that the Perſees, which are patterns of chaſtity at Suratte, are in the ſame climate with the Moors, and have a warmer air than the Italians.

---

* Perhaps the blindneſs of the Chineſe is for the greateſt part the effect of their voluptuous irregularities; there may be alſo other cauſes. Compare with this *Tiſſot de febr. bilioſ.* p. 187. 189.

They are courageous only when they are ſet on ſtealing; for then they venture their backs, and even their lives. They are, however, revengeful and malicious, like all narrow minded people. You look in vain among the greateſt part of them for diſintereſted gratitude, pity, placability, and a generous manner of thinking. Had Rochefoucault been born and bred among the Chineſe, he would probably have denied the exiſtence of virtue: yet with all theſe faults they are very civil, and are obliged to be ſo, becauſe private ceremonies are the object and buſineſs of one of the moſt conſiderable colleges of the empire. The following is the manner of ſaluting among them. They clench their left fiſt, put the right hand on it, drop it down, bow, and lift it up again. Thoſe who have accuſtomed themſelves to the more free manners of the Europeans, only clench their fiſts, and ſay, *kin, kin.* They uſe much ceremony at coming in; and before they ſit down, will be entreated to do it ſeveral times. If you viſit them, they entertain you with tea, comfits, and even with European and Cape wine, adapting every thing to the expectations they have of the traffic you are to carry on with them. You are at liberty to walk about their rooms, but muſt not approach their females: for the Chineſe, like all nations among whom polygamy prevails, are jealous. All that I have ſaid relates only to merchants and tradeſmen. How it is with the noblemen, I know not: for what the common people ſay of them is not to be relied on, and travellers are apt to add ſomewhat of their own invention.

They are either incapable of, or not uſed to, an habit of intenſe inveſtigation. Many Europeans are likewiſe obliged to confeſs with father Loubere, that one is incapable of thinking much in hot climates. On the other hand, their application to trade is ſo much the greater; they purſue gain, without being tired; and as their expectations are frequently boundleſs, ſo bankruptcies are frequent among them. All men here traffick; and when a journeyman comes from his work, he goes about ſelling trifles, or ſtolen goods. They have, in common with many other nations, the art of cheating in accounts, in meaſure, weight, and quality of goods; and likewiſe know how to raiſe the price of their goods at certain junctures. At the arrival of the ſhips from Embden, the exchange never fails to alter.

They are always ready to ſell or to exchange; but they ſeldom pay away any ſilver, except for provocatives, of which there is a great ſale. It is very peculiar, and one would hardly believe, that they ſhould ſet ſo great a value on antique paintings, and Porcellane. I once aſked a merchant the price of a common tea-pot, which would hardly have coſt three dollars of copper money in Sweden; but he demanded ten pieces of eight, and ſhewed me a ſtamp at the bottom of it, according to which, he ſaid, it was made in the times of ſome emperor, who lived four thouſand years ago: as if ſuch poor frail veſſels had at that time been made uſe of to aſſiſt chronology. The occaſion of this high price is, probably, becauſe the government eſteems antiquities.

The dropping and weak eyes of the Chineſe are occaſioned by the rice, which is their moſt uſual food, as the Europeans ſay. Next to rice, their moſt uſual diet is bacon and ſalt fiſh; both are cut into little bits, and eaten together with the rice: they convey the victuals to their mouths with a couple of ſticks. People of higher quality feaſt upon birds-neſts, ſinews of deer, and the like corroborative dainties. Between meals they make uſe of tea, ſweetmeats, betle, and tobacco, which is almoſt as ſmall as ſnuff, and is ſmoaked in braſs tobacco pipes by perſons of both ſexes. The Chineſe, as well as all other eaſtern nations, love opium, tho' it is ſtrongly prohibited.

They love to play with dice, at a ſort of draughts *, and with wooden cards, &c.; yet the liberty of playing is under ſome reſtrictions among them. Their jugglers are exceedingly dexterous; one of them produced a piece of wood, and after ſome *hocus pocus* brought a living ſnake and a tortoiſe before us. They act plays in the ſtreets, between two of the upper ſtories, or in other places where there is room for the ſpectators. In the repreſentation of their plays, they run into many groſs abſurdities; ſuch as repreſenting two armies by eight or ten perſons, who, inſtead of climbing up rocks, get upon chairs, and ſo on. However, the companies, which conſiſt merely of little boys, poſſeſs a wonderous fluency of language; for they often act whole days together without ſtopping, making grimaces without end, now ſinging, now ſpeaking, and all together keeping exactly in time. When they fight and wreſtle, they muſt exactly know how to hit the blow, and to throw themſelves down with as exact cadence as in a dancing ſchool. They can repreſent ſome paſſions as well as if they were real. One boy was once repreſenting a very ſuſpicious man, who was however to be very ſubmiſſive to his wife; and another a wife who was ſomewhat of a coquette, yet knew how to make uſe of her power, and was very artful. At firſt they came to blows: but when madam began to ſob, cry and ſigh ſo that her whole body ſhook, the huſband could hardly make her pardon him, though he fell down on his knees ſeveral times; and the articles of peace ſeemed to be very diſadvantageous to him. The muſical inſtruments uſual on this occaſion are firſt a couple of pieces of wood half a foot long, tied together at one end, and put acroſs the thumb; which when ſhaken, make a clattering noiſe like caſtanets. Beſides theſe they have little drums, great and ſmall kettle drums, *gunguns* or round braſs baſons like frying pans, flutes, guittars, metal hautboys, ſtrait horns, and an inſtrument which I ſent over formerly, and which conſiſts of a hemiſphere to which thirteen or fourteen pipes are applied, catching the air blown into the cavity by valves. If the paſtoral flute of Pan was not made in this manner, I do not know how he could expreſs thirty-two parts. How bad ſoever their muſical tunes may be, yet they put a higher value on them than on thoſe of Corelli: and they deſerve ſome commendation for their ſkill in keeping time, for when five or ſix play together you ſcarce diſtinguiſh more than one.

---

* This is perhaps the Chineſe *cheſs* or *ſiang-ki*, of which, ſee *Hyde Syntagma Diſſert.* vol. II. p. 143, *ſeqq. et tab. ad* p. 144. F.

To keep 900,000 Cantoneſe in order, no meaſures can be ſo effectual as thoſe taken by the Chineſe. Juſtice is done very ſpeedily, eſpecially when the fact is quite recent; but injuſtice as frequently takes place. It ſometimes happens that ſeveral objections delay their giving ſatisfaction to the Europeans. The Europeans do not eaſily give up any of their privileges; but when they cannot ſucceed, the fault is in the Chineſe officers, who do not take a right cognizance of the affair. Of this you find examples in Lord *Anſon's* Voyage. But if one threatens to apply for juſtice in higher courts, they are afraid that their ſuperiors will puniſh them with heavy fines. The ſale of the loweſt places of truſt, even that of a *mandarin*, is ſo common, that every one ſpeaks of it, and they venture to mention it in the moſt public manner. A ſurveyor, who lay along-ſide our ſhip, took a conſiderable ſum of money from the maſter of the boat, with whom he lodged, for the money which the fellow could make from our crew: and the ſurveyor ſaid, that he was forced to pay money to the cuſtom-houſe-officer: and ſo it ſeems to go round. It often happens here juſt as I was told it does in the Portugueze regulation of the cuſtom-houſes, namely, that the revenue from it looks well on paper, but actually is worth little or nothing. The police, however, is excellent: for it keeps every thing quiet at night both in the town and on the water, where an officer goes his round regularly. The gates in the ſtreets, which are ſhut up at night, are always open near the factories, for the convenience of the Europeans: and in thoſe places where in the day time you muſt be on your guard for fear of pick-pockets, you may paſs without danger in the night time.

If you go further up into the town, they call you names, and pelt you with ſtones, which fly about your ears as thick as hail. If you intend to go out of town, you muſt have company, walk faſt, and carry a good ſtick.

[We ſhall add to theſe the following particulars from Mr. Oſbeck; talking of their ſampanes, or boats, he ſays,]

The ſampane in which I went this time had, beſides a couple of chairs, the following furniture: two oblong tables, or boards, on which ſome Chineſe characters were drawn; a lanthorn for the night time; and a pot to boil rice in.

They have alſo a little cover for their houſhold god, decorated with gilt paper and other ornaments: before him ſtood a pot, filled with aſhes, into which the tapers were put before the idol. The candles were nothing elſe than *Bamboo* chips, to the upper end of which ſaw-duſt of ſandal-wood was ſtuck on with gum. Theſe tapers are every where lighted before the idols in the pagodas, and before the doors in the ſtreets; and, in ſo large a city, occaſion a ſmoke very pernicious to the eyes. Before this idol ſtood ſome Samſo, or Chineſe brandy, water, &c. We ought to try whether the Chineſe would not like to uſe juniper-wood inſtead of ſandal-wood; which latter comes from Suratte, and has almoſt the ſame ſmell with juniper.

Fiſhermens ſampanes are the leaſt of all, narrow like ſome of our fiſhing boats, and have a very little deck, of ſtraw or bamboo: or are even without that poor convenience. Bad as theſe boats are, yet parents and their naked children are ſeen to get their livelihood in them both ſummer and winter, by fiſhing, and by picking up what has been thrown overboard by others. For this purpoſe they tie ſeveral hooks to a cord, and throw them out in different places, almoſt in the ſame manner as fiſhermen in our country lay their eel hooks. They have better or worſe fortune as it happens. There is nothing ſo filthy but what theſe people will uſe as food: and the hogs which die and are thrown over-board, and, by beginning to putrify, float in a few days, are often the occaſion of ſuch quarrels as end in battles. The reaſon why the Europeans ſink the hogs which die on board their ſhips is, that the inhabitants of this place may not feed upon them; for it is ſaid that the Chineſe, when they go on-board any ſhips, will give pepper to the hogs, which they think is poiſon to them, that they may get them again if they ſhould die. It is certain that numbers of hogs die in the poſſeſſion of the Europeans, whilſt they ſtay in China.

Duck ſampanes are boats in which they feed four or five hundred ducks. They have on both ſides a bridge which may be let down. In the day time the ducks feed in the river, upon herbs and fiſh; at night their maſter calls them into his boat; they immediately obey him, and come on board as ſoon as he lets down his bridge.

I ſhould have overlooked the Dung-Sampanes, if their ſmell had not been ſo diſagreeable as we paſſed by; ariſing from the human excrements contained in theſe veſſels.

In Canton, near the port, ſome great tuns filled with it are put under ground, which after ſtaying there ſome time, are emptied into theſe veſſels and carried to the plantations, where they have walled pits into which they put this dung, mix it with water, ſtir it well, and afterwards uſe it every where in the country for manure.

The eye is every where ſtruck with the populouſneſs of this healthy country, in which the people chuſe rather to want, than to ſeek a plentiful ſubſiſtence elſewhere. They are allowed but little more navigation than what they can carry on by their inland canals. Their foreign trade is chiefly to Batavia, and ſome places adjacent. An Engliſhman, whoſe men were run away during his ſtay in China, could with difficulty get ſo many Chineſe ſailors as were neceſſary to navigate his ſhip to the Eaſt Indies; though he aſſured them he would ſend them back by the firſt opportunity. The ſtreets are as full of people here, as if there was a fair every day, at leaſt during the ſtay of the Europeans in this country, which is from July to February.

In China are ſaid to be 58 millions of inhabitants, all between 20 and 60 years of age, who pay an annual tax. It is reported that many were ſtarved to death this year on account of the bad crop, and that great numbers were come from different provinces to get their livelihood here. Notwithſtanding the induſtry of the people, their amazing populouſneſs frequently occaſions a dearth. Parents who cannot ſupport their female children, are allowed to caſt them into the river: however, they faſten a gourd to the child, that it may float on the water; and there are often compaſſionate people of fortune who are moved by the mournful cries of the children to ſave them from death. Le Comte relates, that in the conqueſt of Nankin by the Tartars, women were ſold in bags, and he who had bought an old woman, caſt both bag and woman into the river *. The boys which cannot be brought up by their parents are educated at the expence of the public.

[We ſhall conclude this article with ſome inſtances from our author, of the ferocity of the vulgar Chineſe, and their barbarous manners in reſpect to foreigners; a part of the character of that people, which ſeems not to have been generally known in Europe.]

There is no occaſion to fear any beaſts of prey; but the men have aſſumed their ferocity, and aſſault ſtrangers frequently with ſtones and inſults. Murders are ſeldom heard of: but a Chineſe makes very little of ſtripping people to the ſhirt. I here will add an account dated at Canton, November the 7th, 1747. "Captain Congreve being happily arrived at Canton, "with the Engliſh ſhip Onſlow, "took a walk upon the French "Iſland (an iſle near the road "where the Europeans anchor), "where he was ſoon attacked by "ſome Chineſe. They took, "without much ado, all his money, gold, ſilver, and buckles; "they cut the gilt buttons off his "coat, and he would hardly have "preſerved his finger, if he had "not pulled a ring off with all "his might and given it them. "After he had been quite ſtripped, he returned to his boat. "But the next day, being Sunday, "he armed his boats, and landed "in the ſame iſle with ſixty of his "men, who had fixed their bayonets, and were provided with "four ſmall cannons; he marched his men before Wam-pu, a "town in this iſle, and began to "fire. The inhabitants were immediately put into the greateſt "confuſion, and the principal "mandarins immediately came to "him, to deſire him to ceaſe the "attack, being very willing to "give him ſatisfaction. The "captain told them, that he had "been ſtripped the day before, "and now was come to revenge "himſelf and other people who "had been inſulted by thoſe "rogues; that he would not ceaſe

"till

---

* *Le Comte*, p. 301.

“ till ſatisfaction ſhould be made him by the puniſhment of the malefactors. During this time, the robbers were ſearched for in the town, and four of them were apprehended, who, in the preſence of the captain, had their hands and feet tied together, and were ſent to Canton to receive further puniſhment*.”

My company ſat down at the uppermoſt Pagoda and eat ſome water melons, but I had a greater inclination towards the plants that grew hereabouts; for which reaſon I went to the other ſide of the houſe. Here I was met by a Chineſe, who offered me a filled tobacco pipe; but, on my refuſing to accept of it, he took hold of my coat, and endeavoured with all his might to take my knee-buckles. I at laſt got rid of this fellow, who however endeavoured to do me a favour in return, and ſet a number of boys at me, who pelted me with ſand and pebbles. I was therefore obliged to join my company, and give over my amuſement.

I now longed to ſee the country without the town, and ſome of my fellow travellers honoured me with their company. We had ſcarce paſſed through the principal ſtreets of the ſuburbs, but a crowd of boys gathered about us, who perhaps looked upon us as ambaſſadors from the moon, or ſome ſuch odd animals, whom they were obliged to attend out of the city with an univerſal clamour: the crowd continually increaſed, and particularly in the Miller's-ſtreet, in all the houſes of which, on both ſides, rice is pounded and ground. Little ſtones, ſand, and dirt being thrown at us, we made the beſt of our way out of the ſuburbs, to get rid of our diſagreeable retinue.

On our return we met three Chineſe, who deſired money; but their demands not being complied with, they attacked us with great ſtones; I in particular was in danger, being ſomewhat behind my companions, in queſt of plants,

[Our Author upon another occaſion gives the following account.]

I had a mind to ſee the ſituation of the environs of the ſuburbs, in that part where I had not yet been; and was forced to go by myſelf for want of company. As ſoon as I had paſſed the uſual trading ſtreets, the boys gathered about me in thouſands, throwing ſand, ſtones, and dirt at me, and ſhouted all together *Akia, aque ya, quailo*; and with this muſic they followed me through the whole town. At the end of the ſuburbs begins a plantation with *Sagittaria bulbis oblongis* cloſe to the houſes. A large, low, clayey field was employed in the culture of this plant. And as I ſtopped here, and only gathered now and then a plant, my diſagreeable company ſtopped their noiſe, eſpecially when I turned to them. Here was no road which carried directly into the country, nor did I venture any farther; but returned whence I came. However, in the afternoon, I went out of town in a *palankin*, by this means avoiding my diſagreeable forenoon companions.

---

* A like example ſee in Lord Anſon's Voyage round the World, p. 360, &c. *D. Schreber.*

When we came to the firſt city-gate, towards the ſide of the European burying-place, a *mandarin*, with a whip in his hand, joined us to accompany us about the city. Near this gate was a Chineſe inn, where brandy and tea were ſold. The people ſtood by the ſide of the round-houſe on the wall, and ſtared at us; however we got by without hurt, though not without fear, becauſe we remembered that a perſon was ſome time before pelted with ſtones from this very place. When we approached nearer to the ſuburbs, we every where, and almoſt cloſe up to the wall, found houſes; they were all full of men, and eſpecially children and youths who ſang their old ſong, of which they were put in mind by the grown people, if they did not begin it themſelves. Yet we likewiſe found an old reverend man who had more ſenſe than the others, and made his children or grand-children greet us civilly. The perſons of rank in this country teach their children from their earlieſt years the dictates of virtue and honeſty, and ſpare no expences towards a good education: but the common ſort of people train their children up with their dogs; for which reaſon neither of them can bear ſtrangers. We afterwards paſſed by many gates, and over a little canal into a lane along the ſide of the wall, in which China-oranges, Plaintains, China-olives, or Packla, and many other fruits, were ſold. An intolerable ſtench, and the noiſe and clamour of the populace, obliged us to make haſte to the Swediſh factory.

At a time that the Patagonians, have ſo greatly excited the curioſity of the public, and have been the cauſe of ſome diſcuſſion, as well as of a conſiderable difference in opinion among the learned, we doubt not but the two following accounts of that extraordinary people, given by gentlemen of character, and of different countries and intereſts, will be acceptable to many of our readers.

A Letter from Philip Carteret, *Eſq; Captain of the* Swallow Sloop, *to* Matthew Maty, M.D. *Sec.* R.S. *on the Inhabitants of the Coaſt of* Patagonia.

[Read Jan. 25, 1770.]

On board the Swallow, in Port Famine, Streights of Magellan, 11th January, 1767.

SIR,

THE Patagonians having made ſo much noiſe of late in Europe, and particularly in England, I imagine a more particular and certain account of them will not be diſagreeable to my good friend Doctor Maty.

In the morning of the 16th Dec, 1766, we were cloſe in with the entrance of the river Gallegoes; the country about which river, I have ſome reaſon to imagine, is the place of their common abode, I ſhall forbear to mention my reaſons for this ſuppoſition, as it would take too much room in this letter. From thence we ſailed along in ſight of the ſhore as far as cape Virgin Mary, which is the northermoſt promontory of the eaſtermoſt entrance of the ſtreights of Magellan. There ſeems to be but a ſhort diſtance over acroſs this kind of iſthmus to the river Gallegoes. As we kept ſailing along the ſhore, we ſaw ſome people riding on horſes over this part of the peninſula or neck of land, towards the place they ſaw we were making for with the ſhips. At the cloſe of day, as the wind was contrary, we anchored, within three or four miles of the above Cape. All the night long theſe people kept making fires on the beach, abreaſt of the ſhips, with a great hollowing noiſe for us to come on ſhore to them, which we did early the next morning with ſome armed boats; but I believe we had no occaſion for this (altho' eſſential and proper) precaution, for theſe people received us in a civil, friendly, and pretty regular manner. They all readily ſate down at ſome diſtance from us, at our deſire, by ſigns to them: and we then went amongſt them. Captain Wallis, of the Dolphin, gave them beads, ribbons, and ſome trifling cutlery, &c. at all which they ſeemed to be well pleaſed. They were between ſixty and ſeventy at this time, but their numbers kept increaſing, as ſome continually came down to the ſea ſhore; and before the next morning they were increaſed to ſeveral hundreds, men, women, and children. In the evening, having been obliged to anchor again, one of our boats, in which were ſeveral officers, went near the beach, abreaſt where the ſhips lay; theſe people having followed us here, they endeavoured by all the friendly invitations they could make to entice our men to land; but as they had orders from captain Wallis to the contrary, they did not. When they ſaw that our people would not come on ſhore to them, they all drew off at a diſtance, leaving their children by the waterſide. This I take to have been done to ſhew we had no occaſion to be apprehenſive of any danger, and to expreſs their friendly intentions, and the confidence they had of ours; and probably likewiſe, from our having taken pretty much knowledge of their children, by dreſſing ſome of them with beads, and ribbons, when we were on ſhore before. We meaſured the heights of many of theſe people; they were in general all from ſix feet, to ſix feet five inches, although there were ſome who came to ſix feet ſeven inches, but none above that. They are well proportioned, their features large and pretty regular, with pretty clear complexions; and they would be much more ſo, if they did not paint, and expoſe themſelves to the inclemency of the weather, any more than we do in Europe. I am ſure there are many in Europe as dark coloured as they are; they have long black hair (but I think not ſo very black as the generality of the Indians), which many of them had tied up with a kind of woven ſtuff, of about the breadth of a garter, and ſeemed to have been made from ſome kind of wool. They ſeem to have but little hair on their bodies, and very ſmall breaſts, little beard, for I believe they pull it out by the roots, for many of them had little tufts left growing at each corner of the mouth, on the upper lips, and one in the hollow part of the chin, in the middle of the under lip; many had the hair of the eye-brows plucked off, and ſome had their faces painted. They are cloathed in ſkins, which they wear with the fur part next to the body; it hangs from their ſhoulders half-way down their legs, with a girdle tied about their waiſt, which makes their cloathing very decent, and they ſeem to be modeſt both in their actions and behaviour, at leaſt as much as we ſaw of it. They wear a kind of boots, which ſerves them likewiſe for ſhoes; but I know not if they wear any kind of drawers or breeches. The upper part of their garments being looſe about their ſhoulders, they did not ſeem cautious of hiding from ſight that part of their bodies; they have fine white teeth, but their hands and feet ſeemed to me rather ſmall, for ſuch ſtout, luſty people, by which I imagine they are not uſed to much hard work. The men and women are cloathed alike, ſo that it requires a little attention to diſtinguiſh the ſex. Altogether they are the fineſt ſet of men I ever ſaw any where before: there ſeems to be ſome ſubordination amongſt them; ſome had their cloathing painted on the outſide, in different ſquares, ſtrokes, and lines; theſe I obſerved ſeemed to have ſome authority over the reſt. When we went to reimbark in our boats to return to the ſhips, moſt of them wanted to go off with us; we took a few of them in each boat, and carried them on board of each ſhip, by which the companies curioſity was ſatisfied as well as ours. We regaled them with ſuch things as we had; they eat ſalt beef, but ſeemed moſt fond of the ſhip's biſcuit, nor did they ſeem to like much the wine or ſtrong liquors, but drank water by tumblers full. We gave them pipes of tobacco, which they ſmoaked, and did not ſeem ſtrangers to it; they ſwallowed the ſmoak, as the Turks and many other nations do. They ſeemed very free and eaſy, no ways miſtruſtful, or afraid to truſt themſelves in any part of the ſhip with us; and they very willingly would have ſtayed longer with us, for we found ſome little difficulty to make them go back aſhore. When they found we wanted them to go away, they pointed to the ſun, ſhewing us its courſe with their hands, and by their ſigns intimated, that as the ſun was ſo high there was no occaſion, and that it would be time enough when it came to go down. They did not ſeem inclinable to thieve, or take any thing without its being given them, for if they took a fancy to any thing they ſaw, they made ſigns for it; and if we did not appear inclinable to give it them, they did not offer to take it. They ſeemed to be very intelligent and quick of apprehenſion, and pronounced very well and diſtinctly many Engliſh words after us. We often heard them repeat the word *Chovoa*, but what it meant we could not find out; they made uſe of the word *Capatana*, which I ſuppoſe is from the Spaniards, for captain. They had not any arms with them, ſo I cannot ſay what may be their common weapons; they all had a couple of round ſtones, like two balls, which are ſlung, one at each end of a cord, which is about one fathom and a half long; and with theſe two balls I believe they kill moſt of their game. The method of uſing them is, by keeping one of the balls in their hand, and ſwinging the other at the full end of the line, round over their heads, by which it acquires a greater velocity, and they throw it with a prodigious force at a great diſtance, and exactneſs, ſo as to ſtrike a very ſmall object. We ſaw one of them kill a ſeal from on horſeback in the ſurf of the ſea, on the beach; but in this action, he kept hold of one ball in his hand, while he hit the ſeal with the other; but I know not if they make uſe of theſe balls in fighting with men. Their horſes are of the Spaniſh breed, and ſeem to be of a good kind, about 14 to 15 hands high, of different and mixed colours; and from what I ſaw, I believe they ride them very hard, and do not uſe them very well. Theſe people have certainly trade and communication with the Spaniards, for one of them had a Spaniſh broad ſword, and he was the only perſon who was armed amongſt them; they had bridles, ſaddles, ſtirrups, and whips of ſkins, all of their own making; ſome had iron, and other metal bits to their bridles, and we ſaw ſome metal ſpurs. They had a dead oſtrich, the fleſh of which I ſaw ſome eat raw, but whether that be their common method of eating fleſh, I know not. I did not ſee any more of theſe fine people, although the ſlow progreſs we made by the contrary winds, for ſeveral days here about, gave us a fine opportunity of being better acquainted with them, and particularly as they kept on the ſea ſhore all the time to the number of three or four hundred. I was not a little chagrined, to find captain Wallis was averſe to it, and gave orders nobody ſhould go on ſhore to them; by this we loſt a very fine and favourable opportunity of knowing more of them, and of their country; the knowledge of which in all probability might be of ſervice to Great Britain. It was thought ſo formerly, when ſir John Norborough was ſent out by king Charles the ſecond, to endeavour to open a communication with theſe Indians, for I take them to be the very ſame nation, called by the Spaniards, the Bravoes, who have often made them feel their courage and reſolution in the kingdom of Chili. They were the people, who defeated the great general Baldivia, and afterwards deſtroyed him by pouring melted gold in his mouth. It would have been very eaſy, ſince they were ſo inclinable to ſtay with us, to have taken one or two, and to have brought them as far as this place; we might have ſent them back by our ſtoreſhip, who came back this way, about a month after: during this time, by uſing of them well, we might have got their confidence and friendſhip, and have learnt ſome particulars of their country, which could not but have proved beneficial to our country. You may depend on the veracity of the above account, and that I am, with great ſincerity,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient and
moſt humble ſervant,

PH. CARTERET.

N. B. This is the copy of the letter I had ſent you from Port Famine, by the return of our ſtoreſhip, which you told me the other day you never received, and muſt have been loſt.

April 20, 1769.

The following Extracts are taken from the tranſlation lately publiſhed, of Dom Pernety'*s Hiſtorical Journal of a Voyage to the* Malouine (*or* Falkland) *Iſlands*, &c. *Theſe obſervations were made in the year* 1766, *by* M. de Giraudis, *who commanded a pink in the* French *King's ſervice.*

ON the 5th of May, about four in the afternoon, we ſaw a fire on the coaſt of Patagonia. Upon coming nearer, we ſaw ſeven men with their horſes. We could not diſcern whether they were naked or clothed. When they perceived that we had got beyond the place where they had made their fires, they followed along the coaſt, mounted upon their horſes, and dogs after them. Seeing that we continued our courſe, they ſhouted, but we could not comprehend their meaning. The wind and tide being in our favour, we loſt ſight of the Patagonians, and paſſed the firſt narrows. It was a league and a half over. Between five and ſix we anchored in the bay Boucaut, at three leagues from Cape Gregory, with ten fathoms water, muddy bottom of ſand and ſmall ſhells, at the diſtance of a full league from the land. One ſhould not caſt anchor in leſſer depth of water; for the ſea fell three or four fathoms in the night-time. The coaſt is well laid down in M. de Gennes' plan.

From the 6th to the 7th, in the night, we again ſaw fires on the Patagonian coaſt. At eight o'clock this fire was of one ſide of us, and we diſtinguiſhed ſome Patagonians on ſhore, by means of our ſpying-glaſſes. The Eagle and myſelf put out our yawls to ſea, and ſent them with fifteen men well armed, including the officer, to the ſpot where we ſaw ſeven of the ſavages. They paid our people ſome compliment in their own language. Our ſeamen could not underſtand them; but imagined their faces and behaviour expreſſed a ſatisfaction at ſeeing us. After the firſt compliments, they conducted our people to their fires.

Here they examined the Patagonians at their leiſure; and found them to be men of the higheſt ſtature: the leaſt of them was five feet ſeven inches (*French meaſure*), and of a bulk beyond the proportion of their height, which made them appear leſs tall than they are. They have large ſtrong limbs, and broad faces; their complexion is extremely tanned, their forehead high, their noſe flat and broad; their cheeks are full, and their mouth large; their teeth are very white, and well ranged, and their hair black. They are ſtronger than our Europeans of the ſame ſize.

The words they pronounced were, *Echoura*, *Chaoa*, *Didon*, *ahi*, *ahi*, *ohi*, *Choven*, *Quécallé*, *Mackan*, *Naticon*, *Pito*. Theſe were the only words our people could gather, while they were warming themſelves at their fires.

M. de St. Simon, an officer, who by order of the miniſtry embarked with us for the Malouine Iſlands with preſents for the natives, acquitted himſelf extremely well of his commiſſion. He gave them ſome harpoons, bludgeons, bedding, woollen caps, vermilion, and in ſhort every thing he thought would be moſt agreeable to them. They appeared very well pleaſed.

They are clothed with the ſkins of guanacos, vicunas, and other animals, ſewed together in form of ſquare clokes which reach below the calf of the leg almoſt to the ancle. They have a ſort of buſkins or half-boots, made of the ſame ſkins, with the ſhag on the inſide, as it is alſo in their clokes, which are very well ſewed together in regular compartments, and painted on the outſide with blue and red figures, bearing a reſemblance to Chineſe characters. The figures however are almoſt all alike, and divided by ſtraight lines which form ſorts of ſquares and lozenges. They have ſomething like hats ornamented with feathers, much in the ſame manner as ours. Some of theſe hats reſemble very much the Spaniſh caps.

Several of our people went a ſhooting at ſome diſtance, where they killed a few partridges, and ſaw ſome carcaſes of vicunas. The country they went over is uncultivated, barren, and dry. There is nothing but heath upon it, and very little graſs. The horſes of the ſavages ſeem to be very bad, but they manage them with great dexterity. The Patagonians made ſome preſents to our people who were returned from ſhooting. Theſe were round ſtones, of the ſize of a two-pounder ball. They are placed in a ſtrap of leather, faſtened and ſewed to the end of a ſtring of catgut twiſted like a rope. It is a kind of a ſling, which they uſe very dexterouſly for killing animals a hunting. On the end, oppoſite to that which fixes the round ſtone, there is another ſtone placed, half the ſize of the former, and cloſely covered all over with a kind of bladder. They hold the ſmall ſtone in their hand after having paſſed the cord between their fingers; and then making a turn with the arm, as in caſting a ſling, they throw the weapon at the animal, whom they can reach, and kill at the diſtance of four hundred feet.

The complexion of the women is tolerably clear, for they are much leſs tanned than the men, yet they are proportioned to them in ſize. They are alſo dreſſed in a cloke, wear buſkins, and a kind of ſmall apron, which only hangs down half the length of their thighs. They certainly pluck out their eyebrows for they have none. Their hair is dreſſed in front, and they have no hats.

Theſe Patagonians are ignorant of the paſſion of jealouſy, at leaſt there is reaſon to think ſo, from their encouraging our people to handle the breaſts of their wives and daughters, and making them lie promiſcuouſly with them, when I paid them a viſit on my return to the Malouine Iſlands.

We gave them bread which they eat, and ſome tobacco for chewing and ſmoaking. By their manner of uſing it, we ſaw plainly it was no novelty to them. They would not drink any wine. When we had been five or ſix hours with them, they grew more familiarized. They were very curious, ſearched our pockets, were very deſirous of ſeeing every thing, and examined us with attention from head to foot.

We mounted their horſes, which were equipped with bridle, ſaddle, and ſtirrups. They uſe both whip and ſpurs; and ſeemed ſatisfied and well pleaſed to ſee our people ride their horſes. When I had a gun fired for ſignal to bring our people back, they ſhewed not the leaſt emotion or ſurpriſe. When we went away they entreated us much to ſtay with them, giving us to underſtand by ſigns, that they would ſupply us with food, and though they had nothing to offer us at preſent, yet they ſoon expected ſome of their people to return from ſporting. We anſwered them alſo by ſigns that we could not poſſibly ſtay; and that we were going directly to a certain place, which we attempted to point out to them, endeavouring at the ſame time to make them comprehend that we wiſhed them to bring us ſome oxen and horſes. We know not whether they underſtood us.

From the 30th to the 31ſt, the night coming upon us unawares, we came to our anchorage by the light of two fires which the ſavages had made for us, one upon a mountain, the other upon the ſea-ſide. We anchored in nineteen fathoms, black muddy bottom, with ſmall ſhells.

At day-break the ſavages ſhouted, in order that we ſhould come to them. I put my yawl and longboat to ſea well armed, and with preſents. I went on ſhore, where I found three hundred ſavages, including men, women, and children. Not expecting to meet with ſo many, I was obliged to go on board again to fetch ſome more preſents.

From the 31ſt to Sunday the firſt of June 1766, the wind having driven our yawl from ſhore, which was empty, our people were under ſome anxiety for fear of loſing it. The ſavages perceiving this, one of them who was on horſeback, ſpurred his horſe, and plunged with him into the ſea, to ſwim after the yawl. He got hold of it, and brought it back to our ſeamen. Perhaps we who pique ourſelves ſo much upon our politeneſs, affability, and humanity, and who call theſe Patagonians ſavages, would hardly have done ſo much for them, in a ſimilar circumſtance.

At ſeven in the morning the longboat went aſhore with the reſt of the preſents, which the ſtormy weather had prevented us ſending ſooner. It came back with thirteen of our people who had ſtayed with the ſavages ſince yeſterday morning. They told us that theſe Patagonian giants had treated them with the utmoſt civility according to their manner, and given them marks of the ſincereſt friendſhip, even ſo far as to invite them to lie with their wives and daughters; that they had given them ſome fleſh of the guanacos, ſeveral of their cloaks, and ſome of their ſlings; and the women ſome of their neck-laces made of ſhells. They alſo made me a preſent of twelve horſes; which I could not keep for want of forage.

The piece of civility moſt troubleſome to our folks, was that of being obliged to lie promiſcuouſly among the Patagonians; who often lay three or four together upon one of our people, to keep the cold from them; ſo that their muſkets and other arms became uſeleſs. They would therefore have had no reſource left but in their pocket-knives, which would not have been of much ſervice for defending them, in caſe of neceſſity, againſt five or ſix hundred men, including women and children, and all of them proportionally of an enormous ſtature, both in height and bulk. Each man or woman, had one or two dogs, and as many horſes.

They ſeemed to be of a mild diſpoſition, and very humane. It would be eaſy to eſtabliſh a very profitable trade with them, for their horſes, and for ſkins of vicunas, which are ſo valued, and bear ſo high a price in Europe. The ſkins of guanacos are alſo excellent, tho' not ſo fine.

Some obſervations made on the Eſkimaux Indians, *as well as on the natives of the country in the neighbourhood of the Engliſh Factory on Churchill River, in Hudſon's Bay; being extracts from the journal of a voyage made by order of the Royal Society to that river, and of thirteen months reſidence in that country,* &c. *in the years* 1768 *and* 1769; *by William Wales.*

JULY the 25. as I was obſerving the ſun's meridional altitude, there came along ſide of us three Eſkimaux in their canoes, or, as they term them, Kiacks, but who had very little to trade, except toys. None of theſe had along with them any weapon that I ſaw, except a kind of dart, evidently conſtructed for ſea purpoſes, as it had a buoy fixed to it, made of a large bladder blown up.

The men have on their legs a pair of boots, made of ſeal-ſkin, and ſoled with that of a ſea horſe; theſe come barely up to their knees; and above theſe they have breeches made of ſeal, or deer-ſkin, much in the form of our ſeamens ſhort trowſers. The remaining part of their cloathing is all in one piece, much in the form of an Engliſh ſhift; only it comes but juſt below the waiſt-band of their breeches, and has a hood to it, like that of a woman's cloak, which ſerves inſtead of a cap. Over theſe they have a kind of foul-weather jacket, made of the ſame leather with the legs of their boots, which they faſten very tightly about their necks and wriſts; and when they are in their Kiacks (which alſo are extremely well deſcribed by Mr. Crantz) are likewiſe faſtened in ſuch a manner round the circular hole which admits the man's body, that not the leaſt drop of water can get into it, either from rain or the ſpray of the ſea.

The dreſs of the women differs not from that of the men, excepting that they have long tails to their waiſtcoats behind, which reach quite down to their heels; and their boots come up quite to their hips, which are there very wide, and made to ſtand off from their hips with a ſtrong bow of whalebone, for the convenience of putting their children in. I ſaw one woman with a child in each boot top.

As to their perſons, they ſeem to be low; but pretty broad built, and inclined to be fat: their hands remarkably ſmall; their faces very broad and flat; very little mouths, and their lips not remarkably thick; their noſes ſmall, and inclined to what is generally termed bottled; their eyes are black as jet, and their eye-lids ſo encumbered with fat, that they ſeem as if they opened them with difficulty; their hair is black, long, and ſtraight; and notwithſtanding that they ſeem encumbered with a ſuperfluity of fleſh, they are remarkably briſk and active; more eſpecially in the management of their Kiacks, which exceeds every thing of the kind that I have ſeen. All I can

I can ſay with regard to their diſpoſition is, that if they really deſerve the character which authors have given of them, they are the moſt complete hypocrites that nature ever formed *.

[We now proceed to our author's account of the Indians at Churchil River.]

They are of a middle ſize, but rather tall than otherwiſe; very ſpare and thin: I never ſaw one, either man or woman, inclined to be fleſhy; of a copper colour, wide mouths, thick lipped, and have long, ſtraight, black hair; of which they are immoderately fond, and would not have it cut, except on the death of a friend, for any thing that you can give them: their eyes are black, and the moſt beautiful that I ever ſaw. The reſt of their features vary as thoſe of Europeans do. Their diſpoſition ſeems to be of the melancholic kind; good-natured, friendly, and hoſpitable to one another, and to the Europeans; and I believe the moſt honeſt creatures that are any where to be met with. They do not readily forget an injury; but will never revenge it when they are ſober. They have no laws whereby to regulate their conduct, except that of reaſon; which, in their ſober moments, they are ſeldom known to tranſgreſs. They converſe extremely well on ſubjects which they underſtand, and are remarkably clever in repartees; but ſeem to have very little genius for arts or ſcience. They lead an erratic life, living in tents, as all people muſt do, whoſe ſubſiſtence depends entirely on hunting.

They are not without ſome notion of religion, but it is a very limited one. They acknowledge two Beings; one the author of all good, the other of all evil. The former they call Ukkemah, which appellation they give alſo to their chiefs; and the latter they call Wittikah. They pay ſome ſort of adoration

---

* It may not be amiſs to obſerve here, that I have had, whilſt at Churchill, an exceeding good opportunity of learning the diſpoſition of thoſe people; as there are ſeveral of them come almoſt every year, by their own free will, to reſide at the factory; and can with truth aver, that never people leſs deſerved the epithets of "treacherous, cruel, fawning, and ſuſpicious;" the contrary of which is remarkably true in every particular. They are open, generous, and unſuſpecting; addicted too much (it muſt be owned) to paſſion, and too apt to revenge what they think an injury, if an opportunity offers at that moment; but are almoſt inſtantly cool, without requiring any acknowledgment on your part (which they account, ſhameful), and I verily believe, never remember the circumſtance afterwards. Mr. Ellis obſerves, "That they are "apt to pilfer from ſtrangers, eaſily encouraged to a degree of boldneſs; but "as eaſily frightened." Now I cannot help thinking that he would have conveyed a much better idea of them if he had expreſſed himſelf thus: They are bold and enterprizing even to enthuſiaſm, whilſt there is a probability of ſucceſs crowning their endeavours; but wiſe enough to deſiſt, when inevitable deſtruction ſtares them in the face.

Perhaps few people have a greater genius for arts, which ſhews itſelf in every one of their implements, but particularly in their boats, harpoons, darts, bows and ſnow-eyes, which laſt are moſt excellently contrived for preſerving the eyes from the effect of the ſnow in the ſpring. But a volume might be written on theſe ſubjects, and perhaps not unentertaining.

adoration to both, though it is difficult to ſay what. Their opinion of the origin of mankind is, that Ukkemah made the firſt men and women out of the earth, three in number of each; that thoſe, whom we Europeans ſprang from, were made from a whiter earth than what their progenitors were, and that there was one pair of ſtill blacker earth than they. They have likewiſe an imperfect traditional account of the deluge; only they ſubſtitute a beaver for the dove.

Of the Natches; *a very conſiderable Indian Nation, who once poſſeſſed a great territory on the borders of the Miſſiſippi; from Mr.* Boſſu's *travels through Louiſiana, lately publiſhed**.

THE formidable nation of the Natches gave law to others, on account of the great extent of their country. They inhabited all the ſpace of land between the river Menchak, which is about 50 leagues from the ſea, and the river Ohio, which is near 460 leagues from the ſea.

They formerly were a very conſiderable nation. They formed ſeveral villages, that were under ſome peculiar chiefs; and theſe laſt again, obeyed one grand chief of the whole nation. All theſe Princes bore the name of ſuns; there were five hundred of them, all relations of the great ſun, their common ſovereign, who carried on his breaſt the image of the ſun, from which he pretended to trace his origin, and which was adored under the name of Wachil, which ſignifies, the great fire, or the ſupreme fire.

The manner in which the Natches rendered divine ſervice to the ſun, has ſomething ſolemn in it. The high-prieſt got up before ſun-riſing, and marched at the head of the people with a grave pace, and the calument of peace in his hand; he ſmoked in honour of the ſun, and blew the firſt mouthful of ſmoke towards him. On the appearance of that luminous body, all the byſtanders began to howl by turns after the high-prieſt, and contemplated it with their arms extended to Heaven. Then they threw themſelves on the ground; and their women brought their children, and taught them to keep in a devout attitude.

About their harveſt-time, which happened in July, the Natches celebrated a great feaſt. They began with blacking their faces; and did not eat till three hours after noon, having previouſly purified themſelves in the baths; the oldeſt man in the nation then offered to their deity the firſt fruits of their crops.

They had a temple in which they kept up an eternal fire; the prieſts took great care to preſerve it, and for this purpoſe they were only allowed to make uſe of the wood of one kind of tree; if unhappily the fire was extinguiſhed, all the people were in the greateſt conſternation, and the neglectful prieſts were puniſhed with death: But ſuch an event happened very ſeldom; for the keepers of this celeſtial fire could eaſily renew it, by fetching common fire under pretext of lighting their calumets; for they were not allowed to employ the holy fire for that uſe.

---

* It may not be improper to acquaint our readers, that this nation has been, ſince Mr. Boſſu's account was written, totally extirpated. It appears by Capt. Pitman's account of the European ſettlements on the Miſſiſippi, that theſe Indians, after having treated the French for ſeveral years with the greateſt hoſpitality and kindneſs, were at length urged, by their debauchery and oppreſſions, to maſſacre the garriſon of a fort, and ſome hundreds of their planters; this produced the melancholy cataſtrophe we have mentioned, which was attended with circumſtances of the greateſt cruelty.

When their ſovereign died, he was accompanied in the grave by his wives, and by ſeveral of his ſubjects. The leſſer Suns took care to follow the ſame cuſtom; the law likewiſe condemned every Natchez to death, who had married a girl of the blood of the Suns, as ſoon as ſhe was expired. On this occaſion, I muſt tell you the hiſtory of an Indian, who was no ways willing to ſubmit to this law: His name was Etteacteal; he contracted an alliance with the Suns; but the conſequence which this honour brought along with it, had like to have proved very unfortunate to him. His wife fell ſick; as ſoon as he ſaw her at the point of death, he fled, embarked on a piragua on the Miſſiſippi, and came to New Orleans. He put himſelf under the protection of M. de Bienville, the then governor, and offered to be his huntſman. The governor accepted his ſervice, and intereſted himſelf for him with the Natches, who declared that he had nothing more to fear, becauſe the ceremony was paſt, and he was accordingly no longer a lawful prize.

Etteacteal, being thus aſſured, ventured to return to his nation; and, without ſettling among them, he made ſeveral voyages thither: He happened to be there when the ſun, called the Stung Serpent, brother to the great ſun, died; he was a relation of the late wife of Etteacteal, and they reſolved to make him pay his debt. M. de Bienville had been recalled to France, and the Sovereign of the Natches thought, that the Protector's abſence had annulled the reprieve granted to the protected perſon; and accordingly he cauſed him to be arreſted. As ſoon as the poor fellow found himſelf in the hut of the grand chief of war, together with the other victims deſtined to be ſacrificed to the Stung Serpent, he gave vent to the exceſs of his grief. The favourite wife of the late Sun, who was likewiſe to be ſacrificed, and who ſaw the preparations for her death with firmneſs, and ſeemed impatient to rejoin her huſband, hearing Etteacteal's complaints and groans, ſaid to him, Art thou no warrior? He anſwered, Yes, I am one. However, ſaid ſhe, thou crieſt, life is dear to thee; and as that is the caſe, it is not good that thou ſhouldſt go along with us, go with the women. Etteacteal replied, True, life is dear to me; it would be well if I walked yet on earth till the death of the great Sun, and I would die with him. Go thy way, ſaid the favourite, it is not fit thou ſhouldſt go with us, and that thy heart ſhould remain behind on earth; once more get away, and let me ſee thee no more.

Etteacteal did not ſtay to have this order repeated to him; he diſappeared like lightning: Three old women, two of which were his relations, offered to pay his debt; their age and infirmities had diſguſted them of life; none of them had been able to uſe their legs for a great while. The hair of the two that were related to Etteacteal, were no more grey than thoſe of women of fifty-five years in France. The other old woman was a hundred and twenty years old, and had very white hair, which is a very uncommon thing among the Indians: None of the three had a quite wrinkled ſkin. They were diſpatched in the evening, one at the door of the Stung Serpent, and the other two upon the place before the temple *.

The generoſity of the women gave Etteacteal life again, acquired him the degree of *conſidered*, and cleared his honour, which he had ſullied by fearing death. He remained quiet after that time; and, taking advantage of what he had learnt during his ſtay among the French, he became a juggler, and made uſe of his knowledge to impoſe upon his countrymen †.

The morning after this execution, they made every thing ready for the convoy; and the hour being come, the great maſter of the ceremonies appeared at the door of the hut adorned ſuitably to his quality; the victims who were to accompany the deceaſed prince into the manſion of the ſpirits, came forth; they conſiſted of the favourite wife of the deceaſed, of his ſecond wife, his chancellor, his phyſician, his hired man, that is his firſt ſervant, and of ſome old women.

The favourite went to the great Sun, with whom there were ſeveral Frenchmen, to take leave of him: She gave orders for the Suns of both ſexes that were her children to appear, and ſpoke to the following effect:

“ Children, this is the day on which I am to tear myſelf from your arms, and to follow your father's ſteps, who waits for me in the country of the ſpirits; if I were to yield to your tears, I would injure my love, and fail in my duty. I have done enough for you, by bearing you next to my heart, and by ſuckling you with my breaſts. You that are deſcended of his blood, and fed by my milk, ought you to ſhed tears? Rejoice rather that you are Suns and warriors; you are bound to give examples of firmneſs, and valour to the whole nation: Go, my children, I have provided for all your wants, by procuring you friends; my friends and thoſe of your father are yours too; I leave you amidſt them; they are the French, they are tender-hearted and generous, make yourſelves worthy of their eſteem, by not degenerating from your race; always act openly with them, and never implore them with meanneſs.

“ And you Frenchmen,” added ſhe, turning herſelf towards our officers, “ I recommend my orphan-children to you; they will know no other fathers than you; you ought to protect them.”

---

* A cord is faſtened round their neck with a ſlip knot, and eight men of their relations ſtrangle them, by drawing four one way and four the other; ſo many are not neceſſary, but as they acquire nobility by ſuch executions, there are always more than are wanting, and the operation is performed in an inſtant.

† The jugglers in this country perform the functions of prieſts, phyſicians, and fortune-tellers, and chiefly pretend to paſs for ſorcerers.

After that ſhe got up; and, followed by her troop, returned to her huſband's hut, with a ſurpriſing firmneſs.

A noble woman came to join herſelf to the number of victims of her own accord, being engaged, by the friendſhip ſhe bore the Stung Serpent, to follow him into the other world. The Europeans called her the *haughty* lady, on account of her majeſtic deportment, and her proud air, and becauſe ſhe only frequented the company of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Frenchmen; they regretted her much, becauſe ſhe had the knowledge of ſeveral ſimples, with which ſhe had ſaved the lives of many of our ſick. This moving ſight filled our people with grief and horror. The favourite wife of the deceaſed roſe up, and ſpoke to them with a ſmiling countenance: "I die without fear," ſaid ſhe, "grief does not embitter my laſt hours; I recommend my children to you; whenever you ſee them, noble Frenchmen, remember that you have loved their father, and that he was till death a true and ſincere friend of your nation, whom he loved more than himſelf. The diſpoſer of life has been pleaſed to call him, and I ſhall ſoon go and join him; I ſhall tell him that I have ſeen your hearts moved at the ſight of his corps; do not be grieved, we ſhall be longer friends in the *country of the ſpirits* than here, becauſe we do not die there again *."

Theſe words forced tears from the eyes of all the French; they were obliged to do all they could to prevent the great Sun from killing himſelf; for he was inconſolable at the death of his brother, upon whom he was uſed to lay the weight of government, he being great chief of war of the Natches, i. e. Generaliſſimo of their armies; that prince grew furious by the reſiſtance he met with; he held his gun by the barrel, and the Sun, his preſumptive heir, held it by the lock, and cauſed the powder to fall out of the pan; the hut was full of Suns, Nobles, and Honourables †, who were all trembling: But the French raiſed their ſpirits again, by hiding all the arms belonging to the ſovereign, and filling the barrel of his gun with water, that it might be unfit for uſe for ſome time.

As ſoon as the Suns ſaw their ſovereign's life in ſafety, they thanked the French, by ſqueezing their hands, but without ſpeaking; a moſt profound ſilence reigned throughout, for grief and awe kept in bounds the multitude that were preſent.

The wife of the great Sun was ſeized with fear during this tranſaction. She was aſked whether ſhe was ill; and ſhe anſwered aloud, "Yes, I am;" and added, with a lower voice, "if the Frenchmen go out of this hut, my huſband dies, and all the Natches will die with him; ſtay then, brave Frenchmen, becauſe your words are as powerful as arrows; beſides, who could have ventured to do what you have done? But you are his true friends and thoſe of his brother." Their laws obliged the *great Sun*'s wife to follow her huſband in the grave: This was doubtleſs the cauſe of her fears; and likewiſe the gratitude towards the French, who intereſted themſelves in behalf of his life, prompted her to ſpeak in the above-mentioned manner.

---

* At the hour intended for the ceremony, they made the victims ſwallow little balls or pills of tobacco, in order to make them giddy, and as it were to take the ſenſation of pain from them; after that they were all ſtrangled, and put upon mats, the favourite on the right, the other wife on the left, and the others according to their rank.

† The eſtabliſhed diſtinctions among theſe Indians were as follows: The Suns, relations of the great Sun, held the higheſt rank; next came the Nobles; after them the Honourables; and laſt of all, the common people, who were very much deſpiſed. As the nobility was propagated by the women, this contributed much to multiply it.

The *great Sun* gave his hand to the officers, and ſaid to them: "My friends, my heart is ſo overpowered with grief, that, though my eyes were open, I have not taken notice that you have been ſtanding all this while, nor have I aſked you to ſit down; but pardon the exceſs of my affliction."

The Frenchmen told him, that he had no need of excuſes; that they were going to leave him alone, but that they would ceaſe to be his friends unleſs he gave orders to light the fires again*, lighting his own before them, and that they ſhould not leave him till his brother was buried.

He took all the Frenchmen by the hands, and ſaid, "Since all the chiefs and noble officers will have me ſtay on earth, I will do it, I will not kill myſelf; let the fires be lighted again immediately, and I will wait till death joins me to my brother; I am already old, and till I die I ſhall walk with the French; had it not been for them, I ſhould have gone with my brother, and all the roads would have been covered with dead bodies."

Anecdotes of Lord Ruſſel, *Mr.* Hampden, *Lord* Eſſex, *and* Algernon Sidney; *together with ſome particulars of Lord* Shafteſbury, *and of the conſpirators who were concerned in the Rye-houſe Plot: from Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland.*

THIS band of friends was compoſed of Lord Ruſſel, illuſtrious from the nobility of his deſcent; of Hampden, deriving ſtill greater luſtre from the commoner his grandfather; of Lord Eſſex, the friend of Ruſſel; and of Algernon Sidney, who derived his blood from a long train of Engliſh nobles and heroes, and his ſentiments from the patriots and heroes of antiquity; a man in ſome of whoſe letters † all the manly, yet tender eloquence of Brutus, breathes forth, and who, in firmneſs and ſimplicity of character, reſembled that firſt of Romans. Lord Ruſſel, though heir to the greateſt fortune in the kingdom, yet eſteeming the meaneſt freeman to be his equal, ſo diſintereſted, that he never accepted any office of profit or power under government, was the moſt popular man in England. From principle and reaſoning, more than from natural vigour of ſentiment, he aſſumed the high tone of oppoſition to arbitrary power, and therefore

---

* The great Sun had given orders to put out all the fires, which is only done at the death of the ſovereign.

† The writings of Mr. Sidney are unequal, like thoſe of moſt men who are not profeſſedly ſcholars. But how far the above obſervation is juſt, may be ſeen from the following letter which he wrote to one of his friends who had adviſed him to return into England after the reſtoration.—— "Sir, I am ſorry I cannot in all things conform myſelf to the advices of my friends. If theirs had any joint concernment with mine, I ſhould willingly ſubmit my intereſt to theirs: But when I alone am intereſted, and they only adviſe me to come

the

---

come over as ſoon as the act of indemnity is paſſed, becauſe they think it is beſt for me, I cannot wholly lay aſide my own judgment and choice. I confeſs, we are naturally inclined to delight in our own country, and I have a particular love to mine. I hope, I have given ſome teſtimony of it. I think, that being exiled from it is a great evil; and would redeem myſelf from it with the loſs of a great deal of my blood. But when that country of mine, which uſed to be eſteemed a paradiſe, is now like to be made a ſtage of injury; the liberty, which we hoped to eſtabliſh, oppreſſed; luxury and lewdneſs ſet up in its height, inſtead of the piety, virtue, ſobriety, and modeſty, which we hoped God, by our hands, would have introduced; the beſt of our nation made a prey to the worſt; the parliament, court, and army, corrupted; the people enſlaved; all things vendible; no man ſafe, but by ſuch evil and infamous means as flattery and bribery: what joy can I have in my own country in this condition? Is it a pleaſure to ſee all I love in the world is ſold and deſtroyed? Shall I renounce all my old principles, learn the vile court-arts, and make my peace by bribing ſome of them? Shall their corruption and vice be my ſafety? Ah! no: Better is a life among ſtrangers, than in my own country upon ſuch conditions. Whilſt I live, I will endeavour to preſerve my liberty; or, at leaſt, not conſent to the deſtroying of it. I hope, I ſhall die in the ſame principles in which I have lived, and will no longer live than they can preſerve me. I have in my life been guilty of many follies; but, as I think, of no meanneſs. I will not blot and defile that which is paſt, by endeavouring to provide for the future. I have ever had in my mind, that when God ſhould caſt me into ſuch a condition, as that I cannot ſave my life, but by doing an indecent thing, he ſhews me the time is come, wherein I ſhould reſign it. And when I cannot live in my own country, but by ſuch means as are worſe than dying in it, I think he ſhews me I ought to keep myſelf out of it. Let them pleaſe themſelves with making the King glorious, who think a whole people may juſtly be ſacrificed for the intereſt and pleaſure of one man, and a few of his followers: Let them rejoice in their ſubtilty, who, by betraying the former powers, have gained the favour of this, not only preſerved, but advanced themſelves in theſe dangerous changes. Nevertheleſs, perhaps, they may find the King's glory is their ſhame, his plenty the people's miſery; and that the gaining of an office, or a little money, is a poor reward for deſtroying a nation, (which, if it were preſerved in liberty and virtue, would truly be the moſt glorious in the world) and that others may find they have with much pains purchaſed their own ſhame and miſery; a dear price paid for that, which is not worth keeping, nor the life that is accompanied with it. —— My thoughts as to King and ſtate depending upon their actions, no man ſhall be a more faithful ſervant to him than I, if he make the good and proſperity of his people his glory; none more his enemy, if he doth the contrary. To my particular friends I ſhall be conſtant in all occaſions; and to you a moſt affectionate ſervant."

the higher praiſe was due to him. When Charles diſappointed the bill of excluſion, Lord Ruſſel ſaid, "If my father had adviſed "the meaſure, I would have been the firſt to impeach him." But what he only ſaid, Eſſex and Sidney would have done. Eſſex had been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and at the head of the Treaſury; but threw every honour of government behind him, becauſe he preferred the people to the King. Sidney had been active equally in parliament, and in the field, againſt Charles the Firſt, as long as that Prince was an object of terror; but, when he was appointed to be one of his judges, he refuſed to trample upon an enemy who could no longer defend himſelf. He checked and prevented ſome attempts againſt the life of Charles II. while a youth. He oppoſed Cromwell, from the ſame hatred of arbitrary power, which had made him rebel againſt his ſovereign. After the reſtoration, he ſubmitted to a voluntary baniſhment during ſixteen years; becauſe he did not eſteem that to be any longer his country, from which he thought liberty had fled. He returned to England, only with a view to pay the laſt duties to his father, the Earl of Leiceſter, who was dying, and then to quit it for ever: But, drawing in with his native air that ſpirit of party, which ſcarce any Briton can reſiſt, he altered his intention, and plunged into all the cabals of the popular leaders in parliament. He had received a pardon from Charles the II. for his offences againſt government: But, like Brutus, he thought that no obligations to himſelf could ſhake off theſe which he owed to his country. The high rank of the Duke of Monmouth, with his ſtill higher popularity in the nation, made theſe men receive him into their councils, who was at this time particularly irritated by the affronts which had been lately put upon him. Eſſex introduced into the ſame councils Lord Howard, who, forgetting the nobility of his blood amidſt republican notions, had ſate as a commoner in one of Cromwell's parliaments; a man againſt whom Ruſſel, though his near relation, had long entertained an averſion; either from an antipathy, which nature ſometimes gives men againſt their bane, or from the common repugnance which people of ſilent tempers have to the loquacious. But Howard aſſumed merit from his late ſufferings, and his continual complaints of them were accounted pledges of his ſincerity.

By long ſociety in party, the ſentiments of theſe men in politics had come to be the ſame; and, as often happens to men of ſimilar ſentiments, they believed that their objects were the ſame too, although they were very different. Ruſſel, Eſſex, and Hampden, intended to make no further uſe of inſurrection, than to exclude the Duke of York, and to fix the barriers of the conſtitution with preciſion. Sidney aimed at the deſtruction of monarchy, and on its ruins to found that republic, which in imagination he adored. Monmouth hoped, amidſt public diſtractions, to pave a way for himſelf to the throne. Howard, with luxuriant eloquence and wit, adopted the views of each particular perſon, and incited all to vigour and action, feeling for moments what they felt through life.

Although theſe perſons diſliked Shafteſbury, they all, except Sidney, who ſcorned the intercourſe, entered into a communication of meaſures with him, becauſe they ſtood in need of his vaſt party in the city, which was as daring as himſelf. Shafteſbury's only object was revenge. For, having lately informed the Duke of York, that the Dutcheſs of Portſmouth had prevailed upon the King, to get her ſon named his ſucceſſor by parliament; and having offered to communicate other ſecrets to the Duke, if he would pardon what was paſt, the Duke broke off the converſation, by ſaying coldly, "My Lord Shafteſbury, you ſtand more in need of the King's pardon, than of mine." Lord Grey, endowed with the knowledge of letters and arts, but who hid under it a ſoul void of the virtue to which that knowledge is allied, joined the conſpiracy; a man from whoſe looſe life no generous enterprize was expected. A jury had lately found him guilty of debauching his wife's ſiſter, a daughter of a noble family; but, in the noiſe of public diſtractions, he hoped to make his private vices be forgot by the world and himſelf. Sir Thomas Armſtrong, equally careleſs, but more innocent, followed his example: He had been Colonel of the guards, Gentleman of the horſe to the King, the attendant of all his fortunes, and a companion in his pleaſures: But the ſame ſocial diſpoſition, which had attached him formerly to the father, attached him now to the ſon. Theſe were joined by Trenchard, who had made the motion for the bill of excluſion in the houſe of commons, and who exhibited in his perſon an example, common enough in public life, of great political, but of little perſonal courage. Major Wildman, a violent republican, who had been an agitator in Cromwell's army, Rumſey, one of Cromwell's colonels, whoſe reputation as a brave blunt ſoldier was high, and Ferguſon, a Scotchman, and diſſenting clergyman, remarkable for ſerving his party, and ſaving himſelf, in all plots, were the only perſons of inferior note who were admitted to their cabals. Their meetings were held chiefly at the houſe of one Shepherd, a wine-merchant in the city, and who was accounted an humble and diſcreet dependent; a dangerous character to be truſted with the ſecrets of the great, in conſpiracies. The moſt formidable of the conſpirators were Eſſex, Sidney, and Hampden; partly becauſe they were determined deiſts, and partly becauſe they who believe they have a right over their own lives, are always maſters of thoſe of other men. But Hampden, formed rather for the detail of oppoſition in parliament, than for the great ſtrokes of faction in the ſtate, although eminent when compared with other perſons, had neither the talents nor the virtues of the two former. Ruſſel invited Lord Cavendiſh, the friend whom he loved moſt, to join the party. Cavendiſh, who thought the project raſh and premature, refuſed; and adviſed Ruſſel to retreat, if he could without diſhonour, but to proceed, if he could not.

Without explaining themſelves to each other upon the ends they propoſed, the conſpirators agreed upon an inſurrection. Shafteſbury, who had been accuſtomed to city-tumults from his earlieſt youth, preſſed for its being begun, and without loſs of time, in the city, where, as he expreſſed himſelf, "He had 10,000 briſk boys "ready to ſtart up at a motion of "his finger." Monmouth, who deſpiſed the citizens, becauſe he had been accuſtomed to regular troops, thought the country the more proper ſcene of action at firſt; "Becauſe," he ſaid, "if "the King's troops, which were "only about 5000 men, and at "that time all quartered in London, "ſhould march out to quell "the inſurrection, the capital "would be left unguarded; "or, if they continued in town "to over-awe it, the inſurgents "would increaſe in numbers and "courage in the country." At laſt, it was agreed, that, in order to create the greater diſtraction, the attempt ſhould be made both in town and in the country at the ſame time. For this purpoſe, Shafteſbury undertook to raiſe the city, which he had divided into twenty parts, having fixed the commanders, and they the men under them, who were to act in each diviſion; though partly from ſuſpicion, and partly through pride, he refuſed to give in liſts of his aſſociates. Monmouth engaged to prevail upon Lord Macclesfield, Lord Brandon, Lord Delamer, and Sir Gilbert Gerard, to make an inſurrection in Cheſhire; and Lord Ruſſel, that Sir William Courteney, who was tenderly attached to him, Sir Francis Drake, and other gentlemen in the weſt, ſhould raiſe another in the weſtern countries. Trenchard gave aſſurances, that all the inhabitants of the diſaffected town of Taunton ſhould be in arms at a minute's warning. Shafteſbury was deſired to connect the party with the diſcontented Scotch, and with the Earl of Argyle, becauſe he was connected with them himſelf. Monmouth, Grey, and Armſtrong at one time, and Wildman at another, ſurveyed the guards, to obſerve how they might be ſecured. The general alarm which was intended to have been given at Michaelmas, in the year 1682, was deferred from time to time, by different accidents. It was once fixed for Queen Elizabeth's birth-day, the 17th of November of that year, becauſe that Princeſs had carried the glories of the Engliſh name as high, as, they ſaid, Charles and his brother had laid them low. But, afterwards, it occurring, that moſt of the guards were that day put upon duty, in order to prevent the diſorders in the ſtreets, with which it was uſually accompanied, the time was put off until the Sunday following; becauſe, on a Sunday, the ſtreets could be crouded with mechanics, without giving ſuſpicion. But Ferguſon, aſſigning another reaſon for the change, told ſome of his aſſociates in the city, "That the ſanctity of the work was ſuited to the ſanctity of the day."

But, as it is impoſſible to check the ardour of conſpirators, and eſpecially in a country where every man glories in thinking for himſelf, a great number of thoſe whom Shafteſbury had deſtined for the alarm in the city, becoming tired with delays, entered into a combination to aſſaſſinate the King and the Duke. Rumſey, Lieutenant Colonel Walcot, one of the officers who had guarded Charles I. to the ſcaffold; Rumbold, formerly a lieutenant in the republican ſervice, and now a malt-ſter, who, from the boldneſs of his ſpirit, and the loſs of an eye, paſſed among his aſſociates, by the name of *Hannibal*; Goodenough, one of the late popular under-ſheriffs of London; Ayloffe, a lawyer, whoſe aunt had been married to Chancellor Clarendon; Holloway, a merchant; Rouſe, who had ſo lately eſcaped the fate of Colledge; and Ferguſon; were the moſt active partiſans in this ſubordinate concert. Ferguſon took advantage of his profeſſion, to remove any ſcruples which remained with his companions, by aſſuring them, that the ſixth commandment made it their duty to take away two lives, in order to ſave thoſe of thouſands, which muſt be loſt in an inſurrection. With the ſavage pretenſions to juſtice, which often accompany public reformation, when undertaken by the lower orders of mankind, the inferior tribe of conſpirators reſolved to put the mayor and ſheriffs to death, and hang up their ſkins in Guild-hall, as examples to their ſucceſſors; and to mark Weſtminſter-hall, and the houſe of commons, with ſimilar memorials of their reſentment againſt particular judges and members of parliament. But they differed among themſelves upon the method of executing their purpoſe againſt the King and his brother, partly from the ſame idea of connecting the appearance of juſtice with the manner of their death, and partly from that deſire of impunity which fruſtrates moſt deſperate actions. Some propoſed to kill them at the Lord Mayor's feaſt, in the view of that city which they had injured; others to do it in the ſtreets during night, while the Princes were paying "lewd viſits," as they were called, in their chairs. But the former of theſe projects, becauſe too public, was thought to be dangerous; the other, becauſe private, appeared liable to miſtakes. Among other ſchemes, it was ſuggeſted, to fire twenty pocket-blunderbuſſes into the king's box in the play-houſe; a ſuggeſtion, to which Lord Howard, the only man of the higher order of conſpirators who was in the ſecrets of the inferior, gave a ſanction, by this ungenerous ſarcaſm, "That then "the Princes would die in their "callings." At laſt Rumbold, who, for the uſe of his trade, poſſeſſed a farm called the Rye-houſe, between London and New-market, pointed out, that, as the road through his farm was narrow, it was eaſy, by overturning a cart, to ſtop the coach in which the King and the Duke uſually returned from Newmarket to London, and then to fire upon them, embarraſſed in the paſſage, with one party from the hedges, whilſt another was encountering the guards. Yet, even amidſt the blackneſs of this project, ſome ſparks of generoſity appeared: For Walcot refuſed to fire upon the Princes, who would be defenceleſs; but offered to attack the guards, becauſe they were able to defend themſelves; and Rumbold expreſſed his concern at being under a neceſſity to diſcharge the firſt fire at the innocent poſtilion. But whilſt Rumbold's aſſociates were taking meaſures to execute this project, the King's houſe at Newmarket accidentally took fire, which obliged him to return to London ſooner than was expected; and the ſcheme was diſappointed. Struck with the accident, they converted it into an omen; and all the arts of Ferguſon to wipe off the impreſſion from their minds, could never rouſe them again to a ſimilar attempt.

In the mean time, Shafteſbury, the once great parliamentary leader, miniſter of ſtate, lord high chancellor of England, and head of the people againſt the King, fled from his own houſe, and hid himſelf in the mean ſuburb of Wapping; partly for refuge, and partly to be in the middle of the miſchiefs he meditated. Yet, anxious from his fears, and truſting the meaneſt, while he diſtruſted the greateſt of mankind, he concealed his abode from his more generous aſſociates at the other end of the town; and kept up his correſpondence with them only by meſſages, or obſcure viſits. From his place of concealment, he preſſed them to anticipate the time they had appointed for inſurrection; remonſtrating continually, "That "in vain they expected to find ſilence and fidelity among ſo "great a number of confidents, "ſome of whom, from vanity, "were unable to conceal, and o"thers, from intereſt, capable to "betray a ſecret, the diſcovery of "which would be rewarded ſo "well. No time was needed for "conſideration: They had only "to determine, whether they "ſhould attack their enemies with "hopes of ſucceſs, or wait till "they were prevented by them "with a certainty of ruin. Even "although their proſpects of vic"tory were leſs fair than they "ſeemed, it was better to periſh "in taking revenge of their ene"mies, and in a ſtruggle for the "cauſe of liberty, than on ſcaf"folds, where the very forms of juſ"tice on the ſide of their enemies "would make the perſons who "ſuffered by them, appear to fall "by the laws, and not to fall with "the laws. The citizens were "prepared, impatient, already "half in action; and, if the ſeat "of government, and of the "King's reſidence, was once ſe"cured, the reſt of the kingdom "would follow its fate. To the "bold, bold attempts were eaſy; "cowards alone met with difficul"ties. Thoſe who attacked were "maſters of their own deſigns; "they could turn even accidents "to their advantage; but to men "obliged to defend themſelves "ſuddenly, every thing was new, "and every new thing terrible: "In diſpatch, therefore, they had "all things to hope; in delay, "all things to fear." When he could not prevail by theſe arguments, he threatened to run to arms in the city with his own party, ſaying, "That, as his alone "would be the danger, his alone "ſhould be the glory;" and accuſing Monmouth of a ſecret correſpondence with his father; threats and reproaches, which were only wanting to diſappoint the meaſures of the party, by diſconcerting them.

Soon after intelligence arrrived from Mr. Trenchard, that the people of Taunton were not in readineſs; and he begged a delay, hiding his own fears under thoſe of other men. The Scotch too demurred, ſuſpecting the firmneſs of the Engliſh; and inſiſted, that the Duke of Monmouth, as a pledge of the ſincerity of their aſſociates, ſhould be ſent down to Scotland to put himſelf at the head of the inſurgents. Scruples, on account of the blood that was to be ſhed, touched Ruſſel; compunctions ſmote Monmouth, from the dangers to which his father's life might be expoſed; and a return was made to an animating meſſage brought by Ferguſon from Shafteſbury, that a delay was reſolved upon. Unable to bear uncertainty any longer, that veteran chief, on the evening of the day which had been appointed for the inſurrection, retired to Holland, where he ſoon after died, more of rage againſt his friends than his enemies, and more of either than of diſeaſe, in the arms of Walcot and Ferguſon, who only of the many thouſands who had ſworn to ſhare the ſame fate with him, adhered to his fortune to the laſt.

The retreat of Shafteſbury and Ferguſon, which at firſt pleaſed moſt of the higher order of conſpirators, confounded the conſpiracy; becauſe the lines of communication of theſe two perſons in the city were but imperfectly known. The difficulty which this created gave time for reflection. Monmouth heard a ſurmiſe, that ſome of the lower order of conſpirators had an intention againſt the King's life; and that even Lord Macclesfield, from whoſe birth better things might have been expected, had propoſed to aſſaſſinate the Duke, in order to frighten his brother. Hampden and Ruſſel perceived that the deſigns of Sidney were not the ſame with their own. Theſe perſons, therefore, called meetings of the heads of the party, in order to procure an explanation with regard to the principle of the declaration which they were to publiſh when the inſurrection ſhould take place. At theſe meetings, it was agreed to declare, that their arms were only defenſive, and to be kept in their hands, not againſt their ſovereign, but only until a free parliament ſhould be called by him, which in a conſtitutional way, and according to ancient precedent, might redreſs public grievances, and ſettle the ſucceſſion. A plan which moſt of them believed would ſoon bring about an accommodation between the King and his people; and which, by reconciling the principles of loyalty and liberty in the breaſt of Ruſſel, removed ſome ſcruples which he had lately entertained. Sidney alone, who was troubled with no ſcruples, derided the project whilſt he yielded to it, ſaying, "That people who "drew their ſwords againſt their "Sovereign, ſhould not begin by "thinking of a treaty with him." After this, they proceeded ſlowly, and with caution; like men who were afraid of hurting their countrymen, even to ſave their country. They ſtretched their ſcheme of inſurrection wider and wider through the countries of England. They ſent for Ferguſon from Holland to explain Shafteſbury's connections in the city. They renewed a diviſion of the city ſimilar to that Lord's. And they formed a more intimate communication of meaſures with the Scotch, than they had hitherto done: For Sidney ſent Aaron Smith, one who had been puniſhed for his party, and was therefore the more attached to it, into Scotland; Baillie of Jervieſwood, a man of faſhion, and endowed with high virtue and ſpirit, came from Scotland, and Mr. Fletcher of Salton, from Holland, to manage the intercourſe between the two countries. Stuart, a Scotch lawyer, and Carſtairs, a Scotch clergyman, were the perſons who conducted the treaty with Argyle. And a great number of gentlemen's ſons, who had been in foreign ſervices, went into England, under pretence of being pedlars, and ſpread themſelves through the diſaffected counties, to be ready when there was occaſion for their ſervices. It was reſolved to ſend ten thouſand pounds to Argyle in Holland, to enable him to buy arms, ſail to Scotland, and put the weſtern highlanders in motion. In order that all theſe things might be executed without confuſion and with ſecrecy, ſix of the conſpirators, Monmouth, Ruſſel, Eſſex, Sidney, Hampden, and Howard, agreed to meet together from time to time as exigences required.

During all this time, it is amazing, that ſecrets known to ſo many, not of the great alone, but alſo of the meaneſt of the people, men of the moſt diſorderly paſſions, and whoſe paſſions were rendered ſtill more unguarded through the uſe of ſtrong liquors, by which their ſociety in party was kept up, ſhould ſo long lie concealed. At length, in the beginning of June of the year 1683, one Keyling, a ſalter, who had been ſo daring as to take into cuſtody the Lord Mayor, in the late diſputes concerning the city-elections, and who was, on that account, under fear of the more grievous proſecution, gave information to the ſecretary of ſtate, Sir Leoline Jenkins, of the aſſaſſination-plot, in which he was himſelf engaged, uſing the ſtale pretence of all informers, that his conſcience obliged him to do ſo. But, as accounts of plots were at that time, by reaſon of their frequency, little regarded, hardly any attention was paid to him: He, therefore, engaged his brother to overhear a treaſonable converſation between him and Goodenough, and to relate it. In the mean time, ſome of his aſſociates, who had obſerved him waiting about Whitehall, charged him, at one of their meetings, with having been there. Rumbold prepared inſtantly to diſpatch him, but was prevented by the reſt, who were moved by his tears and oaths of fidelity: From the meeting he ran directly to the ſecretary's office, where the ſight of the terrors under which he ſtill ſhook, removed all ſuſpicion of the ſincerity of his information. Upon this, ſome of the lower claſs of aſſaſſins were ſeized, and rewards publiſhed for ſeizing more. But, as theſe knew nothing of the cabals of their ſuperiors, and their ſuperiors knew as little of theirs, the great men continued in their houſes, oppreſſed rather with anxiety than with fears.

At laſt, the blow came from two men, from whoſe profeſſion it was leaſt to be expected. Col. Rumſey ſurrendered himſelf, and became evidence; Lieutenant-Colonel Walcot wrote a letter from his hiding-place to the ſecretary of ſtate, in which he offered alſo to make a diſcovery, and magnified the importance of the plot; an offer which he afterwards retracted, when he heard what Rumſey had done; perceiving the diſgrace of his own conduct, when he ſaw it in that of another. Rumſey gave information of the meetings at Shepherd's. Shepherd was ſent for; when threatened, told all he knew, as might have been expected, and confirmed the evidence of Rumſey.

Lord Ruſſel was the firſt of the great who was ordered to be ſearched for. He was taken into cuſtody by a meſſenger who had walked long before his door; whether from accident, or from the man's deſire to let him eſcape, is uncertain. He was found neither preparing for flight, nor hiding himſelf, but ſitting in his ſtudy. So ſoon as he was in cuſtody, he gave up all hopes of life, knowing how obnoxious he was to the Duke of York; and only ſtudied to die with decency and dignity. When brought before the council, he refuſed to anſwer any thing that might affect others: With regard to himſelf, he confeſſed ſome things with candour; and, in denying others, ſhewed what difficulty a man of ſtrict honour finds, to diſtinguiſh between concealing truth and expreſſing a falſehood. Lord Grey followed him, but in a manner far different, denying all he knew with imprecations, and expoſing, by his clamours and inſolence, that guilt and fear which they were intended to conceal. The vivacity of his ſpirits however ſupplied him with expedients, by which he made his eſcape, the ſame night, from the hands of the meſſenger. Eſſex was at his country-houſe when he heard the fate of his friend, and could have made his eſcape; but, when preſſed to make it by thoſe around him, he anſwered, "His own life was not "worth ſaving, if, by drawing "ſuſpicion upon Lord Ruſſel, it "could bring his life into danger." Monmouth had abſconded; but, actuated by the ſame generous motive with Eſſex, he ſent a meſſage to Ruſſel, when he heard he was ſeized, "That he would ſurrender himſelf, and ſhare his fate, "if his doing ſo could be of uſe "to him." Ruſſel anſwered in theſe words, "It will be no advantage to me to have my friends "die with me." The anxiety of Howard, who ran every where, and to every body, denying the truth of the plot, and proteſting his innocence, drew ſuſpicion upon him. He was found hid in a chimney, covered with ſoot; a lurking-hole ſuited to its inhabitant. He ſhook, ſobbed, and fell a crying. When brought before the King and council, he, for a while, maintained a ſilence, the effect of ſtupor, and which was at firſt miſtaken for fortitude. But when he recovered himſelf, he deſired to ſpeak in private with the King and Duke; and, falling on his knees to them, poured out all he knew. In conſequence of his information, Eſſex, Sidney, Hampden, Armſtrong, and many others, were ſeized. Sidney appeared before the council with ſimplicity of behaviour, diſcovering neither ſigns of guilt, nor the affectation of innocence. He refuſed to anſwer the queſtions which were put to him; and told them, if they wanted evidence againſt him, they muſt find it from others than himſelf. Baillie of Jervieſwood was offered his life, if he would conſent to turn evidence: He ſmiled, and ſaid, "They who "can make ſuch a propoſal to me, "know neither me nor my coun-"try."

Walcot, Rouſe, with another of the intended aſſaſſins, having been previouſly tried and condemned, in order, by bringing the aſſaſſination immediately before the eyes of the public, to raiſe the public horror, and afterwards to confound, in that horror, the inſurrection with the aſſaſſination, Lord Ruſſel was brought next to his trial; the ſighs of his country attending him. The King and the Duke, from a curioſity unworthy of their rank, had gone to the Tower, on the morning of his trial, to ſee him paſs. Eſſex was at that time confined to the ſame chamber of the Tower from which his father, Lord Capel, had been led to death, and in which his wife's grandfather, Lord Northumberland, had inflicted a voluntary death upon himſelf. When he ſaw his friend carried to what he reckoned certain fate, their common enemies enjoying the ſpectacle, and reflected, that it was he who had forced Lord Howard upon the confidence of Ruſſel, he retired, and, by a Roman death, put an end to his miſery.

When Ruſſel came into court, he deſired a delay of his trial until next day: becauſe ſome of his witneſſes could not arrive in town before the evening. Sawyer the attorney-general, with an inhumane repartee, anſwered, "But "you did not intend to have grant-"ed the King the delay of one "hour for ſaving his life;" and refuſed his conſent to the requeſt. Ruſſel having aſked leave of the court, that notes of the evidence, for his uſe, might be taken by the hand of another; the attorney-general, in order to prevent him from getting the aid of counſel, told him, he might uſe the hand of one of his ſervants in writing if he pleaſed. "I aſk none," anſwered the priſoner, "but that of "the Lady who ſits by me." When the ſpectators at theſe words turned their eyes, and beheld the daughter of the virtuous Southampton, riſing up to aſſiſt her Lord in this his uttermoſt diſtreſs, a thrill of anguiſh ran through the aſſembly. But when, in his defence, he ſaid, "There can be "no rebellion *now*, as in former "times, for there are *now* no great "men left in England," a pang of a different nature was felt by thoſe who thought for the public. Howard was the chief witneſs againſt him. Ruſſel, reſpecting their common relation, heard him without ſigns of emotion; though, when the report of Lord Eſſex's death was brought into court, and being whiſpered from ear to ear, at laſt reached his, he burſt into tears. Soon after, Lord Howard, while he pronounced the name of Lord Eſſex, pretending to cry for his memory, at a time when he was, without concern, bringing death on his ſurviving friend, made the contraſt between genuine and affected paſſion, virtue and diſhonour, complete. Jeffreys, in his ſpeech to the Jury, turned the untimely fate of Eſſex into a proof of his conſciouſneſs of the conſpiracy, in which both friends had been engaged. Pemberton,

berton, who preſided as chief juſtice, behaved to the priſoner with a candour and decorum ſeldom found in the judges of this reign, or the next. Ruſſel, in the conduct of his defence, did not avow the intended inſurrection, leſt it might hurt his friends who remained to be tried; nor deny it, leſt it ſhould injure his own honour. Hence it was thought by many, that his appearance at his trial did not correſpond with the former luſtre of his life: But thoſe who knew his ſituation ſaw, that he choſe to make the ſmall remains of his life rather uſeful to others, than glorious to himſelf. The proof againſt him was not ſo ſtrong as might have been expected; yet the jury found him guilty. Treby, the recorder, who had been embarked deeply with Lord Shafteſbury in his ſchemes in the city, was mean enough, inſtead of throwing up his office, to pronounce ſentence of death upon his aſſociate, and even to argue againſt an arreſt of judgment. Yet Ruſſel reproached him not, leſt his reproaches might bring miſchief upon others. But, when Rich, the ſheriff, who had been formerly violent for the excluſion, and had now changed ſides, brought him the warrant of death, he felt an inclination to ſay, "That they two ſhould never vote " again in " the ſame way in the ſame houſe." But, recollecting that Rich might feel pain from the innocent pleaſantry, he checked himſelf.

Ruſſel, during his trial, at his death, and in a more ſevere teſt of his fortitude than either, his parting with his wife and infant-children, and with his friend Lord Cavendiſh, preſerved the dignity of his rank and character. With a deep and noble ſilence; with a long and fixed look, in which reſpect and affection, unmingled with paſſion, were expreſſed, Lord and Lady Ruſſel parted for ever; he great in this laſt action of his life, but ſhe greater. His eyes followed hers while ſhe quitted the room; and, when he loſt ſight of her, turning to the clergyman who attended him, he ſaid, "The bit" terneſs of death is now paſt." The obſervation was juſt: For the fate of the ſurvivor was more hapleſs, who, though ſhe ſeemed to aſſume pride from her condition in public, loſt her eyeſight by continual weeping in private; and calling often for death, could never find it, until an extreme old age laid her for ever by the partner of her ſoul*. Lord Cavendiſh offered to manage his eſcape by changing cloaths with him in priſon, and continuing at all hazards in his place. He refuſed, happy that he had equalled, not ſurpaſſed, his friend in generoſity.

Being flattered with hopes of life by ſome divines, if he would acknowledge to the King, that he believed ſubjects had, in no caſe whatever, a right of reſiſtance againſt the throne, he anſwered in theſe words†: "I can have no con" ception of a limited monarchy, " which has not a right to defend " its own limitations: My con" ſcience will not permit me to " ſay otherwiſe to the King." Charles, by the advice of the

---

* She died at the age of 87 years.

† I had this circumſtance from Lord Littelton. Vid. alſo Archbiſhop Tillotſon's examination in the Lords Journals, Dec. 20, 1683.

Duke,

Duke, refuſed 100,000 pounds, offered by the old Earl of Bedford for his ſon's life; an advice which the Duke had afterwards reaſon to repent*. Charles felt not for an object far more affecting, the daughter of the virtuous Southampton motionleſs at his feet. In vain did he often repeat, in ſpeaking of Eſſex's death, "My Lord "Eſſex might have tried my mer-"cy, I owed a life to his family," alluding to the fate of Eſſex's father, who had loſt his life on a ſcaffold for his attachment to the King's father. Men ſuſpected the intention of mercy to the dead, when they ſaw none ſhewn to the living. Charles, even at ſigning the warrant for the death of Lord Ruſſel, marked a remembrance of former injuries: For, alluding to Ruſſel's having been one of thoſe, who, in the heat of party during the proſecution of the popiſh plot, had diſputed the King's prerogative of diſpenſing with the more ignominious part of the ſentence of treaſon, pronounced againſt Lord Stafford; he ſaid, "Lord "Ruſſel ſhall find, that I am "poſſeſſed of that prerogative, "which, in the caſe of Lord "Stafford, he thought fit to deny "me." The execution was performed not on Towerhill, the common place of execution for men of high rank, but in Lincoln's Inn fields, in order that the citizens might be humbled by the ſpectacle of their once triumphant leader, carried in his coach to death through the city; a device which, like moſt others of the kind, produced an effect contrary to what was intended: The multitude imagined, they beheld virtue and liberty ſitting by his ſide. In paſſing, he looked towards Southampton houſe; the tear ſtarted into his eye; but he inſtantly wiped it away. He prayed for the King; but, with a preſcience of what afterwards happened, he foretold, "That, although a cloud "hung now over the nation, his "death would do more ſervice "than his life could have done." Honour and friendſhip attended him beyond the grave: Lord Cavendiſh joined the hand of his eldeſt ſon in marriage to one of the daughters of his deceaſed friend. We quit anecdotes relating to ſuch illuſtrious perſonages with reluctance. Lord Cavendiſh was in the next reign fined in 30,000 pounds, for turning out of the preſence-chamber a gentleman who had affronted him. His mother offered to pay the fine, by diſcharging 60,000 pounds, which the family had advanced to James's father and brother in their greateſt extremities; but her offer was rejected.

Before Sidney was brought to his trial, Pemberton was removed from the head of the King's Bench, and even from the privy-council; and Jeffreys was put in his place, in order, by the fierceneſs of his temper and manners, to cope with a man, the vigour of whoſe ſpirit was known throughout Europe. A jury was ſelected with care, and compoſed of men of mean degree, to enſure his condemnation. Sidney was then fifty-nine years of age, his hair white, and his health broken by the fatigues of his youth and the ſtudies of his age.

---

* Lord Bedford's letter to the King, which, in ſeeming to make an apology for this offer, ſeems to renew it, is in the Paper-Office, and is written with great tenderneſs.

He at firſt intended to plead guilty, in order to ſave trouble to himſelf and to others; but afterwards reflecting, that it was neceſſary to rouſe his countrymen from their indolence, to vindicate the laws, by ſhewing them how eaſily theſe might be abuſed in their holieſt ſanctuaries, when parliaments were in diſuſe, he reſolved to ſtand his trial; to which too perhaps he was incited by that averſion from an obſcure death, which is natural to the brave. By the ſtatute of treaſon, two witneſſes were required to convict a man of that crime: But ſome diſcourſes upon government having been found in Sidney's hand-writing among his papers, Jeffreys declared from the bench to the jury, that theſe were ſufficient in law to ſupply the want of a ſecond witneſs, although the papers were totally unconnected with the conſpiracy, and contained only ſentiments of liberty worthy of Lycurgus. The outrages againſt law, through the whole of the trial, throw diſgrace upon the judicial records of a country, in which the life of the ſubject is better protected than any other upon earth. Sidney collected all the powers of his mind. Not uſing a regular defence, but according as paſſion dictated or memory prompted, he urged, from time to time, every argument which the chicane of the law, or the great rules of reaſon and juſtice, ſuggeſted to a ſound head, and a ſtrong heart. The brutality of Jeffreys he anſwered in ſarcaſm decent, but ſevere, or by ſilences which were ſtill more poignant. The arrogance of that judge, whilſt he gave falſe colours to the law, Sidney laid open, by queſtions which admitted of no anſwer, or by ſelf-evident propoſitions, of which all who heard could form a judgment. When the court would have perſuaded him to make a ſtep in law, which he ſuſpected was meant to hurt him, he ſaid, with perhaps an affected, but with a touching ſimplicity, "I deſire you will not "tempt me, nor make me run on "dark and ſlippery places; I do "not ſee my way." Sidney, having taken advantage of a circumſtance, that only partial paſſages of the writings which were produced againſt him were quoted, and even betraying ſome warmth in defence of the writings themſelves, Jeffreys hoped to draw him into an avowal that he was the author. With this view, he handed the papers to Sidney, and deſired him to take off the force of the paſſages by any others in the book. Sidney ſaw the ſnare, but pretended not to ſee it: He turned over the leaves with a ſeemingly grave attention, and then returning them to the bench, ſaid, "Let the man "who wrote theſe papers reconcile what is contained in them." After Howard's depoſition was finiſhed, Sidney was aſked what queſtions he had to put to him? He turned from Howard as from an object unworthy to hold converſe with, or even to be looked upon, and anſwered with an emphatical brevity, "None to *him!*" But, when he came to make his defence, he raiſed a ſtorm of indignation and contempt againſt Howard, who had received great obligations from him, as a wretch abandoned by God and by man, profligate in his character, bankrupt in his fortune, and who owed him a debt which he meant to extinguiſh by his death. He mentioned,

tioned, in a curſory way, his having ſaved Charles's life; but he ſpoke of it, not as a thing from which he aſſumed any merit, but only as the common duty of a man.

The fate of Lord Ruſſel had been determined in two days: But Sidney, more obſtinate, prolonged his fate in court during three weeks. Even when brought up to receive ſentence of death, he repeated and inſiſted upon almoſt every plea which had been over-ruled. During the whole of his trial, he had the art, by drawing down unjuſt repulſes upon himſelf, to make the odium of his crime be forgot in that which he raiſed againſt his judges and his proſecutors. Withens, one of the judges, gave him the lie; he ſeemed to diſregard it, as an injury done to himſelf only: But when Jeffreys interrupted him, whilſt he was opening a plea, he took advantage of it, as an injury done to juſtice; and cried out, "Then, I appeal to "God and the world, I am not "heard:" After which he refuſed to defend himſelf any longer. When ſentence was paſſed upon him, he made this pathetic exclamation: "Then, O God! O "God! I beſeech thee to ſanctify "theſe ſufferings unto me, and "impute not my blood to my "country, nor to this city through "which I am to be carried to "death. Let no inquiſition be "made for it: But, if any ſhall "be made, and the ſhedding of "innocent blood muſt be revenged, let the weight of it fall only on thoſe who maliciouſly "perſecute me for righteouſneſs "ſake." Jeffreys, ſtarting from his ſeat, called out, that the priſoner's reaſon was affected. But Sidney calmly ſtretched out his arm, and deſired Jeffreys to feel "if his pulſe did not beat at its "ordinary rate." Inſtead of applying for mercy to the throne, he demanded only juſtice: For he ſet forth, in a petition to the King, the injuries which had been done to the laws in his perſon; and, as an equal, deſired to be carried to the royal preſence, that he might, there, have an opportunity of ſhewing the King, how much his own intereſt and honour were concerned, in giving that redreſs which his judges had refuſed. That ſimplicity of behaviour with which he had behaved at the council board, he converted into an air of grandeur at his death before the people. He went on foot with a firm ſtep; he aſked no friend to attend him; and, only for decency, borrowed two of his brother's footmen to walk behind him. He aſcended the ſcaffold with the look, and ſtep, and erect poſture, of one who came to harangue or to command, not to ſuffer; pleaſed to exhibit a pattern of imitation to his countrymen, and to teach them, that death was only painful to cowards and to the guilty. Engliſhmen wept not for him, as they had done for Lord Ruſſel. Their pulſes beat high, their hearts ſwelled, they felt an unuſual grandeur and elevation of mind, whilſt they looked upon him. He told the ſheriffs who had returned a packed jury againſt him, "It was for "their ſakes, and not for his "own, he reminded them, that "his blood lay upon their heads." When he was aſked, if he had any thing to ſay to the people; he anſwered, "I have made my "peace with God, and have "nothing to ſay to man." In a moment after, he ſaid, "I am "ready to die, and will give you "no farther trouble." And then haſtened to the block, as if indignant of life, and impatient to die. Theſe were the only words he ſpoke in public, upon account of the meanneſs, and ſtill more of the affectation, of a ſpeech on a ſcaffold. But he left his laſt thoughts behind him in writing with his friends; becauſe theſe, he knew, would remain: Thoughts which government was at pains to ſuppreſs, and which, for that reaſon, were more greedily demanded by the people. The paper was calculated to keep the ſpirit of liberty alive, when he, who was accuſtomed to give it life, was laid in the duſt. Inſtead of beſtowing that pardon upon his enemies, which, in moſt dying men, ariſes from the conſciouſneſs of their needing forgiveneſs themſelves, he treated them as if he had been immortal. He confuted the teſtimonies on which he had been condemned, without aſſerting his own innocence of the charge; he ſaid, that, to reach him, the bench had been filled with men who were the blemiſhes of the bar; and he regretted death chiefly, becauſe it had been inflicted by mean hands; ſtriking thus at the witneſſes, the judges, and the jury, all together. His own wrongs, in the courſe of his trial, he mingled with his country's; and he laid down the great and generous principles of political ſociety, which, a few years afterwards, were made the foundations of the revolution. Inſtead of praying for the king, he prayed for his country. Inſtead of drawing a veil over the cauſe for which he ſuffered, he addreſſed his Maker as engaged in it with himſelf. "Bleſs thy people," concluded he, "and ſave "them: Defend thy own cauſe, "and defend thoſe who defend it. "Stir up ſuch as are faint; direct "thoſe who are willing; confirm "thoſe who are wavering. Grant, "that, in my laſt moments, I may "thank thee for permitting me to "die for that good old cauſe, in "which, from my youth, I have "been engaged."

The unpopularity which Sidney's trial brought upon government, probably ſaved the life of Hampden. As Howard was the only witneſs againſt him, he was tried only for a miſdemeanor, but fined 40,000 l. Armſtrong, after eſcaping, had been outlawed; but before the expiration of the year allowed by law for a ſurrender, he had been ſeized abroad, and ſent over to England. Holloway, one of the ſubordinate conſpirators, was in the ſame ſituation. But that trial which was granted to Holloway, becauſe there was ſufficient evidence againſt him, was refuſed to Armſtrong, becauſe there was not. The pretence made uſe of by Jeffreys for refuſing a trial to Armſtrong, was, that his appearance in court by compulſion was not equivalent to a voluntary ſurrender: A pretence which was equally good againſt both, or againſt neither. Armſtrong deſired to be heard by counſel upon the plea of his right to a trial: Even this requeſt was refuſed: And, when he ſaid, that he aſked only the common benefit of the law, Jeffreys anſwered, "You ſhall "have that indeed: By the grace "of God, you ſhall be executed "upon Friday next: You ſhall "have the full benefit of the law."

He was conducted to death by thoſe guards whom he had once commanded.

Bailie was ſent to Scotland, where, contrary to the laws of that country, written depoſitions were read to the jury in court, which had been partly extorted by torture out of court, and partly tranſmitted from the record of the ſtate-trials in England. Being broken with infirmities, he was executed the ſame day he was condemned, leſt a natural death ſhould have diſappointed a public execution. Several others were put to death in Scotland: But moſt of the conſpirators fled to Holland, and, at the revolution, returned with the Prince of Orange: Of thoſe who fled, the moſt eminent were Lord Melville, Lord Loudon, and Sir Patrick Hume, created, after the revolution, Earl of Marchmont. The conſtancy with which the great had died, communicated itſelf to men in inferior ſtations: Spence, the Earl of Argyle's ſecretary, and Carſtairs, who had been ſeized in England, were ſent to Scotland to be tortured. Spence endured the torture twice, and Carſtairs for a complete hour; but neither would confeſs, until terms were made with them, that they ſhould not be obliged to become evidences. A ſhocking inſtance of cruelty was, upon this occaſion, exhibited in the Scottiſh privy-council. Mr. Gordon of Earlſtone, a man of family and fortune, was condemned to die: Information was given to the privy-council, that he had been intruſted with ſecrets of great importance: The council wrote to the Scotch ſecretary of ſtate at London, to know if they might put him to the torture, while he was under ſentence of death. The Lord advocate for Scotland gave his opinion, that he might be tortured: And the King gave orders that he ſhould: He was brought before the privy-council, and the engines produced: But horror drove him into inſtant madneſs. Worſe tortures were prepared for Ferguſon, if he could have been found: It was known that he had fled to Edinburgh: The gates of the city were ſhut, and the ſtricteſt ſearch made for him. But, under pretence of a viſit to a priſoner, he took refuge in the gaol deſtined for his reception, becauſe he knew that, there only, no body would expect to find him.

Of Lord Dundee, *and the Highlanders; from the ſame.*

TO mark the ſingular features of ſingular characters, is one of the chief provinces of hiſtory. Dundee had inflamed his mind from his earlieſt youth, by the peruſal of ancient poets, hiſtorians, and orators, with the love of the great actions they praiſe and deſcribe. He is reported to have inflamed it ſtill more, by liſtening to the ancient ſongs of the highland bards. He entered into the profeſſion of arms with an opinion, that he ought to know the ſervices of different nations, and the duties of different ranks: With this view, he went into ſeveral foreign ſervices; and when he could not obtain a command, ſerved as a volunteer. At the battle of Seneffe, he ſaved the Prince of Orange's life. Soon after, he aſked one of the Scotch regiments in the Dutch ſervice. The Prince being pre-engaged, refuſed his requeſt. Upon this, he quitted the Dutch ſervice, "ſaying, The ſoldier who has not "gratitude cannot be brave." His reputation, and his ſervices againſt the covenanters, obtained him a regiment from Charles II. and a peerage, and high command in the army from his ſucceſſor. In his exploits againſt theſe men, his behaviour had been ſullied by the imputation of cruelty: He excuſed himſelf by ſaying, "That, if terror ended or prevented war, it "was true mercy."

Dundee had orders from his maſter not to fight M'Kay, until a large force which was promiſed from Ireland ſhould join him: Hence he was kept during two months, cooped up in the mountains, furious from reſtraint. He was obliged continually to ſhift his quarters by prodigious marches, in order to avoid, or harraſs his enemy's army, to obtain proviſions, and ſometimes to take advantages: The firſt meſſenger of his approach, was generally his own army in ſight: The firſt intelligence of his retreat, brought accounts, that he was already out of his enemy's reach. In ſome of thoſe marches, his men wanted bread, ſalt, and all liquors, except water, during ſeveral weeks; yet were aſhamed to complain, when they obſerved, that their commander lived not more delicately than themſelves. If any thing good was brought him to eat, he ſent it to a faint or ſick ſoldier: If a ſoldier was weary, he offered to carry his arms. He kept thoſe who were with him from ſinking under their fatigues, not ſo much by exhortation, as by preventing them from attending to their ſufferings. For this reaſon he walked on foot with the men; now by the ſide of one clan, and anon by that of another: He amuſed them with jokes: He flattered them with his knowledge of their genealogies: He animated them by a recital of the deeds of their anceſtors, and of the verſes of their bards. It was one of his maxims, that no general ſhould fight with an irregular army, unleſs he was acquainted with every man he commanded. Yet, with theſe habits of familiarity, the ſeverity of his diſcipline was dreadful: The only puniſhment he inflicted was death: "All other puniſhments," he ſaid, "diſgraced "a gentleman, and all who were "with him were of that rank; "but that death was a relief from "the conſciouſneſs of crime." It is reported of him, that, having ſeen a youth fly in his firſt action, he pretended he had ſent him to the rear on a meſſage: The youth fled a ſecond time: He brought him to the front of the army, and ſaying, "That a gentleman's ſon "ought not to fall by the hands "of a common executioner," ſhot him with his own piſtol.

The army he commanded was moſtly compoſed of highlanders from the interior parts of the highlands: A people untouched by the Roman or Saxon invaſions on the South, and by thoſe of the Danes on the Eaſt and Weſt ſkirts of their country: The unmixed remains of that Celtic empire, which once ſtretched from the pillars of Hercules to Archangel. As the manners of this race of men were, in the days of our fathers, the moſt ſingular in Europe, and, in thoſe of our ſons, may be found no where but in the records of hiſtory, it is proper here to deſcribe them.

The highlanders were compoſed of a number of tribes called *Clans*, each of which bore a different name, and lived upon the lands of a different chieftain. The members of every tribe were tied one to another, not only by the feudal, but by the patriarchal bond: For, while the individuals which compoſed it were vaſſals or tenants of their own hereditary chieftain, they were alſo all deſcended from his family, and could count exactly the degree of their deſcent: And the right of primogeniture, together with the weakneſs of the laws to reach inacceſſible countries, and more inacceſſible men, had, in the revolution of centuries, converted theſe natural principles of connection between the chieftain and his people, into the moſt ſacred ties of human life. The caſtle of the chieftain was a kind of palace, to which every man of his tribe was made welcome, and where he was entertained according to his ſtation, in time of peace, and to which all flocked at the ſound of war. Thus the meaneſt of the clan, knowing himſelf to be as well-born as the head of it, revered in his chieftain his own honour; loved in his clan his own blood; complained not of the difference of ſtation into which fortune had thrown him, and reſpected himſelf: The chieftain in return beſtowed a protection, founded equally on gratitude, and the conſciouſneſs of his own intereſt. Hence the highlanders, whom more ſavage nations called Savage, carried, in the outward expreſſion of their manners, the politeneſs of courts without their vices, and, in their boſoms, the high point of honour without its follies.

In countries where the ſurface is rugged, and the climate uncertain, there is little room for the uſe of the plough; and, where no coal is to be found, and few proviſions can be raiſed, there is ſtill leſs for that of the anvil and ſhuttle. As the highlanders were, upon theſe accounts, excluded from extenſive agriculture and manufacture a-like, every family raiſed juſt as much grain, and made as much rayment as ſufficed for itſelf; and nature, whom art cannot force, deſtined them to the life of ſhepherds. Hence, they had not that exceſs of induſtry which reduces man to a machine, nor that total want of it which ſinks him into a rank of animals below his own.

They lived in villages built in vallies, and by the ſides of rivers. At two ſeaſons of the year, they were buſy; the one in the end of ſpring and beginning of ſummer, when they put the plough into the little land they had capable of receiving it, ſowed their grain, and laid in their proviſion of turf for the winter's fewel; the other, juſt before winter, when they reaped their harveſt: The reſt of the year was all their own for amuſement or for war. If not engaged in war, they indulged themſelves in ſummer in the moſt delicious of all pleaſures, to men in a cold climate and a romantic country, the enjoyment of the ſun, and of the ſummer-views of nature; never in the houſe during the day, even ſleeping often at night in the open air, among the mountains and woods. They ſpent the winter in the chaſe, while the ſun was up; and, in the evening, aſſembling round a common fire, they entertained themſelves with the ſong, the tale, and the dance: But they were ignorant of ſitting days and nights at games of ſkill or of hazard, amuſements which keep the body in inaction, and the mind in a ſtate of vicious activity!

The want of a good, and even of a fine ear for muſic, was almoſt unknown amongſt them; becauſe it was kept in continual practice, among the multitude from paſſion, but by the wiſer few, becauſe they knew that the love of muſic both heightened the courage, and ſoftened the tempers of their people. Their vocal muſic was plaintive, even to the depth of melancholy; their inſtrumental either lively for briſk dances, or martial for the battle. Some of their tunes even contained the great, but natural, idea of a hiſtory deſcribed in muſic: The joys of a marriage, the noiſe of a quarrel, the ſounding to arms, the rage of a battle, the broken diſorder of a flight, the whole concluding with the ſolmen dirge and lamentation for the ſlain. By the loudneſs and artificial jarring of their war inſtrument, the bag-pipe, which played continually during the action, their ſpirits were exalted to a phrenzy of courage in battle.

They joined the pleaſures of hiſtory and poetry to thoſe of muſic, and the love of claſſical learning to both. For, in order to cheriſh high ſentiments in the minds of all, every conſiderable family had an hiſtorian who recounted, and a bard who ſung, the deeds of the clan, and of its chieftain: And all, even the loweſt in ſtation, were ſent to ſchool in their youth; partly becauſe they had nothing elſe to do at that age, and partly becauſe literature was thought the diſtinction, not the want of it the mark, of good birth.

The ſeverity of their climate, the height of their mountains, the diſtance of their villages from each other, their love of the chaſe and of war, with their deſire to viſit and be viſited, forced them to great bodily exertions. The vaſtneſs of the objects which ſurrounded them, lakes, mountains, rocks, cataracts, extended and elevated their minds: For they were not in the ſtate of men who only know the way from one market-town to another. Their want of regular occupation led them, like the ancient Spartans, to contemplation, and the powers of converſation: Powers which they exerted in ſtriking out the original thoughts which nature ſuggeſted, not in languidly repeating thoſe which they had learned from other people.

They valued themſelves, without undervaluing other nations. They loved to quit their own country to ſee and to hear, adopted eaſily the manners of others, and were attentive and inſinuating where-ever they went: But they loved more to return home, to repeat what they had obſerved; and, among other things, to relate with aſtoniſhment, that they had been in the midſt of great ſocieties, where every individual made his ſenſe of independence to conſiſt in keeping at a diſtance from another. Yet they did not think themſelves entitled to hate or deſpiſe the manners of ſtrangers, becauſe they differed from their own. For they revered the great qualities of other nations; and only made their failings the ſubject of an inoffenſive merriment.

When ſtrangers came amongſt them, they received them, not with a ceremony which forbids a ſecond viſit, not with a coldneſs which cauſes repentance of the firſt, not with an embarraſſment which leaves both the landlord and his gueſt in equal miſery, but with the moſt pleaſing of all politeneſs, the ſimplicity and cordiality of affection; proud to give that hoſpitality which they had not received, and to humble the perſons who had thought of them with contempt, by ſhewing how little they deſerved it.

Having been driven from the low countries of Scotland by invaſion, they, from time immemorial, thought themſelves intitled to make repriſals upon the property of their invaders; but they touched not that of each other: So that, in the ſame men, there appeared, to thoſe who did not look into the cauſes of things, a ſtrange mixture of vice and of virtue. For, what we call theft and rapine, they termed right and juſtice. But, from the practice of theſe repriſals, they acquired the habits of being enterprizing, artful, and bold.

An injury done to one of a clan, was held to be an injury done to all, on account of the common relation of blood. Hence the highlanders were in the habitual practice of war: And hence their attachment to their chieftain, and to each other, was founded upon the two moſt active principles of human nature, love of their friends, and reſentment againſt their enemies.

But the frequency of war tempered its ferocity. They bound up the wounds of their priſoners, while they neglected their own; and in the perſon of an enemy, reſpected and pitied the ſtranger.

They went always completely armed: A faſhion, which by accuſtoming them to the inſtruments of death, removed the fear of death itſelf; and which, from the danger of provocation, made the common people as polite, and as guarded in their behaviour, as the gentry of other countries.

From theſe combined circumſtances, the higher ranks and the lower ranks of the highlanders alike joined that refinement of ſentiment, which, in all other nations, is peculiar to the former, to that ſtrength and hardineſs of body, which, in other countries, is poſſeſſed only by the latter.

To be modeſt as well as brave; to be contented with the few things which nature requires; to act and to ſuffer without complaining; to be as much aſhamed of doing any thing inſolent or injurious to others, as of bearing it when done to themſelves; and to die with pleaſure, to revenge the affronts offered to their clan or their country: Theſe they accounted their higheſt accompliſhments.

Their chriſtianity was ſtrongly tinctured with traditions derived from the ancient bards of their country: For they were believers in ghoſts: They marked the appearances of the heavens; and, by the forms of the clouds, which in their variable climate were continually ſhifting, were induced to gueſs at preſent, and to predict future events; and they even thought, that to ſome men the divinity had communicated a portion of his own preſcience. From this mixture of ſyſtem, they did not enter much into diſputes concerning the particular modes of chriſtianity; but every man followed, with indifference of ſentiment, the mode which his chieftain had aſſumed. Perhaps, to the ſame cauſe it is owing, that their country is the only one in Europe, into which perſecution never entered.

Their dreſs, which was the laſt remains of the Roman habit in Europe, was well ſuited to the nature of their country, and ſtill better to the neceſſities of war. It conſiſted of a roll of light woollen, called a plaid, ſix yards in length, and two in breadth, wrapped looſely around the body, the upper lappet of which reſted on the left ſhoulder, leaving the right arm at full liberty; a jacket of thick cloth, fitted tightly to the body; and a looſe ſhort garment of light woollen, which went round the waiſt and covered the thigh. In rain, they formed the plaid into folds, and, laying it on the ſhoulders, were covered as with a roof. When they were obliged to lie abroad in the hills, in their hunting parties, or tending their cattle, or in war, the plaid ſerved them both for bed and for covering; for, when three men ſlept together, they could ſpread three folds of cloth below, and ſix above them. The garters of their ſtockings were tied under the knee, with a view to give more freedom to the limb; and they wore no breeches, that they might climb mountains with the greater eaſe. The lightneſs and looſeneſs of their dreſs, the cuſtom they had of going always on foot, never on horſeback, their love of long journies, but above all, that patience of hunger, and every kind of hardſhip, which carried their bodies forward, even after their ſpirits were exhauſted, made them exceed all other European nations in ſpeed and perſeverance of march. Montroſe's marches were ſometimes 60 miles in a day, without food or halting, over mountains, along rocks, through moraſſes. In encampments, they were expert at forming beds in a moment, by tying together bunches of heath, and fixing them upright in the ground: An art, which, as the beds were both ſoft and dry, preſerved their health in the field, when other ſoldiers loſt theirs.

Their arms were a broad ſword, a dagger, called a durk, a target, a muſket, and two piſtols: So that they carried the long ſword of the Celtes, the pugio of the Romans, the ſhield of the ancients, and both kinds of modern fire arms, all together. In battle, they threw away the plaid and under garment, and fought in their jackets, making thus their movements quicker, and their ſtrokes more forcible. Their advance to battle was rapid, like the charge of dragoons: When near the enemy, they ſtopped a little to draw breath and diſcharge their muſkets, which they then dropped on the ground: Advancing, they fired their piſtols, which they threw, almoſt at the ſame inſtant, againſt the heads of their opponents: And then ruſhed into their ranks with the broad ſword, threatening, and ſhaking the ſword as they ran on, ſo as to conquer the enemy's eye, while his body was yet unhurt. They fought, not in long and regular lines, but in ſeparate bands, like wedges condenſed and firm; the army being ranged according to the clans which compoſed it, and each clan according to its families; ſo that there aroſe a competition in valour of clan with clan, of family with family, of brother with brother. To make an opening in regular troops, and to conquer, they reckoned the ſame thing; becauſe in cloſe engagements, and in broken ranks, no regular troops could withſtand them. They received the bayonet in the target, which they carried on the left arm; then turning it aſide, or twiſting it in the target, they attacked with the broad ſword the enemy incumbered and defenceleſs; and, where they could not weild the broad ſword, they ſtabbed with the durk. The only foes they dreaded were cavalry; to which many cauſes contributed: The novelty of the enemy; their want of the bayonet to receive the ſhock of horſe; the attack made upon them with their own weapon, the broad ſword; the ſize of dragoon horſes appearing larger to them, from a compariſon with thoſe of their country; but above all, a belief entertained univerſally among the lower claſs of highlanders, that a war-horſe is taught to fight with his feet and his teeth.

Notwithſtanding all theſe advantages, the victories of the highlanders have always been more honourable for themſelves, than of conſequence to others. A river ſtopped them, becauſe they were unaccuſtomed to ſwim: A fort had the ſame effect, becauſe they knew not the ſcience of attack: They wanted cannon, carriages, and magazines, from their poverty and ignorance in the arts: They ſpoke an unknown language; and therefore could derive their reſources only from themſelves. Although their reſpect for their chieftains gave them, as long as they continued in the field, that exact habit of obedience, which only the exceſſive rigour of diſcipline can ſecure over other troops; yet, as ſoon as the victory was gained, they accounted their duty, which was to conquer, fulfilled, and ran many of them home to recount their feats, and ſtore up their plunder; and, in ſpring and harveſt, more were obliged to retire, or leave their women and children to die of famine: Their chieftains too were apt to ſeparate from the army, upon quarrels and points of honour among themſelves and with others.

Of Lewis XI. *of France*; *from the Elements of the Hiſtory of France, by Abbe Millot.*

THIS monarch affected in his dreſs a ſordid and indecent ſimplicity. In an interview between him and the King of Caſtile in 1463, he appeared in a habit of coarſe cloth, his head covered with an old hat, ornamented with a leaden figure of our Lady; while the Caſtilian ſparkled with the greateſt magnificence. This contraſt made him deſpicable in the eyes of the Spaniards; but he had gained their miniſters by bribery, and aſſured himſelf of ſucceſs in his deſigns. The chief expence of his houſehold was for his table; from 12,000 livres he carried it to 37: he not only invited the lords of his court to eat with him, in order to attach them the more ſtrongly to him, but even ſtrangers from whom he could gather any thing: ſometimes merchants; for he gave a particular attention to commerce. A merchant named Maſter John, flattered by this diſtinction, determined to aſk of him letters of nobility: the King granted them; but from that time took no farther notice of him. Maſter John teſtified his ſurprize: "Go, Maſter Gentleman, ſaid Lewis to him, when I made you ſit down at my table, I looked on you as the firſt of your claſs; you are now the laſt, and it would be an injury to others if I ſtill did you the ſame favour." An excellent leſſon this to thoſe who prefer vain titles to perſonal merit.

He was often ſeen to mix with the citizens, and, to inform himſelf of their affairs, had his name inſcribed in the companies of the artizans. His anſwer which he made when he was reproached with not ſupporting his dignity was this: "When pride goes before, ſhame and misfortune follow very near." A deſire of keeping people of high birth under ſubjection (which was a principal object of his policy) was, without doubt, a reaſon why he preferred thoſe who were low born to offices, that he might deſtroy them by a word. He had the addreſs, according to the expreſſion of Francis I. of raiſing pages above kings: but this was more owing to his cruelty than any other method; and he ſometimes ſeverely proved how dangerous it was to give his confidence to mean and baſe ſouls, who were capable of intrigue and deſtitute of honour, and who flattered him only to deceive him. He was often miſtaken in his fineſſe. It was a frequent expreſſion with him, that he who knew not how to diſſemble, knew not how to reign. "If, ſays he, my hat was conſcious of my ſecret, I would burn it." By repeating too often this maxim, he, according to the remark of Mr. Duclos, loſt the fruit of it.

We cannot think, without horror, of the cruel executions which provoſt Triſtan the hermit (who was honoured with his friendſhip) performed by his orders; of the iron cages, enormous chains, and the moſt cruel tortures, which became ſo common in the laſt years of his reign. Tyranny can never be allied with true grandeur; however, this piece of juſtice muſt be rendered him, that he made every one fulfil the duties of his office. Having one day taken a review of the officers of his houſehold, and finding the equipages not in good order, he diſtributed to each of them eſcrutores, ſaying, "ſince they would not ſerve him with their arms, they ſhould with their pens." This kind of correction had more effect on them than the odious cruelties which he ſometimes uſed. He would have deſerved commendation for preferring treaties to war, if it had not been his conſtant ſyſtem to deceive in negociations. It muſt, however, be confeſſed, that he ſhewed real prudence in always carefully avoiding quarrels at a diſtance. Genoa having ſubmitted itſelf to France under Charles VI. this unſteady people, after frequent rebellions, again offered to acknowledge Louis XI. for their ſovereign. He replied, "You give yourſelves to me, and I give you to the devil." The continual infidelity of the Genoeſe juſtifies this anſwer. When we conſider that this perjured and wicked prince was the firſt of our kings who always bore the title of Moſt Chriſtian; when we ſee him delivering himſelf to all the practices of a popular devotion, making pilgrimages, wearing in his cap images of pewter and lead, giving the country of Boulogne to the Holy Virgin, demanding of the Pope the right of aſſiſting at the holy office with ſurplice and a maſs, eſtabliſhing the cuſtom of reciting the angelus at mid-day, &c. we know not how to reconcile ſo many marks of religion with ſo many vices, which humanity ſhrinks from; but we often ſee in nature ſtrange contraſts. He had an odd-turned mind, and a bad heart. "This oddity, ſays Father Daniel, made him neglect the eſſential part of devotion, and content himſelf with exterior practices. It rendered him ſcrupulous in trifles, when he heſitated not in things of the greateſt importance." One of his ſuperſtitions was, that he would never ſwear by a certain croſs of St. Leo, which, it was ſaid, had the faculty of ſtriking thoſe with death within a year who perjured themſelves on it; but it was his conſtant practice to oblige others to ſwear by this very croſs.

Superſtition and credulity always go together. He entertained aſtrologers at his court; but irritated againſt one of theſe impoſtors, who had foretold the death of his miſtreſs, he ſent for him, reſolved without doubt not to ſpare him: "Thou who ſeeſt into futurity, ſays he, tell me when thou ſhalt die." The cunning aſtrologer ſaved himſelf by this reply, "I ſhall die three days before your majeſty." They from that time took care of his perſon.

Of Henry *the Great*; *from the ſame.*

HENRY IV. ſays he, being a model for men as well as for kings, the deſign of this work permits us to add ſome ſtrokes to the abridgment of his reign. He united to extreme freedom, the beſt directed policy; to the moſt exalted ſentiments, the moſt charming ſimplicity of manners; and, to the courage of a ſoldier, an inexhauſtible fund of humanity. Every thing in him ſeemed the expreſſion of an amiable ſoul. Often he converſed familiarly with his ſoldiers and the people, in ſuch manner as ſtill to acquire freſh reſpect. His greateſt ambition was to render his ſubjects happy. The Duke of Savoy one day demanded of him at what he valued the revenue of France. "It is worth what I pleaſe, ſaid he, becauſe that, having the hearts of my people, I can do what I will. If God gives me life, the time ſhall come, when there ſhall not be a labourer in my kingdom who has it not in his power to have a fowl in his pot; and if ſo, added he fiercely, I ſhall ſtill continue to be able to ſupport my ſoldiers in ſubjecting thoſe to reaſon who would deprive me of my authority."—The Spaniſh ambaſſador one day teſtified ſome ſurprize at ſeeing him ſurrounded by a crowd of gentlemen; "If you had ſeen me in a day of battle, ſaid he to him, they would have preſſed about me ſtill more."

His goodneſs did not degenerate into a weak complaiſance; he knew how to refuſe on proper occaſions, and would make them ſee the juſtice of his refuſal. A man of rank once demanded mercy for his nephew, who had been guilty of murder. His reply was that of a good prince who was deſirous of pardoning, but who could not excuſe himſelf from puniſhing where it was deſerved. "I am very ſorry that I cannot grant what you aſk; it becomes you to be the uncle, but me to be the king: I excuſe your requeſt, do you excuſe my refuſal."

If he was ſometimes prodigal to ill-diſpoſed noblemen, and recompenſed leſs generouſly the ſervices of his faithful captains; if he eſtabliſhed *paulette*, a kind of impoſition which perpetuates in families thoſe places which ought to be the reward of merit; if he ſuffered many abuſes to ſubſiſt; if he did not do all the good which might have been done in other times, it was leſs his fault than that of his particular circumſtances. Every thing was to be reformed, every thing was to be renewed; but he conquered and pacified his kingdom; he ſtified the league and religious wars; re-eſtabliſhed order in his finances; made himſelf beloved by France, and reſpected by foreign powers; in fine, he reigned glorioully in ſpite of many obſtacles, many diſorders, and many enemies, and was a prodigy which nothing in hiſtory can equal. One of the greateſt objects of his policy, conformable to the principles of Sully, was the enlivening the provinces by agriculture, the true ſource of riches. An enemy to luxury, which has always more inconveniencies than advantages in it in a vaſt monarchy, he diſcredited it by his example and diſcourſes. He incited the noblemen to retire to their eſtates, "teaching them, ſays Perifexe, that the beſt dependance they had was from good management." He rallied thoſe who carried their mills and their high foreſts of trees on their backs, which was one of the *knaveate* expreſſions of this great king. The ſimplicity of his own habit was a leſſon ſufficient of itſelf. From the time of his abjuration, he had always appeared ſincerely attached to the church. The clergy having made him remonſtrances, in 1598, on divers abuſes, eſpecially in the nomination of benefices, he replied, "that this abuſe was real; that he had found it eſtabliſhed; that he hoped to reform it, and put the church again into a flouriſhing ſtate; but, continued he, do you, on your ſide, contribute a little towards it; ſet good examples, that the people may be incited to follow them; and that you going before, they may be turned to the right way. You have exhorted me to my duty, I will exhort you to yours. Let us mutually do well at the deſire of each other." Unfortunately he did not always find in the eccleſiaſtics that love for virtue which eſtabliſhes itſelf better by example than by words; and he would ſometimes ſay, "I know very well what they preach; but they do not think that I know what they do."——

His ſyſtem was to gain people's minds by mildneſs, giving for a reaſon, that you might gain more mouths with a ſpoonful of honey, than with a ton of vinegar.

He is juſtly reproached with an exceſs of paſſion for women, and for play. Theſe are the blemiſhes of a great ſoul. It is rare to find great virtues without ſome mixture of vice. Happy the people whoſe prince makes them forget his faults by his humanity, the wiſdom and the glory of his government.

Different

Different Paſſages of the Life of Avicènes, *extracted from the* Catalogue Raiſonné *of Arabian Manuſcripts in the Library of the Eſcurial, and from the* Nîghiariſtan.

ABOU-Ali-Alhuſſein-ben-Abdoullah, ben-Sina, called Avicènes, the Prince of Arabian philoſophers and phyſicians, was born at Aſſena, a village in the neighbourhood of Bokhara. His father was from Balkh in Perſia, and had married at Bokhara. The firſt years of Avicènes were devoted to the ſtudy of the Koran, and the Belles Lettres. He ſoon ſhewed what he was likely to become afterwards; and the progreſs he made was ſo rapid that, when he was but ten years old, he was perfectly intelligent in the moſt hidden ſenſes of the Koran.

Abou-Abdoullah, a native of Napouſous in Syria, at that time profeſſed philoſophy at Bokhara with the greateſt reputation. Avicènes ſtudied under him the principles of logic; but, ſoon diſguſted with the ſlow manner of the ſchools, he ſet about ſtudying alone, and read all the authors that had written on philoſophy, without any other help than that of their commentators. Mathematics had not fewer charms for him, and, after reading the firſt ſix propoſitions of Euclid, he got alone to the laſt, having made himſelf perfect maſter of them, and treaſured up all of them equally in his memory.

Poſſeſſed with an extreme avidity to be acquainted with all ſorts of ſciences, he likewiſe devoted himſelf to the ſtudy of medicine. Perſuaded, that this divine art conſiſts as much in practice as in theory, he ſought all opportuni[illegible] of ſeeing the ſick; and [illegible] confeſſed, that he had learned m[illegible] from experience than all the books he had read. He was now in his 16th year, and already was celebrated for being the light of his age. He reſolved at this age to reſume his ſtudies of philoſophy which medicine had made him neglect; and he ſpent a year and a half in this painful labour, without ever ſleeping all this time a whole night together. If he felt himſelf oppreſſed by ſleep, or exhauſted by ſtudy, a glaſs of wine refreſhed his waſted ſpirits, and gave him new vigour for ſtudy; if in ſpite of him his eyes for a few minutes ſhut out the light, it then happened to him to recollect [illegible] meditate upon all the thing[illegible] had occupied his though[illegible] ſleep. At the age of 2[illegible] he [illegible]ceived the bold deſign of incorporating, in one work, all the objects of human knowledge, and carried it into execution in an Encyclopedie of twenty volumes, to which he gave the title of the "Utility of Utilities."

Several great princes had been taken dangerouſly ill, and Avicènes was the only one that could know their ailments and cure them. His reputation increaſed daily, and all the Kings of Aſia deſired to retain him in their families.

Mahmoud, the ſon of Sebuktheghin, the firſt Sultan of the Dynaſty of the Samanides, was then the moſt powerful Prince of the Eaſt. Imagining that an implicit obedience ſhould be paid by all manner of perſons to the injunctions of his will, he wrote a haughty letter to Mamoun, Sultan of Khariſm, ordering to ſend Avicènes to him, who was at his court, with ſeveral other learned men. Philoſophy, the friend of liberty and independence, looks down with ſcorn on the ſhackles of compulſion and reſtraint. Avicènes, accuſtomed to the moſt flattering diſtinctions among the great, could not endure the imperious manner of Mahmoud's inviting him to his court, and refuſed to go there. But the Sultan of Khariſm, who dreaded his reſentment, obliged the philoſopher to depart with others, whom that Prince had demanded to be ſent to him.

Avicènes pretended to obey, but, inſtead of repairing to Gazna, he took the route of Giorgian. Mahmoud, who had gloried in the thought of keeping him at his palace, was greatly irritated at his flight. He diſpatched portraits done in crayons of this philoſopher to all the Princes of Aſia, with orders to have him conducted to Gazna, if he appeared in their courts. But Avicènes had fortunately eſcaped the moſt diligent ſearch after him. He arrived in the capital of Giorgian, where, under a diſguiſed name, he performed many admirable cures.

Cabous then reigned in that country. A nephew, whom he was extremely fond of, being fallen ſick, the moſt able phyſicians were called in, and none of them were able to know his ailment, or give him any eaſe. Avicènes was at laſt conſulted. So ſoon as he had felt the young Prince's pulſe, he was confident with himſelf, that his illneſs proceeded from a violent love, which he dared not to declare. Avicènes commanded the perſon, who had the care of the different apartments in the palace, to name them all in their reſpective order. A more lively motion in the Prince's pulſe, at hearing mentioned one of theſe apartments, betrayed a part of his ſecret. The keeper then had orders to name all the ſlaves that inhabited that apartment. At the name of one of theſe beauties, the young Cabous could not contain himſelf; an extraordinary beating of his pulſe completed the diſcovery of what he in vain deſired to keep concealed. Avicènes, now fully aſſured that this ſlave was the cauſe of the Prince's illneſs, declared that ſhe alone had the power to cure him.

The Sultan's conſent was neceſſary, and he of courſe was curious to ſee his nephew's phyſician. He had ſcarce looked at him, when he knew in his features thoſe of the crayoned portrait ſent him by Mahmoud; but Cabous, far from forcing Avicènes to repair to Gazna, retained him for ſome time with him, and heaped honours and preſents on him.

This philoſopher paſſed afterwards into the court of Nedjmeddevlè, Sultan of the race of the Bouides. Being appointed firſt phyſician to that Prince, he found means to gain his confidence to ſo great a degree, that he raiſed him to the poſt of Grand Viſir. But he did not long enjoy that illuſtrious dignity. Too great an attachment for pleaſures, eſpecially thoſe of love and the table, made him loſe at the ſame time his poſt, and his maſter's favour. From that time Avicènes felt all the rigours of adverſity, which he had brought upon himſelf by his ill conduct. He wandered about as a fugitive, and was often obliged to ſhift the place of his habitation to ſecure his life from danger. Certain propoſitions he had advanced, and which ſeemed to contradict the ſenſe of the Koran, were alledged againſt him as ſomething very criminal. This philoſopher, who had conſidered * Alfarabi as his maſter, had embraced all his opinions; and, it was on this account, that the Doctor Algazali, in his book, intitled, ‘ A Preſervative againſt Error,’ accuſes both equally as guilty of impiety, by ſeeming more inclined to follow the maxims and opinions of philoſophers, than the principles of the Koran. Benchounah, a famous hiſtorian, ſays, however, that ſeveral Muſſulmen Doctors have maintained that Avicènes had abjured his errors before the end of his life. He died at Hamadan, aged 58 years, in the 428th year of the Hegira, and, of Jeſus Chriſt, 1036.

The perfect knowledge he had of phyſic did not ſecure him from the ailments that afflict human nature. He was attacked by ſeveral maladies in the courſe of his life, and particularly was very ſubject to the cholic. His exceſſes in pleaſures, and his infirmities, made a poet ſay, who wrote his epitaph, that the profound ſtudy of philoſophy had not taught him good morals; nor that of medicine the art of preſerving his own health.

No one compoſed with greater facility than Avicènes, writing, when he ſat down to it, fifty pages generally in a day, without fatiguing himſelf. The doctors of Chiras, having made a collection of objections againſt one of his metaphyſical works, ſent it to him at Iſpahan by Caſem. This learned man, not arriving till towards evening, came to Avicènes's houſe, with whom he ſat diſcourſing till midnight. When Caſem was retired, he wrote an anſwer to the objections of the Chirazians, and finiſhed it before ſun-riſe. He immediately delivered it to Caſem, telling him, that he had made all poſſible diſpatch, in order not to detain him any longer at Iſpahan.

Avicènes, after his death, enjoyed ſo great a reputation, that, till the twelfth century, he was preferred for the ſtudy of philoſophy and medicine to all his predeceſſors. His works were the only in vogue in ſchools, even in Europe. His ſtyle is clear, ſprightly, elegant, grave, and ſolid. Phyſic is indebted to him for the diſcovery of caſſia, rhubarb, mirabolans, tamarinds; and from him alſo came to us the art of making ſugar.

He was undoubtedly one of the greateſt geniuſes, and of the moſt univerſal that ever exiſted. Poet, orator, philoſopher, divine,

---

* Alfarabi, the ſurname of Aboriuarſt Mohammed-Tarkhani, was ſo called by the Arabs, as being a native of the town called Tarab, which is the ſame as Ottrar. The ſurname alſo of Muallem-Sani, or the ſecond Maſter, was given to him; becauſe the Muſſulmans regard Ariſtotle as the firſt. Alfarabi had the reputation of being the moſt learned man of his age. Some Muſſulmen Doctors have accuſed him of impiety, and Algazali ranks him with his diſciple Avicènes amongſt the philoſophers who believed the eternity of the world; though they admit a firſt Motor; which is held by the Mohammedans as mere Atheiſm.

geometrician, aſtronomer, phyſician, great politician, grammarian, he embraced all ſciences, and his ſucceſs was equal in all. The titles alone of his works prove the fertility of his genius and invention. If we reflect that he lived but fifty-eight years, that he was a wanderer and a fugitive, and that he was much addicted to his pleaſures, we ſhall have ſome difficulty to conceive how he could find time for ſo many works. A curſory inſpection of the catalogue of his works will convince us of this truth.

Of the Utility and Advantage of Sciences, XX Books.
Of Innocency and Criminality, II Books.
Of Health and Remedies, XVIII Books.
On the means of preſerving Health, III Books.
Canons of Phyſic, XIV Books.
On Aſtronomical Obſervations, I Book.
On Mathematical Sciences.
Of Theorems, or Mathematical and Theological Demonſtrations, I Book.
On the Arabic Language, and its Proprieties, X Books.
On the laſt Judgment.
On the Origin of the Soul, and the Reſurrection of Bodies.
Of the end we ſhould propoſe to ourſelves in Harangues, and Philoſophical Argumentations.
Demonſtration of the collateral Lines in the Sphere.
Abridgment of Euclid.
On Finity and Infinity.
On Phyſics and Metaphyſics.
On Animals and Vegetables, &c.
Encyclopedie.

Extracts from the Life of Benvenuto Cellini. *A Florentine Artiſt. Written by himſelf in the Tuſcan Language, and tranſlated from the Original by Thomas Nugent, L.L.D. F.S.A.*

AMONG the great variety of remarkable incidents that crowd upon us in the life of this extraordinary genius, it ſeems almoſt a difficulty to determine, which of them we ſhould give a preference to in making a ſelection; the great length, however, of ſome of the moſt intereſting articles, make them beſide our purpoſe, and from their nature they will not admit of mutilation: thoſe which we here preſent to our readers, will we doubt not excite their curioſity, to read the whole work, which gives the hiſtory of one of the moſt extraordinary and eccentric characters that any age has produced.

Whimſical Adventures between the Author and the Biſhop of Salamanca.

“ABOUT this time I contrived, with the aſſiſtance of a pupil of Raphael of Urbino, to be employed by the biſhop of Salamanca, in making one of thoſe ſilver vaſes, for holding water, which are uſed in cupboards, and generally laid upon them by way of ornament. The biſhop being deſirous of having two of equal ſize, employed Lucagnolo to make one, and the other was to be done by me; but with regard to faſhion John Francis the painter gave us a deſign, to which we were to conform. I with great alacrity ſet about this piece of plate; and a Milaneſe, whoſe name was Signor

Giovanni Pietro della Tacca, lent me part of his ſhop to follow my buſineſs.

"This prelate was an extraordinary perſon: and exceeding rich, but very hard to be pleaſed: he ſent every day to inquire how I went on; and as the meſſenger happened once not to find me at work, his maſter came in a great paſſion, and ſaid he would take the job out of my hands, and give it to another to finiſh. This was occaſioned by my attaching myſelf to that odious flute; I therefore continued the work day and night with the moſt aſſiduous application, till I had forwarded it to ſuch a degree, that I thought I might venture to ſhew it to the biſhop; but upon ſeeing what I had done, he grew ſo impatient to have the piece compleated, that I heartily repented having ever ſhewn it to him. In about three months I finiſhed this grand piece of plate, which I adorned with a variety of beautiful animals, foliages and figures, pleaſing to the eye beyond imagination. I then ſent my apprentice Paulino to ſhew it to the ingenious Lucagnolo: Paulino delivered his meſſage in the moſt graceful manner imaginable in theſe terms; Signor Lucagnolo, my maſter Benvenuto has in purſuance of his promiſe ſent me to ſhew you a piece of work, which he has made in imitation of your performances, and he expects in return to ſee ſome of your little nick-knacks. Theſe words being uttered, Lucagnolo took the piece of plate into his hand, and having examined it ſufficiently, ſaid to Paulino; my pretty youth, tell thy maſter that he is an excellent artiſt, and that there is nothing I deſire more than his friendſhip. The lad joyfully delivered his meſſage. The plate was then carried to the biſhop, who wanted to have a price ſet upon it. Juſt at this juncture Lucagnola entered the room, who ſpoke of my work ſo honourably, and praiſed it to ſuch a degree, that he even ſurpaſſed my own good opinion of it. The biſhop having taken the plate into his hand, ſaid, like a true Spaniard, By G—d I will be as ſlow in paying him, as he was tedious in finiſhing the work. When I heard this, I was highly mortified, and curſed the Spaniard, as well as all who were friends to Spain.

"Amongſt other beautiful ornaments there was a handle to this ſilver vaſe, of the moſt exquiſite workmanſhip, which by means of a kind of ſpring ſtood exactly upon the mouth of it. The biſhop one day through vanity ſhewing this piece of plate to ſome Spaniſh gentlemen of his acquaintance, it came to paſs that one of them meddling indiſcreetly with the handle, the ſpring unable to bear his rough touch ſuddenly broke, and this happened after his lordſhip had left the room. The gentleman thinking this a moſt unlucky accident, intreated the perſon who took care of the cup-board, to carry it directly to the artiſt that had made it, and order him to mend it without delay, promiſing that he ſhould be paid his own price in caſe he proved expeditious. The piece of plate being thus again come into my hands, I promiſed to mend it without loſs of time; and this promiſe I performed, for it was brought me before dinner, and I finiſhed it by ten o'clock at night. The perſon that left it with me, then came in a moſt violent hurry, for my lord biſhop had called for it again, to ſhew it to other gentlemen. The meſſenger not giving me time to utter a word cried, quickly, quickly, bring the plate in all haſte. Being determined to take my own time, and not to let him have it, I ſaid I did not chuſe to make ſuch diſpatch. The man then flew into a paſſion, and clapping his hand to his ſword, ſeemed to be ready to break into the ſhop by main force, but this I prevented by dint of arms and menacing expreſſions: I will not let you have it, ſaid I; go tell your maſter it ſhall not be taken out of my ſhop, till I am paid for my trouble. Seeing he could not obtain it by bullying, he began to beg and pray in the moſt ſuppliant manner; telling me that if I put it into his hands, he would take care to ſee me ſatisfied. Theſe words did not in the leaſt ſhake my reſolution; and as I perſiſted in the ſame anſwer, he at laſt deſpaired of ſucceſs, and ſwearing that he would return with a body of Spaniards and cut me to pieces, thought proper to depart. In the mean time I who gave ſome credit to what I had heard of Spaniſh aſſaſſinations, declared I would defend myſelf courageouſly; and having put in order an excellent fowling piece, I ſaid in my own mind, he that takes both my property and my labour, may as well deprive me of life. Whilſt I thus argued with myſelf, a crowd of Spaniards made their appearance with the above-mentioned domeſtick at their head, who with great arrogance bid them break open the ſhop. At theſe words I ſhewed them the muzzle of my loaded fuſil, and cried out with a loud voice; vile traitors and cut-throats, are the houſes and ſhops of citizens of Rome to be aſſaulted in this manner? If any of you ſhould offer to approach this door, I will ſhoot him dead. Then taking aim at the domeſtick, and making a ſhew as if I was going to fire at him, I cried out, as for you, you raſcal, that ſet them on, you are the very firſt I ſhall make an example of. Upon hearing this, he clapped ſpurs to a jennet upon which he was mounted, and began to fly full ſpeed. The diſturbance had now brought all the neighbours out of their houſes, when ſome Roman gentlemen paſſing by ſaid: Kill the dogs, and we will ſtand by you. Theſe words had ſuch effect, that they left me in a terrible panic, and told his lordſhip all that had happened. The biſhop, as he was a proud, haughty man, reprimanded and ſcolded his ſervants very ſeverely, both becauſe they had committed ſuch an act of violence, and becauſe they had not gone through with it. The painter who had been preſent at the above-mentioned accident, entering at this juncture; his lordſhip deſired him to go and tell me, that if I did not bring him the piece of plate directly, he would leave no part of my body intire but my ears; but that if I brought it without delay, he would inſtantly ſatisfy my demand. The proud prelate's menaces did not in the leaſt terrify me, and I gave him to underſtand, that I ſhould lay the whole affair before the pope. In the mean time his anger and my fear having ſubſided, upon the aſſurances of ſome gentlemen of Rome, that I ſhould come to no harm, and that I ſhould be payed for my trouble, armed with my dagger and coat of mail, I repaired to the houſe of the biſhop, who had cauſed all his ſervants to be drawn up in a line. There I made my appearance, Paulino following me cloſe with the piece of plate: to make my way through the line of domeſtics, was like paſſing thro' the Zodiack; one of them looked like a lion, another like a ſcorpion, and a third like a crab, till at laſt we came into the preſence of this reverend prelate, who uttered the moſt prieſt-like Spaniard-like words that I ever heard. All this time I never once looked at him, or ſo much as anſwered a ſingle word; at which his lordſhip ſeemed to diſcover more reſentment than ever, and having ordered pen, ink and paper, deſired me to write him a receipt. I then looked him full in the face, and told him that I would readily do ſo, after I had received my money. The haughty biſhop was then more exaſperated than ever; but in fine, after a great deal of ſcolding and hectoring, I was paid, and having wrote a receipt left the place in high ſpirits.

"Pope Clement afterwards heard the whole affair, having firſt ſeen the piece of plate in queſtion, tho' it was not ſhewn him by me; he was highly pleaſed at what had happened, and ſaid publickly that he entirely approved of my behaviour, ſo that the biſhop heartily repented what he had done; and, in order to make atonement for the paſt, ſent me word by the ſame painter, that he intended to employ me in many commiſſions of importance; to which I made anſwer, that I was very willing to undertake them, but that I inſiſted upon being paid before-hand. Theſe words coming likewiſe to the ear of Pope Clement made him laugh heartily. Cardinal Cibo was at Rome when the affair happened, and his Holineſs told him the whole affair of the difference between me and the biſhop of Salamanca, with all the diſturbances it had given riſe to; then he turned to one of his domeſticks, and bid him find conſtant employment for me in my buſineſs as a goldſmith."

Our author, after ſtrange and various revolutions of fortune, in which he was at different times protected, favoured and admired, by the greateſt men of the age, and as often oppreſſed and perſecuted, after having a diſtinguiſhed ſhare in the defence of Rome, at the time of the death of the celebrated Duke of Bourbon, (who, he ſays, was killed by himſelf in the aſſault) and afterwards in defending the caſtle of St. Angelo againſt the Imperial army which the Duke had commanded, was at length by the inſtigations of Pier Luigi, natural ſon to Paul III. carried priſoner under the moſt ſhameful pretences to the ſame caſtle. His eſcape from this caſtle was ſo extraordinary and amazing an adventure, that we ſhall inſert it, as well as ſome of the moſt remarkable circumſtances, previous to it, that occurred during his confinement.

"During this time of agitation and trouble, king Francis had heard a circumſtantial account of the pope's keeping me in confinement ſo unjuſtly: and as a nobleman belonging to his court, named Monſieur de Montluc, had been ſent ambaſſador to his holineſs, he wrote to him to apply for my enlargement to his holineſs, as a perſon that belonged to his majeſty. The pope, though a man of ſenſe and extraordinary abilities, behaved in this affair of mine like a perſon of as little virtue as underſtanding; the anſwer he returned the ambaſſador was: That the king his maſter need not give himſelf any concern about me, as I was a very turbulent, troubleſome man; therefore he adviſed his majeſty to leave me where I was, becauſe he kept me in priſon for committing murder and other atrocious crimes. The king of France made anſwer, That juſtice was ſtrictly obſerved in his dominions, and that as he rewarded and favoured good men, ſo he puniſhed and diſcountenanced the bad: adding, that as his holineſs had ſuffered me to leave Italy, and had been no longer ſolicitous about my ſervices, he upon ſeeing me in his dominions, had gladly taken me under his patronage, and now claimed me as his ſubject. Though theſe were the greateſt honours and favours that could poſſibly be conferred upon a man in my ſtation of life, they were highly prejudicial and dangerous to my cauſe. The pope was ſo tormented with jealous fear, leſt I ſhould go to France and diſcover his baſe treatment of me, that he was conſtantly watching for an opportunity to get me diſpatched, without hurting his own reputation. The conſtable of the caſtle of St. Angelo, was a countryman of mine, a Florentine, named ſignor Georgio Ugolini. This worthy gentleman behaved to me with the greateſt politeneſs, permitting me to walk freely about the caſtle on my parole of honour, and for no other reaſon, but becauſe he ſaw the ſeverity and injuſtice of my treatment: upon my offering to give him ſecurity for this indulgence, he declined taking it, tho' he knew the pope to be greatly exaſperated againſt me, merely becauſe he heard every body ſpeak of me as a man of truth and integrity. Thus I gave him my word and honour, and he even put me into a way of working a little at my buſineſs. As I took it for granted, that the pope's anger would ſoon ſubſide, on account not only of my innocence, but of the king of France's interceſſion; I cauſed my ſhop to be kept open, and my young man Aſcanio came to-and-fro to the caſtle, bringing me ſome things to employ me: though I could do but very little, whilſt ſo unjuſtly confined; however, I made a virtue of neceſſity, and bore my hard fortune the beſt I could, having won the hearts of all the guards and ſoldiers belonging to the garriſon. As the pope ſometimes came to ſup at the caſtle, whenever this happened, it was not guarded, but the doors were left open like thoſe of any other palace. On ſuch occaſions the priſoners were put under cloſe confinement; but this general rule was not obſerved with reſpect to me, for I was always at liberty to walk about the courts: under theſe circumſtances I was frequently adviſed by the ſoldiers to make my eſcape, who moreover declared, that they would aſſiſt me in the recovery of my liberty, being ſenſible how unjuſtly I was treated. The anſwer I made them was, That I had given my word and honour to the conſtable of the caſtle, who was one of the moſt worthy men breathing, and had conferred great favours on me.

"Amongſt the ſoldiers who adviſed me to make my eſcape, there was one, a man of great wit and courage, who reaſoned with me thus: My good friend Benvenuto, you ſhould conſider that a man who is a priſoner, neither is nor can be bound to keep his word, nor to any thing elſe: take my advice, and fly from this villain of ——, and from his baſtard ſon, who have ſworn your deſtruction. I being determined rather to loſe my life than break the promiſe I had made to the worthy conſtable, bore my hard lot the beſt I could, and had for the companion of my confinement a monk of the Pallavacini family, who was a celebrated preacher. He was confined for hereſy, and had a great deal of wit and humour in converſation, but was one of the moſt profligate fellows in the world, contaminating himſelf with all ſorts of vices; I admired his ſhining qualities, but his odious vices I freely cenſured and held in abhorrence. This monk was conſtantly preaching to me, that I was under no obligation to keep the word I had given to the conſtable of the caſtle, becauſe I was a priſoner: I made anſwer, that he ſpoke like a monk, but not like a man: for he that is a man and not a monk, thinks himſelf obliged to keep his word upon all occaſions, and in whatever circumſtances he happens to be ſituated: therefore as I was a man and not a monk, I was reſolved never to violate my plighted faith. The monk perceiving that he could not corrupt me by all the ſubtile and ſophiſtical arguments, which he urged with ſo much force, had recourſe to other means to ſeduce my virtue. For ſeveral days after he read to me the ſermons of the monk Jeronimo Savonolora, and made ſo admirable a comment upon them, that I was more delighted with it, than even with the diſcourſes themſelves, though they had given me ſuch high ſatisfaction; in fine, I had conceived ſo high an opinion of him, that I would have done any thing elſe at his recommendation, except breaking my word. The monk ſeeing me aſtoniſhed at his great talents, thought of another expedient; ſo he aſked me what method I ſhould have had recourſe to, if they made me a cloſe priſoner, in order to effectuate my eſcape. Deſirous of giving the ingenious monk ſome proof of my own acuteneſs, I told him that I could open any lock, even the moſt difficult, eſpecially thoſe of that priſon, which I ſhould make no more of forcing, than eating a bit of cheeſe. The monk in order to make me diſcover my ſecret, began to run me down, obſerving that men who have acquired reputation by their talents, make many boaſts, and that if they were afterwards called upon to carry their boaſtings into execution, they would ſoon forfeit all the reputation they had acquired: adding, that what I ſaid, ſeemed ſo far to paſs all the bounds of probability, that he apprehended, were I to be put to the trial, I ſhould come off with but little honour.

"Finding myſelf puſhed hard by this devil of a monk, I told him that I generally promiſed much leſs, than I was able to perform, and that what I had ſaid concerning the locks, was a meer trifle;

for I would ſoon convince him, that I had ſaid nothing but the truth; in a word, I inconſiderately diſcovered to him my whole ſecret. The monk affecting to take little or no notice of what he ſaw, immediately learned the myſtery. The worthy conſtable continued to allow me to walk up and down the caſtle, as I thought proper, and did not even order me to be locked up at night, like the reſt of the priſoners; at the ſame time he ſuffered me to work as much as I pleaſed in gold, ſilver and wax. I had been employed ſome weeks on a baſon for the cardinal of Ferrara, but being weary of my confinement, I grew tired alſo of large works, and only amuſed myſelf with now and then making little figures of wax. The monk ſtole a piece of this wax, and by means thereof put in practice all I had inconſiderately taught him, with regard to counterfeiting the keys of the priſon. He had taken for his aſſociate and aſſiſtant a clerk named Lewis, who was a native of Padua; upon their attempting to counterfeit theſe keys, the ſmith diſcovered them; as the conſtable ſometimes came to ſee me at my apartment, and ſaw me working in this wax, he immediately knew it, and ſaid; that poor unfortunate Benvenuto, has indeed been very hardly uſed; he ſhould not however have concerned himſelf in ſuch tricks, ſince I have done ſo much to oblige him; for the future I will confine him cloſe priſoner, and ſhew him no indulgence. So he ordered me to be cloſely confined, and with ſome circumſtances of ſeverity, which I ſuffered from the reproaches, and opprobrious language of his ſervants, who had been my well-wiſhers, but now upbraided me with the obligations their maſter had laid me under; calling me an ungrateful and faithleſs man. As one of them was more bitter and abuſive on the occaſion, than was conſiſtent with decency, I being conſcious of my own innocence, anſwered boldly, that I had never acted the part of a traitor or a faithleſs man, that I would aſſert my innocence at the hazard of my life, and that if either he, or any other, ever again offered to give me any ſuch abuſive language, I ſhould, without heſitation, give him the lie. Not being able to bear this affront he ran to the conſtable's apartment, and brought me the wax, with the model of the key. As ſoon as I ſaw the wax, I told him that both he and I were in the right; but begged to ſpeak with the conſtable, that I might let him into the whole affair, which was of much greater importance than they imagined. The conſtable ſoon after ſent for me, and I told him all that had paſſed; he thereupon put the monk into cloſe confinement, and the latter informed againſt the clerk, who had like to have been hanged for it. The conſtable however huſhed up the affair, which was already come to the ears of the pope, ſaved the clerk from the gallows, and reſtored me the ſame liberty as I had enjoyed before.

"When I found I had been treated with ſo much rigour in this affair, I began to think ſeriouſly, and ſaid within myſelf: if this man ſhould again happen to take ſuch a freak, and not chuſe to truſt me any longer, I ſhould not care to be beholden to him, but ſhould make a trial of my own ſkill, which

I doubt not would have a very different ſucceſs from that of the monk. I got my ſervants to bring me new thick ſheets, and did not ſend back the dirty ones; upon their aſking me for them, I anſwered, that I had given them away to ſome of the poor ſoldiers; adding, that if it ſhould come to be diſcovered, they would be in danger of being ſent to the galleys; thus my journeymen and ſervants, Felice in particular, took the utmoſt care to keep the thing ſecret. I pulled all the ſtraw out of the tick of my bed, and burned it, for I had a chimney in the room where I lay. I then cut thoſe ſheets into a number of ſlips, each about one third of a cubit in length, and when I thought I had made a ſufficient quantity to reach from the top to the bottom of the lofty tower of the caſtle of St. Angelo, I told my ſervants that I had given away as much of my linen as I thought proper, and deſired they would take care to bring me clean ſheets, adding, that I would conſtantly return them the dirty ones.

"The conſtable of the caſtle had annually a certain periodical diſorder, which totally deprived him of his ſenſes, and when the fit came upon him, he was talkative to exceſs; every year he had ſome different whim; one time he conceited himſelf metamorphoſed into a pitcher of oil; another time he thought himſelf a frog, and began to leap as ſuch; another time again he imagined he was dead, and it was found neceſſary to humour his conceit by making a ſhew of burying him: thus had he every year ſome new phrenzy. This year he thought himſelf a bat, and when he went to take a walk, he ſometimes made juſt ſuch a noiſe as bats do; he likewiſe uſed geſtures with his hands and his body, as if he were going to fly. His phyſicians, who knew his diſorder, and likewiſe his old ſervants, procured him all the pleaſures and amuſements they could think of; and as they found he delighted greatly in my converſation, they frequently came to me, to conduct me to his apartment, where the poor man often detained me three or four hours chatting with him. He ſometimes kept me at his table to dine or ſup, and always made me ſit oppoſite to him; on which occaſion he never ceaſed to talk himſelf, or to encourage me to join in converſation: at theſe interviews I generally took care to eat heartily, but the poor conſtable neither eat nor ſlept, inſomuch that I was tired and jaded by conſtant attendance; upon examining his countenance I could perceive that his eyes looked quite ſhockingly and that he began to ſquint. He aſked me whether I had ever had a fancy to fly; I anſwered, that I had always been readieſt to attempt ſuch things as men found moſt difficult; and that with regard to flying, as God had given me a body admirably well calculated for running, I had even reſolution enough to attempt to fly. He then propoſed to me to explain how I could contrive it: I replied, that when I attentively conſidered the ſeveral creatures that fly, and thought of effecting by art, what they do by the force of nature, I did not find one ſo fit to imitate as the bat. As ſoon as the poor man heard mention made of a bat, his phrenzy for the year turning upon that animal, he cried out aloud, it is very true, a bat is the thing; he then addreſſed himſelf to me and ſaid: Benvenuto, if you had the opportunity, would you have the heart to make an attempt to fly? I anſwered, that if he would give me leave, I had courage enough to attempt to fly as far as Prati by means of a pair of wings waxed over. He ſaid thereupon, I ſhould like to ſee you fly; but as the pope has enjoined me to watch over you with the utmoſt care, and I know that you have the cunning of the devil, and would avail yourſelf of the opportunity to make your eſcape, I am reſolved to keep you locked up with a hundred keys, that you may not ſlip out of my hands. I then began to ſolicit him with new intreaties, putting him in mind that I had had it in my power to make my eſcape, but through regard to the promiſe I had made him would never avail myſelf of the opportunity; I therefore beſeeched him for the love of God, and as he had conferred ſo many obligations on me, that he would not make my condition worſe than it was. Whilſt I uttered theſe words, he gave inſtant orders that I ſhould be tied and confined a cloſer priſoner than ever. When I ſaw that it was to no purpoſe to entreat him any farther, I ſaid before all preſent, confine me as cloſe as you pleaſe, I will contrive to make my eſcape notwithſtanding. So they carried me off and locked me up with the utmoſt care.

I then began to deliberate upon the method I ſhould purſue to make my eſcape: as ſoon as I ſaw myſelf locked in, I ſet about examining the place in which I was confined, and thinking I had diſcovered a ſure way to get out, I revolved in my mind in what manner I could deſcend the height of the great tower. Having firſt of all formed a conjecture of the degree of line ſufficient for me to deſcend by, I took a new pair of ſheets which I had cut into ſlips, and ſewed faſt together. The next thing I wanted was a pair of pincers, which I took from a Savoyard who was upon guard at the caſtle. This man had care of the caſks and the ciſterns belonging to the caſtle, and likewiſe worked as a carpenter; and as he had ſeveral pair of pincers, and one amongſt others which was thick and large, thinking it would ſuit my purpoſe, I took and hid it in the tick of my bed. The time being come that I intended to make uſe of it, I began with it to pull at the nails, which faſtened the plates of iron infixed upon the door, and as the door was double, the clenching of thoſe nails could not be perceived. I exerted my utmoſt efforts to draw out one of them, and at laſt with great difficulty ſucceeded. As ſoon as I had drawn the nail, I was again obliged to torture my invention, in order to deviſe ſome expedient to prevent its being perceived: I immediately thought of mixing a little of the filings of ruſty iron with wax, and as this mixture was exactly of the colour of the heads of the nails, which I had drawn, I with it counterfeited their reſemblance on the iron plates, and as many as I drew I imitated in wax. I left each of the plates faſtened both at top and bottom, and refixed them with ſome of the nails that I had drawn: but the nails were cut, and I drove them in ſlightly ſo that they juſt ſerved to hold the plates. I found it a very difficult matter to effect all this, becauſe the conſtable dreamt every night that I had made my eſcape, and therefore uſed to ſend frequently to have the priſon ſearched; the perſon employed on this occaſion had the appearance and behaviour of one of the city-guards. The name of this fellow was Bozza, and he conſtantly brought with him another, named John Pedignone; the latter was a ſoldier, the former a ſervant. This John never came to the room, where I was confined, without giving me abuſive language. The other was from Prato, where he had lived with an apothecary; he every evening carefully examined the plates of iron abovementioned, as well as the whole priſon. I conſtantly ſaid to him, examine me well, for I am poſitively determined to make my eſcape. Theſe words occaſioned a bitter enmity between him and me; ſo with the utmoſt care I depoſited all my tools, that is to ſay my pincers, and a dagger of a tolerable length, with other things belonging to me, in the tick of my bed, and as ſoon as it was day-light, ſwept the room myſelf, for I naturally delighted in cleanlineſs, but on this occaſion I took care to be particularly neat. As ſoon as I had ſwept the room, I made my bed with equal care, and adorned it with flowers which were every morning brought me by a Savoyard. This man, as I have obſerved before, took care of the ciſtern and the caſks belonging to the caſtle, and ſometimes amuſed himſelf with working in wood; it was from him I ſtole the pincers, with which I pulled out the nails that faſtened the iron plates on the door. To return to my bed, whenever Bozza and Pedignone came, I generally bid them keep at a diſtance from it, that they might not dirty and ſpoil it; ſometimes I would ſay to them (for they would now and then merely for diverſion tumble my bed) you dirty dogs, I will draw one of your ſwords, and maul you at ſuch a rate, as you never were mauled before: do you think yourſelves worthy to touch the bed of a man like me? Upon ſuch an occaſion I ſhould not ſpare my own life, but am ſure that I ſhould be able to take away yours: ſo leave me to my own troubles and ſorrows, and do not make my lot more bitter than it is; if you act otherwiſe, I will ſhew you what a deſperate man is capable of. The men repeated what I ſaid to the conſtable, who expreſly commanded them never to go near my bed, ordering them at the ſame time, when they came to me, to have no ſwords, and to be particularly careful with reſpect to every other circumſtance. Having thus ſecured my bed from their ſearches, I thought I had gained the main point, and was on that account highly rejoiced.

One holiday evening the conſtable being very much diſordered, and his madneſs riſen to the higheſt pitch, he ſcarce ſaid any thing elſe, but that he was become a bat, and deſired his people that if Benvenuto happened to make his eſcape, they ſhould take no notice of it, for he muſt ſoon catch me, as he ſhould doubtleſs be much better able to fly by night than I;

adding, Benvenuto is a counterfeit bat; and I am a bat in good earneſt, let me alone to manage him, I ſhall be able to catch him I warrant you. His phrenzy continuing thus in its utmoſt violence for ſeveral nights, he tired the patience of all his ſervants, and I by various means came to the knowledge of all that paſſed, though I was indebted for my chief information to the Savoyard, who was very much attached to me. As I had formed a reſolution to make my eſcape that night, let what would happen, I began with praying fervently to almighty God, that it would pleaſe his divine majeſty, to befriend and aſſiſt me in that hazardous enterprize: I then went to work, and was employed the whole night in preparing whatever I had occaſion for. Two hours before day-break I took the iron plates from the door with great trouble and difficulty, for the bolt and the wood that received it made a great reſiſtance, ſo that I could not open them, but was obliged to cut the wood: I however at laſt forced the door; and having taken with me the abovementioned ſlips of linen, which I had rolled up in bundles with the utmoſt care, I went out and got upon the right ſide of the tower, and having obſerved from within two tiles of the roof, I leaped upon them with the utmoſt eaſe. I was in a white doublet, and had on a pair of white ſpatterdaſhes, over which I wore a pair of little light boots, that reached half way up my legs, and in one of theſe I put my dagger. I then took the end of one of my bundles of long ſlips, which I had made out of the ſheets of my bed, and faſtened it to one of the tiles of the roof, that happened to jet out four inches; and the long ſtring of ſlips was faſtened to the tiles in the manner of a ſtirrup: when I had fixed it firmly, I addreſſed myſelf to the Deity in theſe terms: Almighty God, favour my cauſe, for thou knoweſt it is a juſt one, and I am not on my part wanting in my utmoſt efforts to make it ſucceed. Then letting myſelf down gently, and the whole weight of my body being concentered in my arm, I at laſt reached the ground. It was not a moonlight night, but the ſtars ſhone with a reſplendent luſtre. When I had touched the ground, I firſt contemplated the great height which I had deſcended with ſo much courage; and then walked away in high joy, thinking I had recovered my liberty: but I ſoon found myſelf miſtaken; for the conſtable had cauſed two pretty high walls to be erected on that ſide, which made an incloſure for a ſtable and a yard to keep his poultry in; this place was ſhut with great bolts on the outſide. When I ſaw myſelf immured in this incloſure, I felt the greateſt anxiety imaginable. Whilſt I was walking backwards and forwards, my foot happened to hit againſt a long pole covered with ſtraw; this I with much difficulty fixed againſt the wall, and by the ſtrength of my arms climbed to the top of it: but as the wall was ſharp, I could not get a ſufficient hold to enable me to deſcend by the pole to the other ſide. I therefore reſolved to have recourſe to my other ſtring of ſlips, for I had left one tied to the great tower: ſo I took the ſtring, and having faſtened it properly, I deſcended down the ſteep wall;

this put me to a great deal of pains and trouble, and likewiſe tore the ſkin off the palms of my hands, inſomuch that they were all over bloody, for which reaſon I reſted myſelf a little, and waſhed them in my own water. When I thought I had ſufficiently recruited my ſtrength, I came to the laſt wall which looked towards the meadows, and having prepared my ſtring of long ſlips, which I wanted to get about one of the nitched battlements, in order to deſcend this as I had done the other higher wall, a ſentinel perceived what I was about. Finding my deſign obſtructed, and myſelf in danger of my life, I reſolved to cope with the ſoldier, who ſeeing me advance towards him reſolutely with my drawn dagger in my hand, thought it moſt adviſeable to keep out of my way. After I had gone a little way from my ſtring, I inſtantly returned to it, and though I was ſeen by another of the ſoldiers upon guard, the man did not care to take any notice of me. So I faſtened my ſtring to the nitched battlement, and began to let myſelf down: whether it was owing to my being near the ground, and preparing to give a leap, or whether my hands were quite tired, I do not know, but being unable to hold out any longer, I fell, and becoming quite inſenſible, continued in that ſtate about an hour and a half, as nearly as I can gueſs: having afterwards for a while refreſhed myſelf with ſleep, and the day beginning to break, the cool breeze that precedes the riſing of the ſun brought me to myſelf; but I had not yet thoroughly recovered my ſenſes, for I had conceived a ſtrange notion, that I had been beheaded, and was then in purgatory. I however by degrees recovered my ſtrength and powers, and perceiving that I had got out of the caſtle, I ſoon recollected all that had befallen me. As I perceived that my ſenſes had been affected, before I took notice that my leg was broke, I clapped my hands to my head, and found them all bloody: I afterwards ſearched my body all over, and thought I had received no hurt of any conſequence; but upon attempting to riſe from the ground, I found that my right leg was cut three inches deep, juſt above the heel, which threw me into a terrible conſternation. I thereupon pulled my dagger out of the ſcabbard, which had a ſharp point, for that occaſioned the hurt to my leg; as the bone could not bend any way, it broke in that place; I therefore threw away the ſcabbard, and cutting the part of my ſtring of ſlips that I ſtill had left, I bandaged my leg the beſt I could; I then crept on, upon all four, towards the gate, with my dagger in my hand, and, upon coming up to it, found it ſhut; but obſerving a ſtone under the gate, and thinking that it did not ſtick very faſt, I prepared to puſh it away; clapping my hands to it, I found that I could move it with eaſe, ſo I ſoon pulled it out, and effected my entrance. It was above five hundred paces from the place, where I had had my fall, to the gate at which I entered the city. As ſoon as I got in, ſome maſtiff dogs came up, and bit me ſeverely; finding that they perſiſted to worry me, I took my dagger, and gave one of them ſo ſevere a ſtab, that he ſet up a loud howling;

ing; whereupon all the dogs in the neighbourhood, as it is the nature of thoſe animals, ran up to him; and I made all the haſte I could to crawl towards the church of St. Mary Tranſpontina. When I was come to the entrance of the ſtreet, that leads towards the caſtle of St. Angelo, I from thence ſet out towards St. Peter's gate; but as it was then broad day-light I reflected that I was in great danger, and happening to meet with a water-carrier, that had loaded his aſs, and filled his veſſels with water, I called to him and begged he would put me upon the beaſt's back, and carry me to the ſteps of St. Peter's church: I told him, that I was an unfortunate youth, who had been concerned in a love-intrigue, and had made an attempt to get out at a window, from which I fell, and broke my leg; but as the houſe I came out of, belonged to a perſon of the firſt rank, I ſhould be in danger of being cut to pieces, if I were diſcovered: I therefore earneſtly intreated him to take me up, and offered to give him a gold crown; ſo ſaying, I clapped my hand to my purſe, which was very well lined; the honeſt waterman inſtantly took me upon his aſs, and carried me to the ſteps before St. Peter's church, where I deſired him to leave me. I immediately ſet out, crawling in the ſame manner I had done before, in order to reach the palace of the ducheſs, conſort to duke Ottavio, natural daughter to the emperor, and who had been formerly married to Alexander duke of Florence: I knew that there were ſeveral of my friends with that princeſs, who had attended her from Florence; as likewiſe that I had the happineſs of being in her excellency's good graces. This laſt circumſtance had been partly owing to the conſtable of the caſtle, who having a deſire to befriend me, told the pope that when the ducheſs made her entry into Rome, I prevented a damage of above a thouſand crowns, that they were likely to ſuffer by a heavy rain; upon which occaſion, when he was almoſt in deſpair, I had revived his drooping courage, by pointing ſeveral pieces of artillery towards that tract of the heavens, where the thickeſt clouds had gathered; ſo that when the ſhower began to fall, I fired my pieces, whereupon the clouds diſperſed, and the ſun again ſhone out in all its brightneſs; therefore it was entirely owing to me that the above day of rejoicing had been happily concluded. This coming to the ears of the ducheſs, her excellency ſaid, that Benvenuto was one of thoſe men of genius, who loved the memory of her huſband duke Alexander, and ſhe ſhould always remember ſuch, whenever an opportunity offered of doing them ſervices: ſhe had likewiſe ſpoken of me to duke Ottavio Farneſe her huſband. I was therefore going directly to the place where her excellency reſided, which was in Borgo Vecchio, at a magnificent palace. There I ſhould have been perfectly ſecure from any danger of falling into the pope's hands; but as the exploit I had already performed, was too extraordinary for a human creature, and leſt I ſhould be puffed up with vain-glory, God was pleaſed to put me to a ſtill ſeverer trial than that which I had already gone through. What gave occaſion to this was that whilſt I was crawling along upon all four, one of the ſervants of cardinal Cornaro knew me, and running immediately to his maſter's apartment, awakened him out of his ſleep, ſaying to him: Reverend Sir, here is your jeweller Benvenuto, who has made his eſcape out of the caſtle, and is crawling along upon all four, quite beſmeared with blood: by what I can judge from appearances he ſeems to have broke one of his legs, and we cannot gueſs where he is bending his courſe to. The cardinal the moment he heard this, ſaid to his ſervants, run and bring him hither to my apartment upon your backs. When I came into his preſence, the good cardinal bid me fear nothing, and immediately ſent for ſome of the moſt eminent ſurgeons of Rome to take care of me; amongſt theſe was Signor Jacomo of Perugia, an excellent practitioner. This laſt ſet the bone, then bandaged my leg, and bled me; as my veins were ſwelled more than uſual, and he wanted to make a pretty wide inciſion, the blood guſhed from me with ſuch violence, and in ſo great a quantity, that it ſpurted into his face, and covered him in ſuch a manner, that he found it a very difficult matter to continue his operation. He looked upon this as very ominous, and was with difficulty prevailed upon to attend me afterwards; nay he was ſeveral times for leaving me, recollecting that he had run a great hazard by having any thing to do with me. The cardinal then cauſed me to be put into a private apartment, and went directly to the vatican in order to intercede in my behalf with the pope."

Our author, after all the perils and miſery he underwent in this wonderful eſcape, was in ſome time baſely given up by the Cardinal, who bartered him with the Pope, for a biſhoprick which he wanted for one of his relations. After this, the unfortunate Cellini was again committed to the caſtle of St. Angelo, where he underwent during a long confinement the moſt unparalleled ſufferings; and, beſides being treated with the moſt cruel and horrid barbarity, his life ſeemed to have been, more than once, only preſerved by the ſpecial and immediate intervention of providence. Having at length gained his liberty, through the intereſt and addreſs of Cardinal Ferrara, he went to Paris, where he lived ſome years in great affluence and happineſs, under the patronage of the munificent and liberal Francis I. for whom he performed ſeveral capital works. His evil fortune however purſued him even to Paris, where thro' the malignant enmity and malice of Madame de Eſtampes, the King's miſtreſs, whom he had unwittingly diſobliged, he was continually thwarted and oppoſed, which operating upon the natural impatience and violence of his temper, he at length quitted France and returned to Italy, without taking leave, or receiving the King's licence. He lived to a very conſiderable old age, and his life, almoſt to the laſt, was a continued ſcene of adventure, perſecution and misfortune.

We ſhall conclude this article with one of his adventures in Paris, which was attended with a lawſuit; and which, as well as many other paſſages in this work, ſerve to ſhew the extreme weakneſs of the laws, the laxneſs of juſtice, and the remiſſneſs of the police in that age. It is to be obſerved, that the King had given Cellini one of his houſes, in the environs of Paris, and afterward paſſed a patent of nobility in his favour, and created him lord of this houſe; yet ſuch were the manners of the times, that notwithſtanding this indubitable title, it was at no leſs than the riſque of his life, that he was at ſome times able to keep poſſeſſion of his property. The following intruſion, was however under the ſanction of Madame de Eſtampes.

"After I had thus got rid of my Frenchman, I found myſelf obliged to proceed in the ſame manner with another tradeſman, but did not demoliſh the houſe, I only cauſed the goods to be thrown out of the window. This provoked Madame D'Eſtampes ſo highly, that ſhe ſaid to the king, I believe this devil of a fellow will one day ranſack the city of Paris. The king anſwered in a paſſion that I did very right in ridding myſelf of a rabble, which would have prevented me from executing his orders.

"Juſt at this very juncture the ſecond perſon whom I had driven out of the precincts of my caſtle, had commenced a law-ſuit againſt me at Paris, affirming that I had robbed him of ſeveral of his effects at the time that I had made him diſlodge: this ſuit occaſioned me a great deal of trouble, and took up ſo much of my time, that I was frequently upon the point of forming a deſperate reſolution to quit the kingdom. It is cuſtomary in France to make the moſt of a ſuit which they commence with a foreigner, or with any other perſon who is not uſed to law-tranſactions; as ſoon as they have any advantage in the proceſs, they find means to ſell it to certain perſons, who make a trade of buying law-ſuits. There is another villainous practice which is general with the Normans, I mean that of bearing falſe witneſs, ſo that thoſe who purchaſe the ſuit, immediately inſtruct five or ſix of theſe witneſſes, as there happens to be occaſion: by ſuch means, if their adverſary cannot produce an equal number to contradict and deſtroy their evidence, and happens to be ignorant of the cuſtom of the country, he is ſure to have a decree given againſt him. Both theſe accidents having happened to me; I thought the proceeding highly diſhonourable: I therefore made my appearance in the great hall of the Palais at Paris, in order to plead my own cauſe; where I ſaw the king's lieutenant for civil affairs, ſeated upon a grand tribunal. This man was tall, corpulent, and had a moſt auſtere countenance: on one ſide he was ſurrounded with a multitude of people; and on the other with numbers of attornies and counſellors, all ranged in order upon the right and left: others came one by one, and ſeverally opened their cauſes before the judge. I obſerved that the counſellors who ſtood on one ſide, ſometimes ſpoke all together. To my great ſurprize this extraordinary magiſtrate, with the true countenance of a Pluto, ſeemed by his attitude to liſten now to one, now to another, and conſtantly anſwered with the utmoſt propriety: as I always took great pleaſure in ſeeing and contemplating the efforts of genius, of what nature ſoever; this appeared to me ſo wonderful, that I would not have miſſed ſeeing it for any conſideration. As the hall was of a prodigious extent, and filled with a great multitude of perſons, particular care was taken that none ſhould enter, but ſuch as came about buſineſs; ſo the door was kept locked, and the avenues were guarded by door-keepers: theſe men, in oppoſing thoſe who were for forcing in, made ſometimes ſuch a noiſe, that the judge reprimanded them very ſeverely. I ſtooped down ſeveral times to obſerve what paſſed; the words which I heard the judge utter, upon ſeeing two gentlemen who wanted to hear the trial, and whom the porter was endeavouring to keep out, were theſe, Be quiet, be quiet, Satan, get hence, and leave off diſturbing us: the terms in French were, *paix, paix, Satan, allez, paix.* As I had by this time thoroughly learnt the French language, upon hearing theſe words, I recollected what Dante ſaid, when he with his maſter Virgil entered the gates of hell: for Dante and Giotto the painter were together in France, and viſited Paris with particular attention, where the court of juſtice may be conſidered as hell. Hence it is that Dante, who was likewiſe perfect maſter of the French, made uſe of that expreſſion; and I have often been ſurpriſed, that it was never underſtood in that ſenſe; ſo that I cannot help thinking, that the commentators on this author have often made him ſay things which he never ſo much as dreamed of.

"To return to my ſuit: I found that when there was no redreſs to be expected from the law, I had recourſe to a long ſword, which I had by me, for I was always particularly careful to be provided with good arms: the firſt that I attacked was the perſon who commenced that unjuſt and vexatious ſuit; and one day I gave him ſo many wounds upon the legs and arms, taking care however not to kill him, that I deprived him of the uſe of both his legs. I then fell upon the other who had bought the cauſe, and treated him in ſuch a manner, as quickly cauſed a ſtop to be put to the proceedings; for this and every other ſucceſs, I returned thanks to the ſupreme Being, and began to conceive hopes that I ſhould be for ſome time unmoleſted.

Character of the late Honourable and Reverend RICHARD TREVOR, *Lord Biſhop of* DURHAM, *by Mr.* Rotherham.—*Made Biſhop of that See in* January 1753.

SELDOM have ſo many amiable, ſo many valuable qualities, met together in one perſon, as in the late Honourable and Reverend Lord Biſhop of Durham. Seldom have virtues and accompliſhments been ſo happily united.

If we conſider him in private life, we ſhall find none more worthy of our love; if in public, none that could more juſtly claim our veneration and eſteem.

His perſonal accompliſhments were ſuch as could not fail to attract the notice, and to win the regard of all with whom he converſed.

His tenderneſs to thoſe who had the happineſs of being near him was beyond example; which neceſſarily attached to him more by affection than by any other bond of authority, of intereſt, or of fear, every feeling heart, capable of gratitude, and alive to the impreſſions of goodneſs.

His attainments in literature far ſurpaſſed his own modeſt eſtimate of them. His acquaintance with the Hiſtory both of ancient and modern times was accurate and extenſive. He was a maſter of the beſt and pureſt writers of antiquity, and his memory was ſtored with their fineſt paſſages, which he applied with propriety and taſte; whilſt he felt and communicated the ſublimer beauties of the ſacred books with ſuch energy and warmth of expreſſion, as ſhewed that their divine fires touched his heart.

His knowledge of the affairs of men, and diſcernment of characters, ſpoke one who had been accuſtomed to read mankind with penetration and candour.

From theſe accompliſhments of the head and the heart flowed a converſation pleaſing and inſtructive; which had all the ſtrength that juſt obſervation, ſentiment, and deep reflection could give: Accompanied by all the graces that it could derive from an open and engaging countenance, a winning addreſs, an harmonious elocution, a language copious, correct, and natural, and a mind elegantly turned.

In a word, in private life we ſaw accompliſhments ſupported by worth; poliſhed manners and a pleaſing form, animated by intelligence and goodneſs of heart: outwardly, all that was graceful and becoming, whilſt all was light and peace within.

His public character was ſuch as did naturally reſult from ſo many private virtues and amiable endowments. The true intrinſic worth which he poſſeſſed eaſily took an outward poliſh beyond what any art can give to baſer materials.

He wore his temporal honours with dignity and eaſe. Never were the ſhining qualities of the PALATINE more juſtly tempered with the milder graces of the DIOCESAN. Liberality, munificence, and greatneſs of mind, flowing from one ſource, were happily united with meekneſs, moderation, and humility derived from the other.

Inveſted with high authority, his influence, which was become general and extenſive, ſeemed not ſo much the effect of power, as the reſult of reaſon and ſuperior ability exerted for the public good.

He was ſincerely and firmly attached to every thing that is excellent in our happy conſtitution; wiſhing to ſee public authority and private liberty ſtanding together on the ſame baſis of public law: And public peace eſtabliſhed by their concord.

A friend from principle to the intereſts of the church of England, his zeal for its welfare was directed by knowledge, and tempered by ſentiments of pureſt charity towards all our diſſenting brethren: which he expreſſed not only in his private converſation, but in his public diſcourſes, particularly in his laſt affectionate * addreſs to the Clergy of this dioceſe.

---

* Delivered at his final viſitation in July and Auguſt 1770.

Eaſy of acceſs to all, he was ever open to his Clergy, and ready to aſſiſt them by his counſel and advice, or, where the caſe required it, by liberal contributions. Their complaints and grievances were received by him, as into the boſom of a friend; and for them he had no authority but that of a parent. Amongſt them he was much more ſtudious to find out merit, and to diſtinguiſh good behaviour, than ready to remark, or to remember errors and failings.

Under every change of times, and thro' all the affairs both of public or private life, he maintained a ſteady courſe, regular, uniform, and conſiſtent. His meaſures were not taken from occaſional ſituations, from wavering inclination, or conſiderations of preſent convenience. He acted on principles by their nature fixed and unchangeable. Religion had taken poſſeſſion of his ſoul, and all his rules of conduct were tranſcribed into his heart from the royal law of Chriſtian charity. Therefore was his breaſt filled with candour, integrity, and truth; and therefore did he maintain a firmneſs and conſtancy, which they who proceed on principles of falſe honour, or worldly policy, muſt admire, but cannot equal.

His conceptions of the doctrines and deſign of Chriſtianity were noble and exalted. He felt their power, and wondered that it was not univerſally felt. How hath my ſoul been inflamed when I have heard his ſentiments on this ſubject warm from his benevolent heart: 'We may boaſt ourſelves,' he would ſay, 'in the advancement we have made in the theory of religion; but how muſt our pride be humbled when we compare our practice with our theory! Surely principles ſo great and ſo glorious as thoſe of the goſpel, ſo full of the ſeeds of all bleſſings to human ſociety, cannot always remain without their effect. No. Revelation may be ſlow in working the full purpoſe of Heaven, but it muſt be ſure. Religion muſt one day be a very different thing from what we at preſent behold it. Chriſtian charity cannot always be to the world a light without heat, a pale cold fire. Its warmth at length muſt be univerſally felt. The time muſt come when our zeal ſhall appear to be kindled by this heavenly fire, and not by human paſſion: When all our little earthly heats ſhall be extinguiſhed, and that pure and divine flame alone ſhall burn. The time will come, when animoſity, and violence, and rage ſhall ceaſe; and when union, and love, and harmony ſhall prevail. The time will come when earth ſhall bear a nearer reſemblance to heaven.'

May his ſpirit be prophetic: May theſe glorious effects of our bleſſed religion ſoon be accompliſhed: And may the happy period he wiſhed for ſoon arrive!

Religion, thus underſtood, ſupported him to the end, and adminiſtered to his ſoul all its heavenly conſolations under the laſt great trial to which humanity can be called: Enabling him to give a proof, worthy of a Chriſtian Biſhop, of the ſtrength of his principles, and their ability to ſuſtain the mind in that great and deciſive hour, when all human help is withdrawn, and when every other ſupport fails and ſinks under it.

Such was your late benefactor: And ſuch is the rude outline of a great and beloved character, attempted by an affectionate, though unequal hand. The finiſhing ſhall be by the hand of an Apoſtle. For St. Paul, in deſcribing what a Chriſtian Biſhop ought to be, hath, in all the principal lines, deſcribed what our late lamented Dioceſan was.

He was blameleſs, vigilant, ſober, of good behaviour, given to hoſpitality, apt to teach. He was not given to wine: He was no ſtriker, nor greedy of filthy lucre, but patient, not a brawler, not covetous. He ruled well his own houſe, having his family in ſubjection, with all gravity: For, if a man knows not how to rule his own houſe, how ſhall he take care of the Church of God? He was neither a novice, nor lifted up with pride: And moreover he had a good report of them which are without, ſo that he was free from all reproach.

NATURAL HISTORY.

An Account of a Journey to Mount Etna, *in a Letter from the Honourable* William Hamilton, *His Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at* Naples, *to* Matthew Maty, M. D. *Sec.* R. S.

[Read Jan. 18, 1770.]

Naples, Oct. 17, 1769.

SIR,

ENcouraged by the aſſurances you give me, in your laſt obliging letter of the 15th of June, that any new communication upon the ſubject of volcano's would be received with ſatisfaction by the Royal Society, I venture to ſend you the following account of my late obſervations upon Mount Etna, which you are at liberty to lay before our reſpectable Society, ſhould you think it worth its notice.

After having examined with much attention the operations of Mount Veſuvius, during the five years, that I have had the honour of reſiding as his Majeſty's miniſter at this court, and after having carefully remarked the nature of the ſoil for fifteen miles round this capital, I am, in my own mind, well convinced, that the whole of it has been formed by exploſion. Many of the craters, from whence this matter has iſſued, are ſtill viſible; ſuch as the Salfaterra near Puzzole, the lake of Agnano, and near this lake a mountain compoſed of burnt matter, that has a very large crater ſurrounded with a wall to incloſe the wild boars, and deer, that are kept there for the diverſion of his Sicilian Majeſty; it is called Aſtruni: the Monte Nuovo thrown up from the bottom of the lucrine lake in the year 1538, which has likewiſe its crater, and the lake of Averno. The iſlands of Niſida and Procida are entirely compoſed of burnt matter; the iſland of Iſchia is likewiſe compoſed of lava, pumice, and burnt matter; and there are in that iſland ſeveral viſible craters, from one of which, no longer ago than the year 1303, there iſſued a lava which ran into the ſea, and is ſtill in the ſame barren ſtate as the modern lavas of Veſuvius. After having, I ſay, been accuſtomed to theſe obſervations, I was well prepared to viſit the moſt ancient, and perhaps the moſt conſiderable volcano that exiſts; and I had the ſatisfaction of being thoroughly convinced there, of the formation of very conſiderable mountains by meer exploſion, having ſeen many ſuch on the ſides of Etna, as will be related hereafter.

On the 24th of June laſt, in the afternoon, I left Catania, a town ſituated at the foot of Mount Etna, or as it is now called Mon Gibello, in company with Lord Fortroſe and the canonico Recupero, an ingenious prieſt of Catania, who is the only perſon there, that is acquainted with the mountain: he is actually employed in writing its natural hiſtory, but I fear will not be able to compaſs ſo great and uſeful an undertaking, for want of proper encouragement.

We paſſed through the inferior diſtrict of the mountain called by its inhabitants La Regione Piemonteſe. It is well watered, exceedingly fertile and abounding with vines, and other fruit trees, where the lava, or, as it is called there, the Sciara, has had time to ſoften and gather ſoil ſufficient for vegetation, which I am convinced from many obſervations, unleſs aſſiſted by art, does not come to paſs for many ages, perhaps a thouſand years or more; the circuit of this lower region, forming the baſis of the great volcano, is upwards of one hundred Italian miles. The vines of Etna are kept low, quite the reverſe of thoſe on the borders of Veſuvius, and they produce a ſtronger wine, but not in ſo great abundance. The Piemonteſe diſtrict is covered with towns, villages, monaſteries, &c. and is well peopled, notwithſtanding the danger of ſuch a ſituation. Catania, ſo often deſtroyed by eruptions of Etna, and totally overthrown by an earthquake towards the end of the laſt century, has been re-built within theſe 50 years, and is now a conſiderable town, with at leaſt thirty-five thouſand inhabitants. I do not wonder at the ſeeming ſecurity, with which theſe parts are inhabited, having been ſo long witneſs to the ſame near mount Veſuvius. The operations of nature are ſlow; great eruptions do not frequently happen, each flatters himſelf it will not happen in his time, or if it ſhould, that his tutelar ſaint will turn away the deſtructive lava from his grounds; then indeed the great fertility in the neighbourhoods of volcanos tempts people to inhabit them.

In about four hours of gradual aſcent we arrived at a little convent of benedictine monks, called St. Nicolo dell' Arena, about thirteen miles from Catania, and within a mile of the volcano from whence iſſued the laſt very great eruption in the year 1669, a circumſtantial account of which was ſent to our court by a lord Winchelſea, who happened to be then at Catania in his way home, from his embaſſy at Conſtantinople. His lordſhip's account is curious, and was printed in London ſoon after; I ſaw a copy of it at Palermo, in the library of the prince Torremuzzo *. We ſlept in the benedictines

---

* It is intituled, A true and exact Relation of the late prodigious Earthquake and Eruption of Mount Ætna, or Monte Gibello; as it came in a letter written to his majeſty from Naples, by the right honourable the earl of Winchelſea, his majeſty's late ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, who in his return from thence, viſiting Catania in the iſland of Sicily, was an eye-witneſs of that dreadful ſpectacle; together with a more particular narrative of the ſame,

diſtines convent the night of the 24th, and paſſed the next morning in obſerving the ravage made by the above-mentioned terrible eruption, over the rich country of the Piemonteſe. The lava burſt out of a vineyard within a mile of St. Nicolo', and by frequent exploſions

---

ſame, as it is collected out of the ſeveral relations ſent from Catania; publiſhed by authority. Printed by T. Newcomb, in the Savoy, 1669. p. 38.
“ I accepted, ſays the author, the invitation of the biſhop of Catania to
“ ſtay a day with him, that ſo I might be the better able to inform your majeſty
“ of that extraordinary fire, which comes from Mount Gibel, 15 miles
“ diſtant from that city, which, for its horridneſs in the aſpect, for the vaſt
“ quantity thereof (for it is 15 miles in length, and 7 in breadth), for its
“ monſtrous devaſtation and quick progreſs, may be termed an inundation of
“ fire, a flood of fire, cinders, and burning ſtones, burning with that rage as
“ to advance into the ſea 600 yards, and that to a mile in breadth, which I
“ ſaw; and that which did augment my admiration was, to ſee in the ſea this
“ matter like ragged rocks, burning in four fathom water, two fathom higher
“ than the ſea itſelf, ſome parts liquid, and throwing off, not with great violence,
“ the ſtones about it, which like a cruſt of a vaſt bigneſs, and red hot,
“ fell into the ſea every moment, in ſome place or other, cauſing a great and
“ horrible noiſe, ſmoak, and hiſſing in the ſea; and that more and more coming
“ after it, making a firm foundation in the ſea itſelf. I ſtayed there from
“ nine a clock on Saturday morning, to ſeven next morning” (this muſt have
been towards the middle or latter end of April); “ and this mountain of fire
“ and ſtones with cinders, had advanced into the ſea 20 yards at leaſt, in ſeveral
“ places; in the middle of this fire, which burnt in the ſea, it hath
“ formed like to a river, with its banks on each ſide very ſteep and craggy,
“ and in this channel moves the greateſt quantity of this fire, which is the
“ moſt liquid, with ſtones of the ſame compoſition, and cinders all red hot,
“ ſwimming upon the fire of a great magnitude; from this river of fire doth
“ proceed under the great maſſe of the ſtones, which are generally three fathoms
“ high all over the country, where it burns, and in other places much
“ more. There are ſecret conduits or rivulets of this liquid matter, which
“ communicates fire and heat into all parts more or leſs, and melts the ſtones
“ and cinders by fits in thoſe places where it touches them, over and over
“ again; where it meets with rocks or houſes of the ſame matter (as many
“ are), they melt and go away with the fire; where they find other compoſitions,
“ they turn them to lime or aſhes (as I am informed). The compoſition
“ of this fire, ſtones and cinders, are ſulphur, nitre, quick-ſilver, ſal
“ ammoniac, lead, iron, braſs, and all other metals. It moves not regularly,
“ nor conſtantly down hill; in ſome places it hath made the valleys hills, and
“ the hills that are not high are now valleys. When it was night, I went
“ upon two towers, in divers places, and could plainly ſee at ten miles diſtance,
“ as we judged, the fire to begin to run from the mountain in a direct
“ line, the flame to aſcend as high and as big as one of the greateſt ſteeples
“ in your majeſty's kingdoms, and to throw up great ſtones into the air; I
“ could diſcern the river of fire to deſcend the mountain of a terrible fiery
“ or red colour, and ſtones of a paler red to ſwim thereon, and to be ſome as
“ big as an ordinary table. We could ſee this fire to move in ſeveral other
“ places, and all the country covered with fire, aſcending with great flames,
“ in many places, ſmoaking like to a violent furnace of iron melted, making a
“ noiſe with the great pieces that fell, eſpecially thoſe which fell into the ſea.
A cava-

ons of ſtones and aſhes, raiſed there a mountain, which, as near as I can judge, having aſcended it, is not leſs than half a mile perpendicular in height, and is certainly at leaſt three miles in circumference at its baſis. The lava that ran from it, and on which there are as yet no ſigns of vegetation, is fourteen miles in length, and in many parts ſix in breadth; it reached Catania, and deſtroyed part of its walls, buried an amphitheatre, an aqueduct, and many other monuments of its ancient grandeur, which, till then, had reſiſted the hand of time; and ran a conſiderable length into the ſea, ſo as to have once formed a beautiful and ſafe harbour; but it was ſoon after filled up by a freſh torrent of the ſame inflamed matter, a circumſtance the Catanians lament to this day, as they are without a port. There has been no ſuch eruption ſince, though there are ſigns of many, more terrible, that have preceded it.

For two or three miles round the mountain raiſed by this eruption, all is barren, and covered with aſhes; this ground, as well as the mountain itſelf, will in time certainly be as fertile as many other mountains in its neighbourhood, that have been likewiſe formed by exploſion. If the dates of theſe exploſions could be aſcertained, it would be very curious, and mark the progreſs of time with reſpect to the return of vegetation, as the mountains raiſed by them are in different ſtates; thoſe (which I imagine to be the moſt modern) are covered with aſhes only; others of an older date, with ſmall plants and herbs, and the moſt ancient, with the largeſt timber trees I ever ſaw; but I believe the latter are ſo very ancient, as to be far out of the reach of hiſtory. At the foot of the mountain raiſed by the eruption of the year 1669, there is a hole, through which, by means of a rope, we deſcended into ſeveral ſubterraneous caverns, branching out and extending much farther and deeper than we choſe to venture, the cold there being exceſſive, and a violent wind frequently extinguiſhing ſome of our torches. Theſe caverns undoubtedly contained the lava that iſſued forth, and extended, as I ſaid be-

---

“ A cavalier of Malta, who lives there, and attended me, told me, that the
“ river was as liquid where it iſſues out of the mountain, as water, and came
“ out like a torrent with great violence, and is five or ſix fathom deep, and
“ as broad, and that no ſtones ſink therein. I aſſure your majeſty, no pen
“ can expreſs how terrible it is, nor can all the art and induſtry of the world
“ quench or divert that which is burning in the country. In 40 days time it
“ hath deſtroyed the inhabitants of 27,000 perſons, made two hills of one,
“ 1000 paces high apiece, and one is four miles in compaſs; of 20,000 per-
“ ſons, which inhabit Catania, 3000 did only remain; all their goods are
“ carried away, the cannons of braſs are removed out of the caſtle, ſome great
“ bells taken down, the city-gates walled up next the fire, and preparations
“ made to abandon the city.

“ That night which I lay there, it rained aſhes all over the city, and ten
“ miles at ſea it troubled my eyes. This fire in its progreſs met with a lake
“ of four miles in compaſs, and it was not only ſatisfied to fill it up, though
“ it was four fathom deep, but hath made of it a mountain.”

fore,

ſore, quite to Catania. There are many of theſe ſubterraneous cavities known, on other parts of Etna; ſuch as that, called by the peaſants, La Baracca Vecchia, another La Spelonca della Palomba (from the wild pidgeons building their neſts therein), and the cavern Thalia, mentioned by Boccaccio. Some of them are made uſe of as magazines for ſnow; the whole iſland of Sicily and Malta being ſupplied with this eſſential article (in a hot climate) from mount Etna; many more would be found, I dare ſay, if ſearched for, particularly near and under the craters from whence great lavas have iſſued, as the immenſe quantities of ſuch matter we ſee above ground muſt neceſſarily ſuppoſe very great hollows underneath.

After having paſſed the morning of the 25th in theſe obſervations, we proceeded through the ſecond, or middle region of Etna, called La Selvoſa, the woody, than which nothing can be more beautiful. On every ſide are mountains, or fragments of mountains, that have been thrown up by various ancient exploſions; there are ſome near as high as mount Veſuvius, one in particular, (as the canon our guide aſſured me, having meaſured it) is little leſs than one mile in perpendicular heighth, and five in circumference at its baſis. They are all more or leſs covered, even within their craters, as well as the rich valleys between them, with the largeſt oak, cheſnut, and firr-trees, I ever ſaw any where; and indeed it is from hence chiefly, that his Sicilian majeſty's dock-yards are ſupplied with timber. As this part of Etna was famous for its timber in the time of the tyrants of Syracuſa, and as it requires the great length of time I have already mentioned before the matter is fit for vegetation, we may conceive the great age of this reſpectable volcano. The cheſnut-trees predominated in the parts thro' which we paſſed, and, though of a very great ſize, are not to be compared to ſome on another part of the Regione Selvoſa, called Carpinetto. I have been told by many, and particularly by our guide, who had meaſured the largeſt there, called La Caſtagna di Cento Cavalli, that it is upwards of twenty-eight Neapolitan canes in circumference. Now as a Neapolitan cane is two yards and half a quarter, Engliſh meaſure, you may judge, ſir, of the immenſe ſize of this famous tree. It is hollow from age, but there is another near it almoſt as large, and ſound; as it would have required a journey of two days to have viſited this extraordinary tree, and the weather being already very hot, I did not ſee it. It is amazing to me that trees ſhould flouriſh in ſo ſhallow a ſoil, for they cannot penetrate deep without meeting with a rock of lava, and indeed great part of the roots of the large trees we paſſed by are above ground, and have acquired, by the impreſſion of the air, a bark like that of their branches. In this part of the mountain, are the fineſt horned cattle in Sicily; we remarked in general, that the horns of the Sicilian cattle are near twice the ſize of any we had ever ſeen; the cattle themſelves are of the common ſize. We paſſed by the lava of the laſt eruption in the year 1766, which has deſtroyed above four miles ſquare of the beautiful wood abovementioned.

The mountain raiſed by this eruption abounds with ſulphur and ſalts, exactly reſembling thoſe of Veſuvius, ſpecimens of which I ſent ſome time ago to the late lord Morton.

In about five hours from the time we had left the convent of S. Nicolo dell' Arena, we arrived at the borders of the third region, called La Netta, or Scoperta, clean or uncovered, where we found a very ſharp air indeed; ſo that in the ſame day the four ſeaſons of the year were ſenſibly felt by us, on this mountain; exceſſive ſummer heats in the Piemonteſe, ſpring and autumn temperature in the middle, and extreme cold of winter in the upper region. I could perceive, as we approached the latter, a gradual decreaſe of vegetation, and from large timber trees we came to the ſmaller ſhrubs and plants of the northern climates; I obſerved quantities of juniper and tanzy; our guide told us, that later in the ſeaſon there are numberleſs curious plants here, and that in ſome parts there are rhubarb and ſaffron in plenty. In Carrera's hiſtory of Catania, there is a liſt of all the plants and herbs of Etna, in alphabetical order.

Night coming on, we here pitched a tent and made a good fire, which was very neceſſary, for without it, and very warm cloathing, we ſhould ſurely have periſhed with cold; and at one of the clock in the morning of the 26th, we purſued our journey towards the great crater. We paſſed over valleys of ſnow that never melts, except there is an eruption of lava from the upper crater, which ſcarcely ever happens; the great eruptions are uſually from the middle region, the inflamed matter finding (as I ſuppoſe) its paſſage thro' ſome weak part, long before it can riſe to the exceſſive height of the upper region, the great mouth on the ſummit only ſerving as a common chimney to the volcano. In many places the ſnow is covered with a bed of aſhes, thrown out of the crater, and the ſun melting it in ſome parts makes this ground treacherous; but as we had with us, beſides our guide, a peaſant well accuſtomed to theſe valleys, we arrived ſafe at the foot of the little mountain of aſhes that crowns Etna, about an hour before the riſing of the ſun. This mountain is ſituated in a gently inclining plain, of about nine miles in circumference; it is about a quarter of a mile perpendicular in height, very ſteep, but not quite ſo ſteep as Veſuvius; it has been thrown up within theſe twenty-five or thirty years, as many people at Catania have told me they remembered when there was only a large chaſm or crater, in the midſt of the abovementioned plain. Till now the aſcent had been ſo gradual (for the top of Etna is not leſs than 30 miles from Catania, from whence the aſcent begins) as not to have been the leaſt fatiguing; and if it had not been for the ſnow, we might have rode upon our mules to the very foot of the little mountain, higher than which the canon our guide had never been: but as I ſaw that this little mountain was compoſed in the ſame manner as the top of Veſuvius, which, notwithſtanding the ſmoke iſſuing from every pore, is ſolid and firm, I made no ſcruple of going up to the edge of the crater, and my companions followed. The ſteep aſcent, the keenneſs of the air, the vapours of the ſulphur, and the violence of the wind, which obliged us ſeveral times to throw ourſelves flat upon our faces to avoid being over-turned by it, made this latter part of our expedition rather inconvenient and diſagreeable. Our guide, by way of comfort, aſſured us that there was generally much more wind in the upper region at this time.

Soon after we had ſeated ourſelves on the higheſt point of Etna, the ſun aroſe and diſplayed a ſcene that indeed paſſes all deſcription. The horizon lighting up by degrees, we diſcovered the greateſt part of Calabria, and the ſea on the other ſide of it; the Phare of Meſſina, the Lipari Iſlands, Stromboli with its ſmoaking top, though at above ſeventy miles diſtance, ſeemed to be juſt under our feet; we ſaw the whole iſland of Sicily, its rivers, towns, harbours, &c. as if we had been looking on a map. The iſland of Malta is low ground, and there was a hazineſs in that part of the horizon, ſo that we could not diſcern it; our guide aſſured us he had ſeen it diſtinctly at other times, which I can believe, as in other parts of the horizon, that were not hazy, we ſaw to a much greater diſtance; beſides, we had a clear view of Etna's top from our ſhip as we were going into the mouth of the harbour of Malta ſome weeks before; in ſhort, as I have ſince meaſured on a good chart, we took in at one view a circle of above nine hundred Engliſh miles. The pyramidal ſhadow of the mountain reached acroſs the whole iſland and far into the ſea on the other ſide. I counted from hence forty-four little mountains (little I call them in compariſon of their mother Etna, though they would appear great any where elſe) in the middle region on the Catania ſide, and many others on the other ſide of the mountain, all of a conical form, and each having its crater; many with timber trees flouriſhing both within and without their craters. The points of thoſe mountains, that I imagine to be the moſt ancient, are blunted, and the craters of courſe more extenſive and leſs deep than thoſe of the mountains formed by exploſions of a later date, and which preſerve their pyramidal form entire. Some have been ſo far mouldered down by time as to have no other appearance of a crater than a ſort of dimple or hollow on their rounded tops, others with only half or a third part of their cone ſtanding; the parts that are wanting having mouldered down, or perhaps been detached from them by earthquakes, which are here very frequent. All however have been evidently raiſed by exploſion; and I believe, upon examination, many of the whimſical ſhapes of mountains in other parts of the world would prove to have been occaſioned by the ſame natural operations. I obſerved that theſe mountains were generally in lines or ridges; they have moſtly a fracture on one ſide, the ſame as in the little mountains raiſed by exploſion on the ſides of Veſuvius, of which there are eight or nine. This fracture is occaſioned by the lava's forcing its way out, which operation I have deſcribed in my account of the laſt eruption of Veſuvius. Whenever I ſhall meet with a mountain, in any part of the world, whoſe form is regularly conical, with a hollow crater on its top, and one ſide broken, I ſhall be apt to decide ſuch a mountain's having been formed by an eruption, as both on Etna and Veſuvius the mountains formed by exploſion are without exception according to this deſcription; but to return to my narrative.

After having feaſted our eyes with the glorious proſpect abovementioned (for which, as Spartian tells us, the emperor Adrian was at the trouble of aſcending Etna), we looked into the great crater, which, as near as we could judge, is about two miles and a half in circumference; we did not think it ſafe to go round and meaſure it, as ſome parts ſeemed to be very tender ground. The inſide of the crater, which is incruſted with ſalts and ſulphurs like that of Veſuvius, is in the form of an inverted hollow cone, and its depth nearly anſwers to the height of the little mountain that crowns the great volcano. The ſmoak, iſſuing abundantly from the ſides and bottom, prevented our ſeeing quite down; but the wind clearing away the ſmoak from time to time, I ſaw this inverted cone contracted almoſt to a point; and, from repeated obſervations, I dare ſay, that in all volcanos, the depth of the craters will be found to correſpond nearly to the height of the conical mountains of cinders which uſually crown them: in ſhort, I look upon the craters as a ſort of ſuſpended funnels, under which are vaſt caverns and abyſſes. The formation of ſuch conical mountains with their craters are eaſily accounted for, by the fall of the ſtones, cinders, and aſhes, emitted at the time of an eruption.

The ſmoak of Etna, though very ſulphureous, did not appear to me ſo fetid and diſagreeable as that of Veſuvius; but our guide told me that its quality varies, as I know that of Veſuvius does, according to the quality of the matter then in motion within. The air was ſo very pure and keen in the whole upper region of Etna, and particularly in the moſt elevated parts of it, that we had a difficulty in reſpiration, and that, independant of the ſulphureous vapour. I brought two barometers and a thermometer with me from Naples, intending to have left one with a perſon at the foot of the mountain, whilſt we made our obſervations with the other, at ſun riſing, on the ſummit; but one barometer was unluckily ſpoilt at ſea, and I could find no one expert enough at Catania to repair it; what is extraordinary, I do not recollect having ſeen a barometer in any part of Sicily. At the foot of Etna, the 24th, when we made our firſt obſervation, the quickſilver ſtood at 27 degrees 4 lines, and the 26th, at the moſt elevated point of the volcano, it was at 18 degrees 10 lines. The thermometer, on the firſt obſervation at the foot of the mountain was at 84 degrees, and on the ſecond at the crater at 56. The weather had not changed in any reſpect, and was equally fine and clear, the 24th and 26th. We found it difficult to manage our barometer in the extreme cold and high wind on the top of Etna; but from the moſt exact obſervations we could make, in our circumſtances, the reſult was as abovementioned. The canon aſſured me, that the perpendicular height of mount Etna is ſomething more than three Italian miles, and I verily believe it is ſo.

After having paſſed at leaſt three hours on the crater, we deſcended, and went to a riſing ground, about a mile diſtant from the upper mountain we had juſt left, and ſaw there ſome remains of the foundation of an ancient building; it is of brick, and ſeems to have been ornamented with white marble, many fragments of which are ſcattered about. It is called the Philoſopher's Tower, and is ſaid to have been inhabited by Empedocles. As the ancients uſed to ſacrifice to the celeſtial gods on the top of Etna, it may very well be the ruin of a temple that ſerved for that purpoſe. From hence we went a little further over the inclined plain abovementioned, and ſaw the evident marks of a dreadful torrent of hot water that came out of the great crater at the time of an eruption of lava in the year 1755, and upon which phænomenon the canonico Recupero, our guide, has publiſhed a diſſertation. Luckily this torrent did not take its courſe over the inhabited parts of the mountain, as a like accident on mount Veſuvius in 1631 ſwept away ſome towns and villages in its neighbourhood, with thouſands of their inhabitants. The common received opinion is, that theſe eruptions of water proceed from the volcanos having a communication with the ſea: but I rather believe them to proceed merely from depoſitions of rain water in ſome of the inward cavities of them. We likewiſe ſaw from hence the whole courſe of an ancient lava, the moſt conſiderable as to its extent of any known here; it ran into the ſea near Taormina, which is not leſs than thirty miles from the crater whence it iſſued, and is in many parts fifteen miles in breadth. As the lavas of Etna are very commonly fifteen and twenty miles in length, ſix or ſeven in breadth, and fifty feet or more in depth, you may judge, ſir, of the prodigious quantities of matter emitted in a great eruption of this mountain, and of the vaſt cavities there muſt neceſſarily be within its bowels. The moſt extenſive lavas of Veſuvius do not exceed ſeven miles in length; the operations of nature on the one mountain and the other are certainly the ſame; but on mount Etna, all are upon a great ſcale. As to the nature and quality of their lavas, they are much the ſame; but I think thoſe of Etna rather blacker, and in general more porous, than thoſe of Veſuvius. In the parts of Etna that we went over I ſaw no ſtratas of pumice ſtones, which are frequent near Veſuvius, and cover the ancient city of Pompeia; but our guide told us, that there are ſuch in other parts of the mountain. I ſaw ſome ſtratas of what is called here Tuffa, it is the ſame that covers Herculaneum, and that compoſes moſt of the high grounds about Naples; it is upon examination a mixture of ſmall pumice ſtones, aſhes, and fragments of lava, which is by time hardened into a ſort of ſtone. In ſhort, I found, with reſpect to the matter erupted, nothing on mount Etna that Veſuvius does not produce, and there certainly is a much greater variety in the erupted matter and lavas of the latter, than of the former; both abound with pyrites and cryſtallizations, or rather vitritrifications. The ſea ſhore at the foot of Etna, indeed, abounds with amber, of which there is none found at the foot of Veſuvius. At preſent there is a much greater quantity of ſulphur and ſalts on the top of Veſuvius than on that of Etna; but this circumſtance varies according to the degree of fermentation within, and our guide aſſured me he had ſeen greater quantities on Etna at other times. In our way back to Catania, the canon ſhewed me a little hill covered with vines, which belonged to the jeſuits, and, as is well atteſted, was undermined by the lava in the year 1669, and tranſported half a mile from the place where it ſtood, without having damaged the vines.

In great eruptions of Etna, the ſame ſort of lightening, as deſcribed in my account of the laſt eruption of Veſuvius, has been frequently ſeen to iſſue from the ſmoak of its great crater. The ancients took notice of the ſame phænomenon, for Seneca (lib. ii. Quæſt. Nat.) ſays,—"Ætna aliquando "multo igne abundavit, ingentem "vim arenæ urentis effudit, in"volutus eſt dies pulvere, popu"loſque ſubita nox terruit, *illo "tempore aiunt plurima fuiſſe toni"trua et fulmina.*"

Till the year 252 of Chriſt, the chronological accounts of the eruptions of Etna are very imperfect; but as the veil of St. Agatha was in that year firſt oppoſed to check the violence of the torrents of lava, and has ever ſince been produced at the time of great eruptions, the miracles attributed to its influence having been carefully recorded by the prieſts, have at leaſt preſerved the dates of ſuch eruptions. The relicks of St. Januarius have rendered the ſame ſervice to the lovers of natural hiſtory, by recording the great eruptions of Veſuvius. I find, by the dates of the eruptions of Etna, that it is as irregular and uncertain in its operations as Veſuvius. The laſt eruption was in 1766.

On our return from Meſſina to Naples, we were becalmed three days in the midſt of the Lipari Iſlands, by which we had an opportunity of ſeeing that they have all been evidently formed by exploſion; one of them, called Vulcano, is in the ſame ſtate as the Solfaterra. Stromboli is a volcano, exiſting in all its force, and, in its form of courſe, is the moſt pyramidal of all the Lipari Iſlands; we ſaw it throw up red hot ſtones from its crater frequently, and ſome ſmall ſtreams of lava iſſued from its ſide, and ran into the ſea. This volcano differs from Etna and Veſuvius, by its continually emitting fire, and ſeldom any lava; notwithſtanding its continual exploſions, this iſland is inhabited, on one ſide, by about an hundred families.

Theſe, as well as I can recollect, are all the obſervations that I made with reſpect to volcanos, in my late curious tour of Sicily; and I ſhall be very happy ſhould the communication of them afford you, or any of our countrymen (lovers of natural hiſtory) ſatisfaction or entertainment.

I am, ſir,
with great regard and eſteem,
your moſt obedient
humble ſervant,
WM. HAMILTON.

A Let-

A Letter on a Camelopardalis *found about the* Cape of Good Hope, *from Capt.* Carteret *to* Matthew Maty, M. D. *Sec.* R. S.

[Read Jan. 25, 1770.]

On board of the Swallow, Deptford,
20th April, 1769.

SIR,

INcloſed I have ſent you the drawing of a Camelopardalis, as it was taken off, from life, of one near the Cape of Good Hope. I ſhall not attempt here to give you any particular deſcription of this ſcarce and curious animal, as it is much better known to you than it can be to me; but from its ſcarcity, as I believe none have been ſeen in Europe ſince Julius Cæſar's time (when I think there were two of them at Rome), I imagine, a more certain knowledge of its reality, will not be diſagreeable to you. As the exiſtence of this fine animal has been doubted by many, if you think it may afford any pleaſure to the curious, you will make what uſe of it you pleaſe.

The preſent governor of the Cape of Good Hope has ſent out parties of men on inland diſcoveries, ſome of which have been abſent from eighteen months to two years; in which traverſe they have diſcovered many curioſities, which it is to be hoped they will in convenient time communicate to the world. One of theſe parties croſſed many mountains and plains, in one of which they found two of theſe creatures, but they only caught the young one; they endeavoured to bring him alive to the Cape Town, but unfortunately it died. They took off his ſkin, which they brought as a confirmation of the truth, and it has been ſent to Holland[*]. Theſe particulars I got from Mr. Barrawke, firſt ſecretary to the Dutch company at that place, in the preſence of the governor.

I am, ſir,
Your moſt humble,
moſt obedient ſervant,
Ph. Carteret.

Dimenſions of a Male Camelopardalis, *killed in a journey made in the year* 1761, *through the country of a tribe of* Hottentots, *called the* Mamacquas, *viz.*

	feet	*inch.*
Length of the head, -	1	8
Height of the fore-leg from the lower to the higher point, - -	10	
From the upper part of the fore-leg to the top of the head, - -	7	
From the upper part of the fore-leg to the upper part of the hind-leg,	5	6
From the upper part of the hind-leg to the tail,	1	6
Height of the hind-leg from the upper to the lower part - -	8	5

Extract from a Letter wrote by Charles Douglas *Eſq, F. R. S. then Captain of his Majeſty's Ship the* Emerald, *(in* 1769*) to the Royal Society; containing ſome part of the Obſervations he made in* Lapland.

DURING my ſtay in Lapland, I made all the enquiry poſſible as to the exiſtence of the aquatic animals, called Kraakens, whoſe dimenſions (according to Pontoppidan) appear to me to be far beyond the ſcale of nature; but I never met with any perſon who had either talked with, or heard of, any one living, who had ſeen any ſuch monſters; on the contrary, the moſt intelligent ſaid, they believed ſuch never exiſted otherwiſe than in imagination. But with regard to the Stoor Worms (which I have oftener heard called Sea Worms by the Norwegians), thoſe who totally diſcredited the exiſtence of the Kraakens told me, they believed them really to exiſt: and a few days before I left the North Cape, the Daniſh miſſionary of Porſanger diſtrict did me the favour, cloſely to interrogate the maſter of a Norwegian veſſel, who appeared to me to be by much the moſt knowing man in his ſtation I had met with in Lapland, as to thoſe ſtupendous worms, as they are called. He ſaid, that about ſix years before, he had ſeen three of them at once off Bergen, floating upon the ſurface of the ſea, twelve parts of the back of the largeſt appearing above water; each part being in length about ſix feet, with the intervals of the ſame length, ſo that upon the whole he judged the animal could not be leſs than twenty-five fathoms long, and about one in thickneſs. He did not pretend to aſcertain the dimenſions of the other two, further than their being ſmaller than the one thus imperfectly deſcribed, and added, that four years before he ſaw thoſe laſt he had (near the ſame coaſt) ſeen a large one, but could ſay nothing particular as to its ſize. What degree of credit is due to this man's account, I ſubmit to the judgment of the learned Society.

---

[*] The animal deſcribed in this letter is now in the cabinet of Natural Hiſtory at Leyden, where I have ſeen it this year. M. Maty.

After much enquiry, I could learn nothing ſatisfactory touching the famous Whirlpool (called by the Norwegians and Dutch the Maal Stroom) lying between the iſlands of Lofoot, until I met with this intelligent perſon, who gave me ſome account thereof, in ſubſtance as follows; viz. That at high water it is perfectly ſmooth and ſafe to paſs over; but as the tide, either ebb or flood, gathers ſtrength, it becomes in proportion exceedingly agitated and dangerous, which extreme agitation and whirling, I preſume, muſt be owing to the unevenneſs of the rocky bottom, over which the current rolls with vaſt rapidity, being confined in a narrow paſſage; for this Norwegian told me, that at very low water, ſharp pointed rocks, reaching then above the ſurface, have been ſeen between the iſlands above-mentioned. No wonder then, that ſuch veſſels may have been turned upſide down, as may have been drawn by the tide, in its moſt rapid ſtate, into this gulph. The ſimple agitation of the water would ſufficiently account indeed for the loſs of open boats. Imperfect as it is, in my humble opinion, this account if true, which I believe it to be, unravels in ſome meaſure, the myſtery of the Norwegian whirlpool; which I however regret, not having myſelf, conſiſtently with my orders, had it in my power minutely to examine.

The foregoing is, with great deference and reſpect, preſented, by the Royal Society's

Moſt humble
and moſt obedient ſervant,
CHA. DOUGLAS.

A Letter to Dr. William Watſon, F. R. S. *giving ſome account of the Manna Tree, and of the Tarantula: By* Dominico Cirillo, M. D. *Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory at the Univerſity of* Naples.

[Read April 26, 1770.]

London, Feb. 4, 1770.

AS ſome natural productions of our warm Neapolitan climate ſeemed to engage your curioſity, to know the particular facts relating to ſome of them, and as I had an opportunity of examining every ſpot of the kingdom of Naples and Sicily, in the year 1766; I ſhall try to communicate to you the obſervations I made upon two very curious and intereſting ſubjects, *viz.* the Manna tree and the Tarantula. My misfortune is, that I have not my papers with me, which would have enabled me to give a more full and ſatisfactory account: but, however, I flatter myſelf, I ſhall be able to trace out what is more eſſential and material to the purpoſe.

The Manna tree, commonly called *Ornus* by the botaniſts, is a kind of aſh-tree, and is to be found under the name of *Fraxinus Ornus*, in Linneus' Sp. Plant. I ſhall ſay but very little concerning the botanic deſcription of this tree, becauſe it has been given by all the writers; and I ſhall only obſerve, that this kind of *fraxinus* is very eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the common *fraxinus* ſive *fraxinus excelſior*, by the leaves, which are round at the top, *ſubrotunda, integerrima.* This tree very ſeldom grows to a conſiderable height, nor does it acquire a conſiderable bulk; in general it is from 10 to 20 feet high, the trunk is commonly of 5 or 6 inches in diameter, and the branches are pretty numerous, and irregularly ſpread: theſe dimenſions, however, vary, if theſe trees are not crowded together, and have more liberty of growth. The Manna tree is common, not only in Calabria and Sicily, but alſo on the famous mountain Garganus, ſituated near the old town of Sypontum upon the Adriatic; and is mentioned even by Horace as an inhabitant of that mountain,

> "Aut Aquilonibus querceta
> "Gargani laborant
> "Aut foliis viduantur Orni."

In all the woods near Naples the Manna tree is to be found very often; but, for want of cultivation, it never produces any manna, and is rather a ſhrub than a tree. The manner, in which the manna is obtained from the Ornus, though very ſimple, has been yet very much miſunderſtood by all thoſe who travelled in the kingdom of Naples; and among other things they ſeem to agree, that the beſt and pureſt manna is obtained from the leaves of the tree; but this, I believe, is an opinion taken from the doctrine of the ancients, and received as an inconteſtable obſervation, without conſulting nature. I never ſaw ſuch a kind, and all thoſe who are employed in the gathering of the manna, know of none that comes from the leaves. The manna is generally of two kinds; not on account of the intrinſic quality of them being different, but only becauſe they are got in a different manner. In order to have the manna, thoſe who have the management of the woods of the Orni in the month of July and

Auguſt, when the weather is very dry and warm, make an oblong inciſion, and take off from the bark of the tree about three inches in length, and two in breadth; they leave the wound open, and by degrees the manna runs out, and is almoſt ſuddenly thickened to its proper conſiſtence, and is found adhering to the bark of the tree. This manna which is collected in baſkets, and goes under the name of *manna graſſa*, is put in a dry place, becauſe moiſt and wet places will ſoon diſſolve it again. This firſt kind is often in large irregular pieces of a browniſh colour, and frequently is full of duſt and other impurities. But when the people want to have a very fine manna, they apply to the inciſion of the bark, thin ſtraw, or ſmall bits of ſhrubs, ſo that the manna, in coming out, runs upon thoſe bodies, and is collected in a ſort of regular tubes, which give it the name of *manna in cannoli*, that is, manna in tubes: this ſecond kind is more eſteemed, and always preferred to the other, becauſe it is free and clear. There is indeed a third kind of manna, which is not commonly to be met with, and which I have ſeen after I left Calabria: it is very white, like ſugar; but as it is rather for curioſity than for uſe, I ſhall ſay no more of it. The two ſorts of manna already mentioned undergo no kind of preparation whatſoever, before they are exported; ſometimes they are finer, particularly the *manna graſſa*, and ſometimes very dirty and full of impurities; but the Neapolitans have no intereſt in adulterating the manna, becauſe they always have a great deal more than what they generally export; and if manna is kept in the magazines, it receives often very great hurt by the Southern winds, ſo common in our part of the world. The changes of the weather produce a ſudden alteration in the time that the manna is to be gathered; and, for this reaſon, when the ſummer is rainy, the manna is always very ſcarce and very bad.

With regard to the uſe we make of manna in the practice of phyſic, I believe it is of very little conſequence; for it cannot be employed alone as a cathartic, becauſe you muſt give a conſiderable doſe in order to obtain a tolerable operation; it is commonly preſcribed for children, who ſooner take it becauſe it is ſweet, and ſometimes is given in colds and coughs: the generality of the phyſicians at Naples often give manna and ſalts to keep the body open in the beginning of many fevers, in which there is a foulneſs of the *primæ viæ*. We do not give any preference to the manna, in any particular caſe, and rather conſider it as an article of trade than a very uſeful medicine.

After this ſhort account of the manna, according to my promiſe, I ſhall give you a little of the hiſtory of the Tarantula, becauſe I have had an opportunity of examining the effects of this animal, in the province of Taranto, where it is found in great abundance: but I am afraid I ſhall have nothing more to ſay, than that the ſurprizing cure of the bite of the Tarantula, by muſic, has not the leaſt truth in it; and that it is only an invention of the people, who want to get a little money, by dancing when they ſay the tarantiſm begins. I make no doubt but ſometimes the heat of the climate contributes very much to warm their imagination, and to throw them into a delirium, which may be in ſome meaſure cured by muſic: but ſeveral experiments have been tried with the Tarantula; and neither men nor animals, after the bite, have had any other complaint, but a very trifling inflammation upon the part, like thoſe produced by the bite of a ſcorpion, which go off by themſelves without any danger at all. In Sicily, where the ſummer is ſtill warmer than in any part of the kingdom of Naples, the Tarantula is never dangerous, and muſic is never employed for the cure of the pretended tarantiſm. It is no doubt very extraordinary, that a man of ſenſe, and a phyſician of great learning, as Baglivi, ſhould have been ſatisfied with the account of this diſorder; and that inſtead of examining the fact by experiments, he ſhould rather have tried to explain it: but even philoſophers like very much to meet with wonderful and extraordinary things, and though they are againſt all reaſon, ſtill they want them to be true, and endeavour to find out the cauſe of them. Every year this ſurprizing diſorder loſes ground; and I am perſuaded, that in a very little while it will entirely loſe its credit. The Neapolitan phyſicians all look upon the Tarantula in the ſame light, particularly after the ingenious book publiſhed on this ſubject, by the learned Dr. Serao, who, by various experiments, has proved, that the bite of the Tarantula never produced any bad effects, and that muſic never had any thing to do with it. The natural hiſtory and the deſcription of this ſpider is ſo well known, that I think it quite unneceſſary to enter into any farther particulars relating to it.

I hope I ſhall be able to ſend you, in a few months, ſome of my obſervations upon mount Ætna, and ſeveral curious things concerning the natural hiſtory, both of Sicily and Calabria; I am in the mean time,

Your moſt obedient

humble ſervant,

Dominico Cirillo.

Account of ſome Bones found in the Rock of Gibraltar, *in a Letter from* John Boddington, *Eſq; to Dr.* William Hunter, F. R. S. *with ſome Remarks from Dr.* Hunter, *in a Letter to Dr.* Matthew Maty, M. D. *Sec.* R. S.

[Read Feb. 1, 1770.]

Dear Sir,

I Beg your acceptance of a piece of the rock of Gibraltar, which my friend Colonel Green, chief engineer of that garriſon, has brought from thence, and given to me as a natural curioſity: it appears to me a very extraordinary one indeed; therefore, I ſhall attempt to explain to you the manner of diſcovering it, and leave the reſt to your better judgment.

You muſt know then, ſir, that Gibraltar is always attended to with great circumſpection. The city, town, and fortification are all upon a rock, and ſand; of which the whole peninſula is compoſed:

as nature changes the face of the rock, the engineers have a watchful eye to apply art in forming the defences where nature fails; a particular inſtance of which happened in the courſe of the preſent year, by the craggy part of the rock falling away, ſo as to admit the probability of an entrance into the fortification; to obſtruct which, the wall was erected 70 feet diſtant from the ſea ſhore, and 57 feet perpendicular above high water mark. In blowing up the rock to make way for the foundation of the ſaid wall, there was diſcovered conſiderable quantities of petrified bones, as you may perceive upon examining the piece of rock, which you may be certain was taken from the ſpot by Colonel Green, and has been in the poſſeſſion of no perſon but himſelf, till delivered to,

Dear Sir,
Your much obliged,
and moſt obedient
humble ſervant,
J. Boddington.

Tower,
17 Dec. 1769.

Dear Sir,

BY the examination of two pieces of the rock of Gibraltar, which are in my poſſeſſion, I find that they are not, what I, at firſt, took them to be, *human* bones, but thoſe of ſome quadrupede. I diſcovered this, with my brother's aſſiſtance, by clearing the teeth of the cruſt that covered them, ſo as to ſee their ſhape more diſtinctly.

The two maſſes of bones are blended with pieces of the marble, of which the whole rock of Gibraltar, as I am informed, is compoſed; and all the conſtituent pieces are cemented ſtrongly together with a browniſh-coloured calcareous cryſtallization, or ſtalactite. Where the interſtices are large, there are vacant ſpaces; and the ſurfaces of all ſuch cavities are covered with granulated cryſtallization about $\frac{1}{6}$ of an inch thick.

This cryſtallized cruſt, no doubt, was depoſited from the water paſſing through the cavern in which the bones had been lodged; and by ſoaking through the porous ſubſtance of every bone, the water had likewiſe depoſited a cruſt of the ſame nature, but much thinner, on all the internal ſurfaces of the hollow and ſpungy bones. The bones were not in any other ſenſe petrified. I am,

Dear ſir,
moſt faithfully yours,
Wm. Hunter.

An Account of the Amphibious Animals at Falkland's Iſlands; *from* Pernety's *Hiſtorical Journal.*

THERE are three kinds of amphibious animals very commonly found on theſe Iſlands; ſea-wolves, ſea-lions, and penguins. I have ſaid ſomething of each of theſe; but ſhould add, with regard to the ſecond, that the name of *ſea-lion* does not ſo properly belong to thoſe I have deſcribed, (and of which the author of Admiral Anſon's Voyage treats pretty largely) as to another ſpecies, in which the hair that covers the back part of the head, neck and ſhoulders, is at leaſt as long as the hair of a goat. It gives this amphibious animal an air of reſemblance to the common lion of the foreſt, excepting the difference of ſize. The ſea-lions of the kind I ſpeak of, are twenty-five feet in length, and from nineteen to twenty in their greateſt circumference. In other reſpects they reſemble the ſea-lions. Thoſe of the ſmall kind have a head reſembling a maſtiff's with cloſe cropt ears.

The teeth of the ſea-lions which have manes, are much larger and more ſolid than thoſe of the reſt. In theſe all the teeth which are inſerted into the jaw-bone are hollow. They have only four large ones, two in the lower and two in the upper jaw. The reſt are not even ſo large as thoſe of a horſe. I brought home one belonging to the true ſea-lion, which is at leaſt three inches in diameter, and 7 in length, though not one of the largeſt. We counted twenty-two of the ſame ſort in the jaw-bone of one of theſe lions where five or ſix were wanting. They were intirely ſolid, and projected ſcarce more than an inch, or an inch and an half beyond their ſockets. They are nearlyequal in ſolidity to flint, and are of a dazzling white. Several of our ſeamen took them for white flints when they found them upon the ſhore. I could not even perſuade them that they were not real flints, except by rubbing them againſt each other, or breaking ſome pieces off, to make them ſenſible that they exhaled the ſame ſmell as bones and ivory do when thy are rubbed or ſcraped.

Theſe ſea-lions that have manes, are not more miſchievous or formidable than the others. They are equally unwieldy and heavy in their motions; and are rather diſpoſed to avoid than to fall upon thoſe who attack them. Both kinds live upon fiſh, and water-fowl, which they catch by ſurprize, and upon graſs. They bring forth and ſuckle their young ones among the corn-flags, where they retire at night, and continue to give them ſuck till they are large enough to go to ſea. In the evening you ſee them aſſembling in herds upon the ſhore, and calling their dams in cries ſo much like lambs, calves and goats, that, unleſs appriſed of it, you would eaſily be deceived. The tongue of theſe animals is very good eatting: we preferred it to that of an ox or calf. For a trial we cut off the tip of the tongue hanging out of the mouth of one of theſe lions which was juſt killed. About ſixteen or eighteen of us eat each a pretty large piece, and we all thought it ſo good, that we regretted we could not cut more of it.

'Tis ſaid that their fleſh is not abſolutely diſagreeable. I have not taſted it: but the oil which is extracted from their greaſe is of great uſe. This oil is extracted two ways; either by cutting the fat in pieces and melting it in large cauldrons upon the fire; or by cutting it in the ſame manner upon hurdles, or pieces of board, and expoſing them to the ſun, or only to the air: this greaſe diſſolves of itſelf, and runs into veſſels placed underneath to receive it. Some of our ſeamen pretended that this laſt ſort of oil, when it is freſh, is very good for kitchen uſes: this, as well as the other, is commonly uſed for dreſſing leather, for veſſels, and for lamps. It is preferred to that of the whale: it is always clear, and leaves no ſediment.

The

The ſkins of the ſea-lions are uſed chiefly in making portmanteaus, and in covering trunks. When they are tanned, they have a grain almoſt like Morocco. They are not ſo fine, but are leſs liable to tear, and keep freſh a longer time. They make good ſhoes aud boots, which, when well ſeaſoned, are water-proof.

The Penguin is ſo ſingular an animal, that it is not eaſy to ſay to what genus or ſpecies it belongs. It has a bill like a bird, and feathers; but they are ſo fine and ſo unlike common feathers, that they have properly the appearance of hair as fine as ſilk, even when you are near enough to examine and touch them. You can only be convinced of the contrary by plucking one of them, upon which you diſcover the barrel and feathers of a quill. Inſtead of wings it has two fins, which are articulated in the ſame manner as the wings of birds, and are covered with very ſmall feathers which might be taken for ſcales. As firſt ſight it appears to have no thighs, and its feet, which are rough like thoſe of geeſe, ſeem to come out directly from the body on each ſide of the tail, which is nothing more than a continuation of the feathers, nearly in the ſame manner as in ducks, but much ſhorter. The neck, the back, and the fins are of a bluiſh grey, blended throughout with a pearl-coloured grey. The belly down from the neck is white. The old ones have a white ſtripe round their eyes mixed with yellow, which is not unlike ſpectacles. From thence this ſtripe extends on both ſides along the neck, where it is ſometimes double, and paſſing cloſe to the fins, terminates at the feet which are of a darkiſh grey, and have very thick toes. Its noiſe is like the braying of an aſs. Its aſpect and its motion are different from that of birds. It walks upright, with its head and body erect, like a man. At the diſtance of an hundred paces, you would take it for one of the children of the choir in his habit. The largeſt of thoſe we have taken may be about two feet ten inches high.

They live among the corn-flags like the ſea-wolves, and earth themſelves in holes like foxes. They ſuffer one to come ſo near them without ſtirring, that one may kill them with a ſtick. As you approach them, they look at you, turning their head to the right and then to the left, as if they made a jeſt of you, and muttered ironically *What a fine fellow have we got here!* They ſometimes retreat when you are five or ſix feet from them, and run pretty much like a gooſe. If they are ſurpriſed and attacked, they run in upon you, and endeavour to defend themſelves by ſtriking at your legs with their bills; they have recourſe to ſtratagem to gain their point, and pretending to retreat ſideways, turn back in an inſtant, and bite ſo hard that they take the piece out, if you have nothing to ſecure your legs. They are uſually ſeen in flocks, ſometimes to the number of forty, ranged in order of battle, and eye you as you paſs at the diſtance of twenty paces. Their fleſh is black, and has rather a perfumed taſte. We ate of them ſeveral times in ragouts, which we found to be as good as thoſe made of a hare. We took off the ſkins from ſeveral, with a view of preſerving

ſerving them, but they were ſo oily that we threw them into the ſea: it was likewiſe their moulting-ſeaſon. I wrapped the ſkin of a young one in ſtraw, which is in very good preſervation: I have depoſited it in the cabinet of natural curioſities belonging to the Abbey of St. Germain des Prés.

When they take to the water, and find it deep enough to cover their neck and ſhoulders, they plunge into it, and ſwim as quick as any fiſh. If they meet with any obſtacle, they ſpring four or five feet out of the water, and then plunge again, in order to purſue their courſe. Their dung exhibits only an exceeding fine earth, of a yellowiſh red, interſperſed with ſmall ſhining points like mica; it might be taken for the *Lapis fortuitus*.

[To illuſtrate this account of the ſea-lions and wolves, as well as to ſhew the vaſt number of theſe animals which the French met with on their landing at theſe iſlands, in 1764, we ſhall make ſome other extracts from different parts of the ſame author.]

Meſſ. Alexander Guyot and Arcouet returned on board the ſame evening in the yawl, having left M. Donat with the fiſhing-boat to join M. de Bougainville and his aſſociates. M. Guyot brought ſome buſtards, three young ſea-wolves with hair of a browniſh grey, and five ſea-lioneſſes. They were about ſeven feet long, and three and a half in circumference, though their inteſtines were drawn. Theſe gentlemen had landed on a ſmall iſland, where they found a prodigious number of theſe animals, and killed eight or nine hundred of them with ſticks. No other weapon is neceſſary on theſe occaſions. A ſingle blow with a bludgeon, three feet or three feet and a half long, aimed full at the noſe of theſe animals, knocks them down, and kills them on the ſpot.

This is not altogether the caſe with the ſea-lions: their ſize is prodigious. Our gentlemen encountered two of them for a long time, with the ſame weapons, without being able to overcome them. They lodged three balls in the throat of one while he opened his mouth to defend himſelf, and three muſket ſhot in his body. The blood guſhed from the wounds like wine from a tap. However he crawled into the water and diſappeared. A ſailor attacked the other, and engaged him for a long time, ſtriking him on the head with a bludgeon, without being able to knock him down: the ſailor fell down very near his antagoniſt, but had the dexterity to recover himſelf at the inſtant the lion was going to gorge him. Had he once ſeized him, the man would infallibly have been loſt: the animal would have carried him into the water as they uſually do their prey, and there feaſted upon him. In his retreat to the ſea this animal ſeized a penguin and devoured him inſtantaneouſly.

There are ſeveral kinds of ſea-lions and wolves; all which I have ſeen. The former, when at their full ſize, are from ten to twenty feet in length, and upwards: and from eight to fifteen in circumference. Their ſkin is covered with hair of a clear tan colour, or fallow like a hind's, and as ſhort as that of a cow. The head is ſhaped like a maſtiff's, ſuppoſing the lips of the upper jaw were divided under the noſe like thoſe of a lion of the foreſt, and were not pendulous: and that the ears were cropped cloſe to the head. I ſhall deſcribe them more fully afterwards.

The other ſpecies, which is not ſo large, has the ſame appearance; the ſnout is rather rounder and ſhorter. Inſtead of fore-paws, it has two fins conſiſting of articulations, covered, as with a glove without fingers, with a very hard ſkin or membrane of a dark grey colour. Theſe articulations are not diſtinguiſhable on the outſide, and can only be diſcovered by diſſecting the fin. The two hinder feet have viſible articulations like the fingers of the hand, five in number, and of unequal length. Theſe fingers from the firſt to the third articulation are joined by the membrane: which afterwards divides itſelf, and runs along the ſide of each finger, in the ſame manner as the membrane in the feet of a diver or water-fowl, and extends much beyond each finger. Its feet are ſituated almoſt at the extremity of the body; where they form a kind of ſplit tail when they lie down or are not in motion. Each toe is armed with a claw which is not ſharp, but rather projecting, and of a black colour.

Both kinds are bearded like tigers, and have thick ſtrait hairs directly over their eyes by way of eyebrows. The female appeared to have a longer and more graceful neck than the male; and had dugs.

In theſe animals the fat, which is white and flabby, is ſo redundant, that it is ſeveral inches thick between the ſkin and the fleſh. They are full of blood, which, when they are deeply wounded, guſhes out with as much force as when you open a vein in a fat perſon.

The animal which Meſſ. Donat and le Roy ſaw when they went on ſhore for greens, was probably a ſea-lion, of which I ſhall ſpeak afterwards; though they deſcribed it with hanging ears, as long in proportion as thoſe of a ſpaniel.

Such is the form and figure of the ſea-wolves which we ſaw in ſome little iſlands in the bay where we anchored. Thoſe whoſe deſcription and ſhape admiral Anſon has given are ſea-wolves of the larger kind. He calls them ſea-lions improperly for the reaſon hereafter aſſigned.

Theſe animals are all amphibious, and moſt commonly paſs the night and part of the day on ſhore. When you pierce the thickets of corn-flags, in which they make their retreats and where they form a kind of apartment, you almoſt always find them lying a ſleep on the dry leaves of thoſe plants. When they are in the water, they every now and then raiſe their head and part of their neck above the ſurface, and remain ſome time in this poſition, as if attentive to what is going forward. They make a noiſe much reſembling the roaring of a lion: the young ones ſeem to utter a hollow ſound, ſometimes bleating like ſheep, ſometimes lowing like calves. The larger and the ſmaller kinds move heavily, and ſeem rather to drag themſelves along than to walk, but with as much expedition as their bulk will allow. They live upon graſs, fiſh, and other animals when they come in their way. On the little iſland where our gentlemen killed ſo many of theſe animals, one of the females ſeized a penguin at the inſtant it fell by a muſket-ſhot. The ſea ſhe-wolf carried it into the water, and devoured it ſo entirely in a moment that nothing remained but a ſlip of ſkin floating on the ſurface. M. le Roy had, the day before, brought one of theſe penguins on board, which was at leaſt two feet and a half high.

M. de St. Simon, one of the keeneſt of our ſportſmen, meeting with a ſea-wolf larger than any we had yet ſeen, near the creek where we diſcovered the turf, killed it inſtantly by a lucky ſhot. On his return he related his adventure at ſupper, aſſuring us that this ſea-wolf was ſo thick and long that our boat could not contain it. Every body thought the account exaggerated. But from the deſcription he gave of its figure, I began to think that it might probably be of the ſpecies mentioned in Admiral Anſon's voyage by the name of *ſea-lions*.

Full of this idea, and being curious to know the truth of the matter, I determine to go to the place the next day, being the 24th, with M. de St. Simon and two others.

When we came within ſomething more than a thouſand yards diſtance of this animal, it appeared like a ſmall hill, riſing from the level of the ground where it lay. M. de St. Simon added to the deception of our ſight, by pointing out this pretended hill, telling us that the animal lay dead near it; ſo that we did not obſerve the ſea-wolf till we were near enough to ſee it diſtinctly. On meaſuring we found it nineteen feet and ſome inches long. We could not at that time meaſure its bulk, being unable to raiſe or turn it in order to paſs a cord round it.

After we had thoroughly examined it, M. de St. Simon led us to the borders of another creek, thirty paces from this ſpot, where there was a great quantity of cornflags. On coming to the place, he fired at a ſea-wolf, no bigger than a very large calf, and killed it. We immediately heard on all ſides, from among theſe cornflags, cries, reſembling the grunting of hogs, the bellowing of bulls, the roaring of lions, ſucceeded by a ſound like the blowing of the largeſt pipes of an organ. We could not help being rather alarmed; but recollecting immediately that theſe different cries muſt proceed from theſe animals, and knowing that we might approach them without danger, taking care only to keep off about the diſtance of their length; we entered among theſe cornflags. M. de St. Simon fired at a ſea-wolf which was neareſt to him. The ſhot entered an inch above his eye, the animal fell under the ſtroke, and died almoſt inſtantly. A fountain of blood iſſued from the orifice, and ſpouted to the diſtance of at leaſt half a foot. More than thirty pints ran out in leſs than half a quarter of an hour.

Thirty of theſe large ſea-wolves were lying two and ſometimes three in the ſame hole or pit, full of mud and dirt, where they wallowed like hogs. M. de St. Simon ſingled out ſuch as lay on dry ground, as it was more eaſy to remove them when dead, and leſs troubleſome to ſkin them, in order to get their greaſe or lard for making oil. He killed eleven of them ſucceſſively. Two others, rather larger than the reſt, being only wounded, though they had already loſt twenty pints of blood, had ſtrength enough left to get out of their holes, and eſcape to ſea, where we ſoon loſt ſight of them. The reſt which were not wounded remained quietly in their retreats, without ſhewing any ſigns of fear or rage. Only one of thoſe which were mortally wounded, in his laſt ſtruggles ſeized ſome of the corn-flags that ſurrounded him, tore them in pieces with his teeth, and ſcattered them about; but without bellowing or making any noiſe.

An Acadian who accompanied us ſkinned a young ſea-wolf, the firſt that was killed, as well as two other ſmall ones which were killed after the largeſt. Theſe are of the ſame ſpecies with that which we took for a hillock. They are exactly the ſame monſtrous animals, as are deſcribed by the author of admiral Anſon's voyage, under the article of the iſland of Juan Fernandes, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from the continent of Chili. The whole of his relation is pretty near the truth, except that in theſe ſea-wolves, which he calls *lions*, the two feet are furniſhed with toes having diſtinct articulations, but connected by a mambrane or black pellicle, and that theſe toes are armed with claws; a circumſtance wanting in the figure inſerted in the 100th page of that admiral's voyage.

The leaſt of theſe large ſea-wolves which were killed by M. de St. Simon, was from fifteen to ſixteen feet in length.

When they ſee any one approach them, they uſually raiſe themſelves upon their paws or fins. They open their mouth wide enough to admit eaſily a ball of a foot diameter; and keep it open in this manner, at the ſame time filling a kind of trunk they have upon their noſtrils with wind. This trunk is formed by the ſkin of the noſe itſelf; which ſubſides and remains empty when they ceaſe to bellow, or do not fill it with their breath. Their head is ſhaped like that of a ſhe-lion without ears.

Among the numbers that were killed, I obſerved ſeveral which had no trunk, the ſkin of their noſe had no wrinkles, and their ſnout ended rather in a ſharper point. Perhaps theſe were the females. All thoſe we ſkinned were males: but ſix were left lying upon their bellies in the mire without being turned; and theſe were juſt the number we ſaw without trunks. If theſe were really the females, there ſhould be much leſs difference in ſize between them and the males than is repreſented by the author of the voyage juſt now quoted; for the difference is not even apparent.

While theſe animals kept their mouths open, two young people diverted themſelves with throwing large ſtones into them, which they ſwallowed as we would a ſtrawberry. They move their bodies with ſome difficulty, but can turn their head and neck to the right or left with tolerable agility conſidering their bulk. It would be dangerous to come within their reach; as they could bite a man in two with a ſingle bite. They have the fineſt eyes imaginable, and there is no fierceneſs in their countenance;

tenance: I remarked, that when they were expiring their eyes changed colour, and their chriſtalline lens became of an admirable green. Some of theſe animals were white, others tawny; the major part of the colour of the beaver, and ſome of a light fawn colour.

The following curious Particulars in Natural Hiſtory, are taken from Profeſſor KALM's *Travels in North America.*

Of the Poiſon Tree, in Penſylvania, and ſome other of our Colonies.

A ſpecies of *Rhus*, which was frequent in the marſhes here, was called the poiſon tree by both Engliſh and Swedes. Some of the former gave it the name of *ſwamp-ſumach*, and my countrymen gave it the ſame name. Dr. Linnæus in his botanical works calls it *Rhus Vernix*. Sp. pl. 1. 380. *Flora Virgin*. 45. An inciſion being made into the tree, a whitiſh yellow juice, which has a nauſeous ſmell, comes out between the bark and the wood. This tree is not known for its good qualities, but greatly ſo for the effect of its poiſon, which though it is noxious to ſome people, yet does not in the leaſt affect others. And therefore one perſon can handle the tree as he pleaſes, cut it, peel off its bark, rub it, or the wood upon his hands, ſmell at it, ſpread the juice upon his ſkin, and make more experiments, with no inconvenience to himſelf; another perſon on the contrary dares not meddle with the tree, while its wood is freſh, nor can he venture to touch a hand which has handled it, nor even to expoſe himſelf to the ſmoak of a fire which is made with this wood, without ſoon feeling its bad effects; for the face, the hands, and frequently the whole body ſwells exceſſively, and is affected with a very acute pain. Sometimes bladders or bliſters ariſe in great plenty, and make the ſick perſon look as if he was infected by a leproſy. In ſome people the external thin ſkin, or cuticle, peels off in a few days, as is the caſe when a perſon has ſcalded or burnt any part of his body. Nay, the nature of ſome perſons will not even allow them to approach the place where the tree grows, or to expoſe themſelves to the wind, when it carries the effluvia or exhalations of this tree with it, without letting them feel the inconvenience of the ſwelling, which I have juſt now deſcribed. Their eyes are ſometimes ſhut up for one, or two and more days together by the ſwelling. I know two brothers, one of whom could without danger handle this tree in what manner he pleaſed, whereas the other could not come near it without ſwelling. A perſon ſometimes does not know that he has touched this poiſonous plant, or that he has been near it, before his face and hands ſhews it by their ſwelling. I have known old people who were more afraid of this tree than of a viper; and I was acquainted with a perſon who merely by the noxious exhalations of it was ſwelled to ſuch a degree, that he was as ſtiff as a log of wood, and could only be turned about in ſheets.

On relating in the winter of the year 1750, the poiſonous qualities of the ſwamp-ſumach to my *Yungſtræm*, who attended me on my travels, he only laughed, and looked upon the whole as a fable, in which opinion he was confirmed by his having often handled the tree the autumn before, cut many branches of it, which he had carried for a good while in his hand in order to preſerve its ſeeds, and put many into the herbals, and all this, without feeling the leaſt inconvenience. He would therefore, being a kind of philoſopher in his own way, take nothing for granted of which he had no ſufficient proofs, eſpecially as he had his own experience in the ſummer of the year 1749, to ſupport the contrary opinion. But in the next ſummer his ſyſtem of philoſophy was overturned. For his hands ſwelled, and he felt a violent pain and itching in his eyes as ſoon as he touched the tree, and this inconvenience not only attended him when he meddled with this kind of ſumach, but even when he had any thing to do with the *Rhus radicans*, or that ſpecies of ſumach which climbs along the trees, and is not by far ſo poiſonous as the former. By this adventure he was ſo convinced of the power of the poiſon tree, that I could not eaſily perſuade him to gather more ſeeds of it for me. But he not only felt the noxious effects of it in ſummer when he was very hot, but even in winter when both he and the wood were cold. Hence it appears that though a perſon be ſecured againſt the power of this poiſon for ſome time, yet that in length of time he may be affected with it, as well as people of a weaker conſtitution.

I have likewiſe tried experiments of every kind with the poiſon tree on myſelf. I have ſpread its juice upon my hands, cut and broke its branches, peeled off its bark, and rubbed my hands with it, ſmelt at it, carried pieces of it in my bare hands, and repeated all this frequently, without feeling the baneful effects ſo commonly annexed to it; but I however once experienced that the poiſon of the ſumach was not entirely without effect upon me. On a hot day in ſummer, as I was in ſome degree of perſpiration, I cut a branch of the tree, and carried it in my hand for about half an hour together, and ſmelt at it now and then. I felt no effects from it, till in the evening. But next morning I awoke with a violent itching of my eye-lids, and the parts thereabouts, and this was ſo painful, that I could hardly keep my hands from it. It ceaſed after I had waſhed my eyes for a while, with very cold water. But my eye-lids were very ſtiff all that day. At night the itching returned, and in the morning as I awoke, I felt it as ill as the morning before, and I uſed the ſame remedy againſt it. However it continued almoſt for a whole week together, and my eyes were very red, and my eye-lids were with difficulty moved, during all that time. My pain ceaſed entirely afterwards. About the ſame time, I had ſpread the juice of the tree very thick upon my hand. Three days after they occaſioned bliſters, which ſoon went off without affecting me much. I have not experienced any thing more of the effects of this plant, nor had I any deſire ſo to do. However I found that it could not exert its power upon me, when I was not perſpiring.

I have never heard that the poiſon of this ſumach has been mortal; but the pain ceaſes after a few days duration. The natives formerly made their flutes of this tree, becauſe it has a great deal of pith. Some people aſſured me, that a perſon ſuffering from its noiſome exhalations, would eaſily recover by ſpreading a mixture of the wood, burnt to charcoal, and hog's lard, upon the ſwelled parts. Some aſſerted that they had really tried this remedy. In ſome places this tree is rooted out on purpoſe, that its poiſon may not affect the workmen.

SNAKES.

The country abounds with Black Snakes. They are among the firſt that come out in ſpring, and often appear very early if warm weather happens; but if it grows cold again after that, they are quite frozen, and lie ſtiff and torpid on the ground or on the ice; when taken in this ſtate and put before a fire, they revive in leſs than an hour's time. It has ſometimes happened, when the beginning of January is very warm, that they come out of their winter habitations. They commonly appear about the end of March, old ſtyle.

This is the ſwifteſt of all the ſnakes which are to be found here, for it moves ſo quick, that a dog can hardly catch it. It is therefore almoſt impoſſible for a man to eſcape it if purſued: but happily its bite is neither poiſonous nor any way dangerous; many people have been bit by it in the woods, and have ſcarce felt any more inconvenience than if they had been wounded by a knife; the wounded place only remains painful for ſome time. The Black Snakes ſeldom do any harm, except in ſpring, when they copulate; but if any body comes in their way at that time, they are ſo much vexed, as to purſue him as faſt as they can. If they meet with a perſon who is afraid of them, he is in great diſtreſs. I am acquainted with ſeveral people, who have on ſuch an occaſion run ſo hard as to be quite out of breath, in endeavouring to eſcape the ſnake, which moved with the ſwiftneſs of an arrow after them. If a perſon thus purſued can muſter up courage enough to oppoſe the ſnake with a ſtick or any thing elſe, when it is either paſſed by him, or when he ſteps aſide to avoid it, it will turn back again, and ſeek a refuge in its ſwiftneſs. It is, however, ſometimes bold enough to run directly upon a man, and not to depart before it has received a good ſtroke. I have been aſſured by ſeveral, that when it overtakes a perſon, who has tried to eſcape it, and who has not courage enough to oppoſe it, it winds round his feet, ſo as to make him fall down; it then bites him ſeveral times in the leg, or whatever part it can get hold of, and goes off again. I ſhall mention two circumſtances, which confirm what I have ſaid. During my ſtay in New York, Dr. Colden told me, that in the ſpring, 1748, he had ſeveral workmen at his country-ſeat, and among them one lately arrived from Europe, who of courſe knew very little of the qualities of the Black Snake. The other workmen ſeeing a great Black Snake copulating with its female, engaged the new comer to go and kill it, which he intended to do with a little ſtick. But on approaching the place where the ſnakes lay, they perceived him, and the male in great wrath leaves his pleaſure to purſue the fellow with amazing ſwiftneſs; he little expected ſuch courage in the ſnake, and flinging away his ſtick, began to run as faſt as he was able. The ſnake purſued him, overtook him, and twiſting ſeveral times round his feet, threw him down, and frightened him almoſt out of his ſenſes; he could not get rid of the ſnake, till he took a knife and cut it through in two or three places. The other workmen were rejoiced at this ſight, and laughed at it, without offering to help their companion. Many people at Albany told me of an accident which happened to a young lady, who went out of town in ſummer, together with many other girls, attended by her negro. She ſat down in the wood, in a place where the others were running about, and before ſhe was aware, a Black Snake being diſturbed in its amours, ran under her petticoats, and twiſted round her waiſt, ſo that ſhe fell backwards in a ſwoon occaſioned by her fright, or by the compreſſion which the ſnake cauſed. The negro came up to her, and ſuſpecting that a Black Snake might have hurt her, on making uſe of a remedy to bring his lady to herſelf again, he lifted up her cloaths, and really found the ſnake wound about her body as cloſe as poſſible; the negro was not able to tear it away, and therefore cut it, and the girl came to herſelf again; but ſhe conceived ſo great an averſion to the negro, that ſhe could not bear the ſight of him afterwards, and died of a conſumption. At other times of the year this ſnake is more apt to run away, than to attack people. However I have heard it aſſerted frequently, that even in ſummer, when its time of copulation is paſt, it purſues people, eſpecially children, if it finds that they are afraid and run from it. Several people likewiſe aſſured me from their own experience, that it may be provoked to purſue people, if they throw at it, and then run away. I cannot well doubt of this, as I have heard it ſaid by numbers of creditable people; but I could never ſucceed in provoking them. I ran always away on perceiving it, or flung ſomething at it, and then took to my heels, but I could never bring the ſnakes to purſue me: I know not for what reaſon they ſhunned me, unleſs they took me for an artful ſeducer.

This ſnake is very greedy of milk, and it is difficult to keep it out, when it is once uſed to go into a cellar where milk is kept. It has been ſeen eating milk out of the ſame diſh with children, without biting them, though they often gave it blows with the ſpoon upon the head, when it was overgreedy. I never heard it hiſſing. It can raiſe more than one half of its body from the ground, in order to look about it. It ſkins every year; and its ſkin is ſaid to be a remedy againſt the cramp, if continually worn about the body.

Moſt of the people in this country aſcribed to this ſnake a power of faſcinating birds and ſquirrels, as I have deſcribed in ſeveral parts of my Journal.

Mr. Peter Cock, a merchant of this town, aſſured me that he lately had himſelf been a ſpectator of a ſnake's ſwallowing a little bird. This bird, which from its cry has the name of Cat bird, (*Muſcicapa Carolinenſis. Linn.*) flew from one branch of a tree to another, and was making a doleful tune. At the bottom of the tree, but at a fathom's diſtance from the ſtem, lay one of the great black ſnakes, with its head continually upright, pointing towards the bird, which was always fluttering about, and now and then ſettling on the branches. At firſt it only kept in the topmoſt branches, but by degrees it came lower down, and even flew upon the ground, and hopped to the place where the ſnake lay, which immediately opened its mouth, caught the bird and ſwallowed it; but it had ſcarce finiſhed its repaſt before Mr. Cock came up and killed it. I was afterwards told that this kind of ſnakes was frequently obſerved to purſue little birds in this manner. It is already well known that the rattle-ſnake does the ſame.

The rattle-ſnake often devours the ſquirrels, notwithſtanding all their agility. This unwieldy creature, is ſaid to catch ſo agile an one, merely by faſcination. I have never had an opportunity of ſeeing how it is done: but ſo many credible people aſſured me of the truth of the fact, and aſſerted that they were preſent, and paid peculiar attention to it, that I am almoſt forced to believe their unanimous accounts. The faſcination is effected in the following manner: the ſnake lies at the bottom of the tree upon which the ſquirrel ſits; its eyes are fixed upon the little animal, and from that moment it cannot eſcape; it begins a doleful outcry, which is ſo well known, that a perſon paſſing by, on hearing it, immediately knows that it is charmed by a ſnake. The ſquirrel runs up the tree a little way, comes downwards again, then goes up, and now comes lower again. On that occaſion it has been obſerved, that the ſquirrel always goes down more than it goes up. The ſnake ſtill continues at the root of the tree, with its eyes fixed on the ſquirrel, with which its attention is ſo entirely taken up, that a perſon accidentally approaching, may make a conſiderable noiſe, without the ſnake's ſo much as turning about. The ſquirrel, as beforementioned, comes always lower, and at laſt leaps down to the ſnake, whoſe mouth is already wide open for its reception. The poor little animal then with a pitious cry runs into the ſnake's jaws, and is ſwallowed at once, if it be not too big; but if its ſize will not allow it to be ſwallowed at once, the ſnake licks it ſeveral times with its tongue, and ſmooths it, and by that means makes it fit for ſwallowing. The ſame power of enchanting is aſcribed to the black ſnake, and it is ſaid to catch and devour ſquirrels in the ſame manner as the former *.

Of

---

* It has been obſerved, that only ſuch ſquirrels and birds as have their neſts near the place where ſuch ſnakes come to, make this pitiful noiſe, and are ſo buſy in running up and down the tree and the neighbouring branches, in order

Of the ſmall Ants in Penſylvania.

In ſeveral houſes of the town, a number of little ants run about, living under ground and in holes in the wall. The length of their bodies is one geometrical line. Their colour is either black or dark red: they have the cuſtom of carrying off ſweet things, if they can come at them, in common with the ants of other countries. Mr. Franklin was much inclined to believe that theſe little inſects could by ſome means communicate their thoughts or deſires to each other, and he confirmed his opinion by ſome examples. When an ant finds ſome ſugar, it runs immediately under ground to its hole, where having ſtayed a little while, a whole army comes out, unites and marches to the place where the ſugar is, and carries it off by pieces: or if an ant meets with a dead fly, which it cannot carry alone, it immediately haſtens home, and ſoon after ſome more come out, creep to the fly, and carry it away. Some time ago Mr. Franklin put a little earthen pot with treacle into a cloſet. A number of ants got into the pot, and devoured the treacle very quietly. But as he obſerved it he ſhook them out, and tied the top with a thin ſtring to a nail which he had faſtened in the ceiling; ſo that the pot hung down by the ſtring. A ſingle ant by chance remained in the pot: this ant eat till it was ſatisfied; but when it wanted to get off, it was under great concern to find its way out: it ran about the bottom of the pot, but in vain: at laſt it found after many attempts the way to get to the ceiling by the ſtring. After it was come there, it ran to the wall, and from thence to the ground. It had hardly been away for half an hour, when a great ſwarm of ants came out, got up to the ceiling, and crept along the ſtring into the pot, and began to eat again: this they continued till the treacle was all eaten: in the mean time one ſwarm running down the ſtring, and the other up.

BULL-FROGS.

Bull-frogs are a large ſpecies of frogs, which I had an opportunity of hearing and ſeeing.—As I was riding out, I heard a roaring before me; and I thought it was a bull in the buſhes, on the other ſide of the dyke, tho' the ſound was rather more hoarſe than that of a bull. I was however afraid that a bad goring bull might be near me, though I did not ſee him; and I continued to think ſo till ſome hours after, when I talked with ſome Swedes about the Bull-frogs, and, by their account, I immediately found that I had heard their voice; for the Swedes told me, that there were numbers of them in the dyke. I afterwards hunted for them. Of all the frogs in this country, this is doubtleſs the greateſt. I am

---

der to draw off the attention of the ſnake from their brood, and often they come ſo very near in order to fly away again, that being within reach of the ſnakes, they are at laſt bit, poiſoned and devoured; and this will, I believe, perfectly account for the powers of faſcinating birds and ſmall creatures in the ſnakes.——This obſervation is made by Mr. Forſter, the tranſlator of this ingenious work; but is not warranted, either by any circumſtance that appears in the original, or by the author's private opinion.

told, that towards autumn, as ſoon as the air begins to grow a little cool, they hide themſelves under the mud, which lies at the bottom of ponds and ſtagnant waters, and lye there torpid during winter. As ſoon as the weather grows mild, towards ſummer, they begin to get out of their holes, and croak. If the ſpring, that is, if the mild weather, begins early, they appear about the end of March, old ſtile; but if it happens late, they tarry under water till late in April. Their places of abode are ponds, and bogs with ſtagnant water; they are never in any flowing water. When many of them croak together, they make an enormous noiſe. Their croak exactly reſembles the roaring of an ox or bull, which is ſomewhat hoarſe. They croak ſo loud, that two people talking by the ſide of a pond cannot underſtand each other. They croak all together; then ſtop a little, and begin again. It ſeems as if they had a captain among them: for when he begins to croak, all the others follow; and when he ſtops, the others are all ſilent. When this captain gives the ſignal for ſtopping, you hear a note like *poop* coming from him. In daytime they ſeldom make any great noiſe, unleſs the ſky is covered. But the night is their croaking-time; and, when all is calm, you may hear them, though you are near a mile and a half off. When they croak, they commonly are near the ſurface of the water, under the buſhes, and have their heads out of the water. Therefore, by going ſlowly, one may get cloſe up to them before they go away. As ſoon as they are quite under water, they think themſelves ſafe, though the water be very ſhallow.

Sometimes they ſit at a good diſtance from the pond; but as ſoon as they ſuſpect any danger, they haſten with great leaps into the water. They are very expert at hopping. A full-grown Bull-frog takes near three yards at one hop. I have often been told the following ſtory by the old Swedes, which happened here, at the time when the Indians lived with the Swedes. It is well known, that the Indians are excellent runners; I have ſeen them, at governor Johnſon's, equal the beſt horſe in its ſwifteſt courſe, aud almoſt paſs by it. Therefore, in order to try how well the bull-frogs could leap, ſome of the Swedes laid a wager with a young Indian, that he could not overtake the frog, provided it had two leaps before hand. They carried a bull-frog, which they had caught in a pond, upou a field, and burnt his back-ſide; the fire, and the Indian, who endeavoured to be cloſely up with the frog, had ſuch an effect upon the animal, that it made its long hops acroſs the field, as faſt as it could. The Indian began to purſue the frog with all his might at the proper time: the noiſe he made in running frightened the poor frog; probably it was afraid of being tortured with fire again, and therefore it redoubled its leaps, and by that means it reached the pond before the Indian could over-take it.

In ſome years they are more numerous than in others: no-body could tell, whether the ſnakes had ever ventured to eat them, though they eat all the leſſer kinds of frogs. The women are no friends to theſe frogs, becauſe they kill and eat young ducklings and goſlings: ſometimes they carry off chickens that come too near the ponds. I have not obſerved, that they bite when they are held in the hands, though they have little teeth; when they are beaten, they cry out almoſt like children. I was told that ſome eat the thighs of the hind legs, and that they are very palatable.

Wild Animals in North America, that are eaſily tamed; from the ſame.

UPON trial it has been found, that the following animals and birds, which are wild in the woods of North-America, can be made nearly as tractable as domeſtic animals.

The wild cows and oxen, of which ſeveral people of diſtinction have got young calves from theſe wild cows, which are to be met with in Carolina, and other provinces to the ſouth of Penſylvania, and brought them up among the tame cattle; when grown up, they were perfectly tame, but at the ſame time very unruly, ſo that there was no encloſure ſtrong enough to reſiſt them, if they had a mind to break through it; for as they poſſeſs a great ſtrength in their neck, it was eaſy for them to overthrow the pales with their horns, and to get into the corn-fields; and as ſoon as they had made a road, all the tame cattle followed them; they likewiſe copulated with the latter, and by that means generated as it were a new breed. This American ſpecies of oxen is *Linnæus's Bos Biſon.*

American Deer, can likewiſe be tamed; and I have ſeen them tame myſelf in different places. A farmer in New Jerſey had one in his poſſeſſion, which he had caught when it was very young; and at preſent it was ſo tame, that in the day time it run into the wood for its food, and towards night it returned home, and frequently brought a wild deer out of the wood, giving its maſter an opportunity to ſhoot it. Several people have therefore tamed young deer, and make uſe of them for hunting wild deer, or for decoying them home, eſpecially in the time of their rutting.

Beavers have been ſo tamed that they have gone on fiſhing, and brought home what they had caught to their maſters. This often is the caſe with *Otters*, of which I have ſeen ſome, which were as tame as dogs, and followed their maſters whereever they went; if he went out in a boat, the otter went with him, jumped into the water, and after a while came up with a fiſh. The *Opoſſum*, can likewiſe be tamed, ſo as to follow people like a dog.

Major Roderfert, in New-York, related that he had a tame beaver above half a year in his houſe, where he went about quite looſe, like a dog. The major gave him bread, and ſometimes fiſh, which he was very greedy of. He got as much water in a bowl as he wanted. All the rags and ſoft things he could meet with he dragged into a corner, where he was uſed to ſleep, and made a bed of them. The cat in the houſe, having kittens, took poſſeſſion of his bed, and he did not hinder her. When the cat went out, the beaver often took the kitten between his fore paws and held it to his breaſt to warm it, and doated upon it; as ſoon as the cat returned he gave her the kitten again. Sometimes he grumbled, but never did any hurt, or attempted to bite.

The Raccoon, which we (Swedes) call Siupp, can in time be made ſo tame as to run about the ſtreets like a domeſtic animal; but it is impoſſible to make it leave off its habit of ſtealing. In the dark it creeps to the poultry, and kills in one night a whole ſtock. Sugar and other ſweet things muſt be carefully hidden from it, for if the cheſts and boxes are not always locked up, it gets into them, eats the ſugar, and licks up the treacle with its paws: the ladies therefore have every day ſome complaint againſt it, and for this reaſon many people rather forbear the diverſion which this ape-like animal affords.

The grey and flying Squirrels are ſo tamed by the boys, that they ſit on their ſhoulders, and follow them every where.

The Turkey Cocks and Hens run about in the woods of this country, and differ in nothing from our tame ones, except in their ſuperior ſize, and redder, though more palatable fleſh. When their eggs are found in the wood, and put under tame Turkey hens, the young ones become tame; however when they grow up, it ſometimes happens that they fly away; their wings are therefore commonly clipped, eſpecially when young. But the tamed turkeys are commonly much more iraſcible, than thoſe which are naturally tame. The Indians likewiſe employ themſelves in taming them and keeping them near their huts.

Wild Geeſe have likewiſe been tamed in the following manner. When the wild geeſe firſt come hither in ſpring, and ſtop a little while (for they do not breed in Penſylvania) the people try to ſhoot them in the wing, which however is generally mere chance. They then row to the place where the wild gooſe fell, catch it, and keep it for ſome time at home: by this means many of them have been made ſo tame, that when they were let out in the morning, they returned in the evening; but to be more ſure of them, their wings are commonly clipped. I have ſeen wild geeſe of this kind, which the owner aſſured me, that he had kept for more than twelve years; but though he kept eight of them, yet he never had the pleaſure to ſee them copulate with the tame ones, or lay eggs.

Partridges, which are here in abundance, may likewiſe be ſo far tamed, as to run about all day with the poultry, and to come along with them to be fed when they are called. In the ſame manner I have ſeen wild Pigeons, which were made ſo tame as to fly out and return again. In ſome winters there are immenſe quantities of wild pigeons in Penſylvania.

Remarkable Prognoſtic of a Hurricane in the Weſt Indies; from the ſame.

MR. Cock told me one day, and on ſome other occaſions afterwards, an accident which happened to him, and which ſeemed greatly to confirm a peculiar ſign of an imminent hurricane. He ſailed to the Weſt Indies in a ſmall yacht, and had an old man on board, who had for a conſiderable time ſailed in this ſea. The old man ſounding the depth, called to the mate to tell Mr. Cock to launch the boats immediately, and to put a ſufficient number of men into them, in order to tow the yacht during the calm, that they might reach the iſland before them, as ſoon as poſſible, as within twenty-four hours there would be a ſtrong hurricane. Mr. Cock aſked him what reaſons he had to think ſo? the old man replied, that on ſounding, he ſaw the lead in the water at a diſtance of many fathoms more than he had ſeen it before; that therefore the water was become clear all of a ſudden, which he looked upon as a certain ſign of an impending hurricane in the ſea. Mr. Cock likewiſe ſaw the exceſſive clearneſs of the water. He therefore gave immediate orders for launching the boat, and towing the yacht, ſo that they arrived before night in a ſafe harbour. But before they had quite reached it the waves began to riſe more and more, and the water was as it were boiling, though no wind was perceptible. In the enſuing night the hurricane came on, and raged with ſuch violence, that not only many ſhips were loſt, and the roofs were torn off from the houſes, but even Mr. Cock's yacht and other ſhips, though they were in ſafe harbours, were by the wind, and the violence of the ſea, waſhed ſo far on ſhore, that ſeveral weeks elapſed, before they could be got off.

Odd Story of a Monkey at the Brazils; *from Pernety's Journal.*

PASSING by the habitation in which we had lodged our Acadian families, we heard a noiſe like that of a wood-cutter felling of wood. We aſked a freed negro, what it was? It is, anſwered he, a monkey that ranges about the garden to eat the fruit and the corn, and is giving notice to his comrades to come and aſſiſt him; but if I had a good gun like yours, I would ſoon diſlodge him. He has been two or three days making this racket. One of our boatſwains lent him his gun; the negro loaded it with large ſhot, followed the noiſe, and ſhot at the monkey twice without making him run away: at the third ſhot he fell dead at the foot of the tree. The boatſwain brought the monkey on board the frigate, where we had opportunity to examine him at our leiſure. He was near two feet eight inches high, when ſtanding upon his hind legs; his hair was long, and of a fawn coloured brown all over his body except under the belly, which approached the clear fawn colour. His brown beard began from his ears and fell near five inches upon his breaſt; his feet and hands were black; his ears, deſtitute of hair, were well detached from each other, and his face covered with a tawny down, ſo cloſe as to be hardly diſtinguiſhable from the ſkin. His eye-brows were of a darker hue, and prominent. His tail was as long as his body including his head.

I know not at what ſport he had loſt his left eye: this, however, was not to be perceived without a cloſe examination; for in the ſocket he had ſubſtitued a ball, compoſed of a gum which was unknown to us, of rotten wood and ſome very fine moſs, the whole mixed up together. The eye-lid covered this ball as if it had been really the globe of the eye. Whether he had contrived this falſe eye to appear leſs deformed, or to cure his wounded eye, or to defend it from the inſult of flies and other inſects, I leave to conjecture. We obſerved alſo, that this monkey appeared old, for the ſkin of his face was greatly wrinkled, and he had ſome white hairs in his beard. We ſaw but this one during our ſtay at the iſland of St. Catherine's, though we were told that there were a great number, and that the inhabitants eat the young ones, which are very good. They endeavoured even to perſuade me that one of the ragouts of which I eat at the Governor's, and which I took to be an excellent rabbit, was really a monkey. Be this as it would, many others eat of it as well as myſelf, and appeared well pleaſed with it.

USEFUL PROJECTS.

Great Improvements made in the Breed of Cattle, by Mr. Bakewell *of Diſhley in Northamptonſhire; from the Farmer's Tour through the Eaſt of England, by* Arthur Young, *Eſq;*

MR. Bakewell of Diſhley, one of the moſt conſiderable farmers in this country, has in ſo many inſtances improved on the huſbandry of his neighbours, that he merits particular notice in this journal.

His breed of cattle is famous throughout the kingdom; and he has lately ſent many to Ireland. He has in this part of his buſineſs many ideas which I believe are perfectly new; or that have hitherto been totally neglected. This principle is to gain the beaſt, whether ſheep or cow, that will weigh moſt in the moſt valuable joints:—there is a great difference between an ox of 50 ſtone, carrying 30 in roaſting pieces, and 20 in coarſe boiling ones—and another carrying 30 in the latter, and 20 in the former. And at the ſame time that he gains the ſhape, that is, of the greateſt value in the ſmalleſt compaſs; he aſſerts, from long experience, that he gains a breed much hardier, and eaſier fed than any others. Theſe ideas he applies equally to ſheep and oxen.

In the breed of the latter, the old notion was, that where you had much and large bones, there was plenty of room to lay fleſh on; and accordingly the graziers were eager to buy the largeſt boned cattle. This whole ſyſtem Mr. Bakewell has proved to be an utter miſtake. He aſſerts, the ſmaller the bones, the truer will be the make of the beaſt—the quicker ſhe will fat—and her weight, we may eaſily conceive, will have a larger proportion of valuable meat; *fleſh*, not *bone*, is the butcher's object. Mr. Bakewell admits that a large boned beaſt, may be made a large fat beaſt, and that he may come to a great weight; but juſtly obſerves, that this is no part of the profitable enquiry; for ſtating ſuch a ſimple propoſition, without at the ſame time ſhewing the expence of covering thoſe bones with fleſh, is offering no ſatisfactory argument. The only object of real importance, is the proportion of *graſs* to *value*. I have 20 acres; which will pay me for thoſe acres beſt, large or ſmall boned cattle? The latter fat ſo much quicker, and more profitably in the joints of value; that the query is anſwered in their favour from long and attentive experience.

Among other breeds of cattle the Lincolnſhire and the Holderneſs are very large, but their ſize lies in their bones: they may be fattened to great loſs to the grazier, nor can they ever return ſo much for a given quantity of graſs, as the ſmall boned, long horned kind.

The breed which Mr. Bakewell has fixed on as the beſt in England, is the Lancaſhire, and he thinks he has improved it much, in bringing the carcaſs of the beaſt into a truer mould; and particularly by making them broader over the backs. The ſhape which ſhould be the criterion of a cow, a bull, or an ox, and alſo of a ſheep, is that of an hogſhead, or a firkin; truly circular, with ſmall and as ſhort legs as poſſible: upon the plain principle, that the value lies in the barrel, not in the legs. All breeds, the backs of which riſe in the leaſt ridge, are bad. I meaſured two or three cows, 2 feet 3 inches flat acroſs their back from hip to hip — and their legs remarkably ſhort.

Mr. Bakewell has now a bull of his own breed which he calls Twopenny, which leaps cows at 5*l.* 5*s.* a cow. This is carrying the breed of horned cattle to wonderful perfection. He is a very fine bull — moſt truly made, according to the principles laid down above. He has many others got by him, which he lets for the ſeaſon, from 5 guineas to 30 guineas a ſeaſon, but rarely ſells any. He would not take 200*l.* for Twopenny. He has ſeveral cows which he keeps for breeding, that he would not ſell at 30 guineas apiece.

Another particularity is the amazing gentleneſs in which he brings up theſe animals. All his bulls ſtand ſtill in the field to be examined: the way of driving them from one field to another, or home, is by a little ſwiſh; he or his men walk by their ſide, and guide them with the ſtick wherever they pleaſe; and they are accuſtomed to this method from being calves. A lad, with a ſtick three feet long, and as big as his finger, will conduct a bull away from other bulls, and his cows from one end of the farm to the other. All this gentleneſs is merely the effect of management, and the miſchief often done by bulls, is undoubtedly owing to practices very contrary — or elſe to a total neglect.

The general order in which Mr. Bakewell keeps his cattle is pleaſing; all are fat as bears; and this is a circumſtance which he inſiſts is owing to the excellence of the breed. His land is no better than his neighbours, at the ſame time that it carries a far greater proportion of ſtock; as I ſhall ſhew by and by. The ſmall quantity, and the inferior quality of food that will keep a beaſt perfectly well made, in good order, is ſurprizing: ſuch an animal will grow fat in the ſame paſture that would ſtarve an ill-made, great boned one.

In the breed of his ſheep, Mr. Bakewell is as curious, and I think, if any difference, with greater ſucceſs, than in his horned cattle: for better-made animals cannot be ſeen than his rams and ewes: their bodies are as true barrels as can be ſeen*; round, broad backs; and the legs not above ſix inches long;

---

* The following is an account of two ſheep of Mr. Bakewell's, meaſured in the wool.

and a moſt unuſual proof of kindly fattening, is their feeling quite fat, juſt within their fore legs on the ribs, a point in which ſheep are never examined in common; from common breeds never carrying any fat there.

In his breed of ſheep, he proceeds exactly on the ſame principle as with oxen; the fatting in the valuable parts of the body; and the living on much poorer food than other ſorts. He has found from various experience in many parts of the kingdom, as well as upon his own farm, that no land is too bad for a *good* breed of cattle, and particularly ſheep. It may not be proper for large ſtock, that is large boned ſtock, but undoubtedly more proper for a valuable well-made ſheep than the uſual wretched ſorts found in moſt parts of England on poor ſoils — ſuch as the moor ſheep — the Welch ones — and the Norfolks. — And he would hazard any moderate ſtake, that his own breed, each ſheep of which is worth ſeveral of thoſe poor ſorts, would do better on thoſe poor ſoils than the ſtock generally found on them: A good and true ſhape having been found the ſtrongeſt indication of hardineſs, and what the graziers call a *kindly* ſheep; one that has always an inclination to feed.

He has an experiment to prove the hardineſs of his breed which deſerves notice. He has 5 or 6 ewes, that have gone conſtantly in the highways ſince May-day, and have never been in his fields: the roads are narrow, and the food very bare; they are in excellent order, and nearly fat; which proves in the ſtrongeſt manner, the excellence of the breed. And another circumſtance of a peculiar nature is his flock of ewes, that have reared two lambs, being quite fat in the firſt week of July; an inſtance hardly to be paralleled.

The breed is originally Lincolnſhire, but Mr. Bakewell thinks, and very juſtly, that he has much improved it. The grand profit, as I before obſerved, is from the

" I this day meaſured Mr. Bakewell's three years old ram, and found him " as follows:"

	Feet.	Inches.
His girt,	5	10
His height,	2	5
His collar broad at ear tips,	1	4
Broad over his ſhoulders,	1	11 ½
Ditto over his ribs,	1	10 ½
Ditto his hips,	1	9 ½

Diſhley, 17th March, 1770.

H. SANDFORD.

" This day meaſured a two year old barren ewe."

	Feet.	Inches.
Height,	1	11
Girt,	5	9

Breaſt from the ground, the breadth of 4 fingers.

N. B. I would have meaſured her breadth, but for a fall of ſnow.

Diſhley, *ut ſup.*

H. S.

ſame food going ſo much farther in feeding theſe than any others; not however that Mr. Bakewell's breed is ſmall; on the contrary, it is as weighty as nine tenths of the kingdom; for he ſells fat wethers at three years and an half old at 2*l.* a head. Other collateral circumſtances of importance are the wool being equal to any other; and the ſheep ſtanding the fold better. He ſells no tups, but lets them at from 5 guineas to 30 guineas for the ſeaſon.

Relative to the rot in ſheep, Mr. Bakewell has attended more to it than moſt men in England: He is extremely clear, from long attention, that this diſorder is owing ſolely to floods — never to land being wet, only from rains which do not *flow*, nor from ſprings that *riſe*. He conjectures, that the young graſs which ſprings in conſequence of a flood, is of ſo flaſhy a nature that it occaſions this common complaint. But whether this idea is juſt or not, ſtill he is clear in his facts; that floods (in whatever manner they act) are the cauſe. Perhaps the moſt curious experiment ever made on the rot in ſheep, is what he has frequently practiſed: When particular parcels of his beſt bred ſheep are paſt ſervice, he fats them for the butcher; and to be ſure that they ſhall be killed, and not go into other hands, he rots them before he ſells; which from long experience he can do at pleaſure. It is only to flow a paſture or meadow in ſummer, and it inevitably rots all the ſheep that feed on it the following autumn. After the middle of May, water flowing over land is certain to cauſe it to rot, whatever be the ſoil: he has acted thus with ſeveral of his fields, which without that management would never affect a ſheep in the leaſt: the water may flow with impunity all winter, and even to the end of April, but after that the above effect is ſure to take place. Springs he aſſerts to be no cauſe of rotting, nor yet the graſs which riſes in conſequence; unleſs they *flow*: Nor is it ever owing to the ground being very wet from heavy rains, unleſs the water *flows*. This theory of the rot upon the whole appears ſatisfactory; and that part of it which is the certain reſult of experience, cannot be diſputed *.

In the breed of ſtallions for getting cart-horſes, Mr. Bakewell is alſo very attentive: he has thoſe at preſent that he lets at from 25 to 150 guineas the ſeaſon. He conceives the true make of a cart-horſe, to be nearly that deſcribed above for an ox—thick and ſhort bodies, and very ſhort legs. He makes them all particularly gentle: and apprehends that bad drawing-horſes, can be owing to nothing but bad management. He has one ſtallion that leaps at 5 guineas a mare.

---

* Let me remark, that Mr. Bakewell has ſeveral compariſons between other breeds of cattle and his own, which I purpoſely omit taking any notice of, becauſe ſuch experiments are impoſſible to be accurate from the great difference in certain beaſts in feeding, fatting, &c. Beſides, ſuppoſing ſuch accuracy, ſtill other people, and particularly thoſe of the countries compared, would never give credit to ſuch compariſons, unleſs the very beſt breeders in the very beſt countries *themſelves* choſe certain beaſts to repreſent their breed in the trial: Nor does Mr. Bakewell's breed want any ſuch experiments to recommend them.

Mr. Bakewell is remarkably attentive to the point of wintering his cattle; all his horned beaſts are tied up in open or other ſheds all winter through, from November till the end of March, feeding them according to their kind, with ſtraw, turnips, or hay; all the lean beaſts have ſtraw alone: he never litters them, on account of making the ſtraw go as far as poſſible, — that it may be eaten up perfectly clean. Young cattle, that require to be kept quite in a thriving ſtate, have turnips; and alſo fattening ones: and late in the ſpring, when turnips are gone, hay is wholly their ſubſtitute.

The conveniencies for tying up beaſts, which Mr. Bakewell has built at his own expence, are a remarkable inſtance of ſpirited huſbandry; he has formed ſuch numbers of ſtalls for them, by building new ſheds, and converting old barns and other places into ſtandings for cows, that he has more than once wintered 170 beaſts of all ſorts; and all in the houſe.

The floors on which the beaſts ſtand, are paved, and 6 or eight inches higher than the level of the yard: they are juſt broad enough for a beaſt to ſtand on with ſome difficulty; the conſequence of which is, that his dung falls beyond his ſtanding, and on the lower pavement, and when he lays down, he draws himſelf up on to the higher pavement, and is clear of it——by this means, they are kept quite clean without litter; and the men who are employed on purpoſe, keep the whole conſtantly ſwept down, and barrow the dung into the area of the yard, that is ſurrounded by the ſheds, and then pile up the dung in a ſquare clamp.

By uſing no ſtraw in litter, he makes it go ſo far in wintering cattle, that he much reduces the expence of winter feeding them: and this has occaſioned his adopting a new ſyſtem in the management of his horned cattle. He uſed to draw with teams of oxen; and found that he muſt keep double the number worked, to have, in the comman manner, one ſet coming into work, and another going out; and then he had his cows bulled at two years old, conſequently they were wintered on hay when three years old. But now he has changed his ſyſtem; he draws all with cows; they live on ſtraw at three years old; when they are bulled, and work till four years old; hence one winter at hay, is changed to two at ſtraw, which, from Mr. Bakewell's management, is a great ſaving, and the work all gained at the ſame time; and let me obſerve further, that the calves bred from a cow riſing from 3 to 4, muſt far exceed thoſe from cows riſing from 2 to 3: the latter age is too early to breed, both for the calf and the dam.

I ſaw the teams of cows at work, and they were to the full as handy as oxen; and Mr. Bakewell finds, that they draw juſt as well as oxen of the ſame ſize.———He would not have taken 120*l* for one of his teams of 6 cows.

He has water in ciſterns in his farm-yards, and all the beaſts are let looſe to drink once a day, except thoſe on turnips, which do not want it.

He prefers, in the raiſing of manure, the dung ariſing from cattle that eat a given quantity of ſtraw, to any manure to be gained from ſuch quantity of ſtraw by littering——inſomuch, that if he had more ſtraw than he could eat, he would not litter with it, but take in his neighbour's cattle to eat it, for nothing; and would give them the ſame attendance as his own. This is a particular idea, which may very probably be juſt; but experiment alone can prove it.

Mr. Bakewell very juſtly conſiders the raiſing dung as one of the moſt important objects of huſbandry; and for this purpoſe, his vaſt ſtock of cattle is of noble aſſiſtance. The proportion of his ſtock to his land, will ſhew, not only the excellence of his management, but alſo the hardineſs of his breed; for no tender cattle could be kept in ſuch quantities. His farm in all conſiſts of about 440 acres, 110 of which are arable, and the reſt graſs. He keeps 60 horſes, 400 large ſheep, and 150 beaſts of all ſorts: and yet he has generally about 15 acres of wheat, and 25 of ſpring corn: the turnips not more than 30 acres. If the degree of fatneſs, in which he keeps all theſe cattle, be conſidered, and that he buys neither ſtraw nor hay; it muſt at once appear, that he keeps a larger ſtock on a given number of acres, than moſt men in England: the ſtrongeſt proof of all others, of the excellence of his huſbandry.

He makes his turnips go as far as poſſible, by carting every one to his ſtalls, in which manner, one acre goes as far as three; his ſtraw, I before obſerved, he makes the very moſt of, by giving it all to his lean beaſts, not in litter,—or as food in quantities at a time, but keeps the cattle hungry enough to make them eat clean; giving but a ſmall quantity at a time.

Of his hay he is alſo very choice; and the means he has taken to command as large a quantity as poſſible, are perhaps to be reckoned amongſt the rareſt inſtances of ſpirited huſbandry ever met with among the common farmers of England. It is that of watering his meadows that lie along a ſmall brook which runs through one part of his farm. This improvement was begun by his father now living, and carried on and finiſhed by himſelf.

Theſe meadows, amounting from 60 to 80 acres, were all like the reſt of the country in ridge and furrow; over-run with ant-hills, and disfigured by various inequalities of ſurface. They were all ploughed up; kept clean of weeds for a crop or two; tilled in a very perfect manner, and laid down again to graſs perfectly level, with a view to improvement by water: This operation is a proof that unlevel paſtures may be ploughed down without any injury by burying good land and bringing up bad, according to the common vulgar notion. As ſoon as this work was done, he cleanſed the brook in a manner peculiar to himſelf; his deſign was to keep the banks always clean and neat, and the water every where of an equal depth: and this he did, and continues to do when wanted, by throwing the ſand and earth, driven in heaps and ridges by the ſtream, into the holes formed by it; never throwing any on to the banks, by which method the water is always kept to a level, with half the expence of the common manner of throwing the earth out, which enlarges the holes, but fills up none. When this point was gained, the next buſineſs was to examine every where the courſes of the ditches; all in a proper direction were much deepened and enlarged, for conveying the water to the meadows that do not join the brook, and others done in the ſame manner for taking the water away after it had flowed over the land. Beſides theſe, ſeveral new cuts were found neceſſary to be made near as large as the brook itſelf: and, ſtrange to tell, not a few to prevent the water running over the meadows of his neighbours. They totally diſapprove the plan; and have inſiſted on all proper precautions being taken by making cuts, and raiſing mounds for the water, that none of it may ruin them, which is the idea they have of it; notwithſtanding many years experience of its amazing efficacy in the fields of Mr. Bakewell.

Beſides all theſe cuts and ditches, numerous ſluices are ſubſtantially erected at his own expence, to ſtop the water and make it overflow at pleaſure; and cloſe to each a ſmall brick houſe, for holding the doors, boards, bolts, &c. when not in uſe; the whole perfectly well executed.

By means of all theſe works, he floats at pleaſure from 60 to 80 acres of meadow, and finds the improvement of the moſt undoubted kind; fully anſwering an annual manuring of any other ſort: fine level crops of hay are now the view, inſtead of ridges, furrows, hills, holes, thiſtles, and other trumpery. Upon the whole, this ſyſtem of watering is not only executed with ſpirit, but much exceeds any thing of the kind I have yet ſeen in the hands of landlords themſelves. Our farmer has expended large ſums in theſe uncommon undertakings—he richly merits the enjoyment of their profit.

Of the feeding of Horſes with Whins; as practiſed by Mr. John Eddiſon *of Gateford, on the borders of Shirewood-Foreſt, near Bawtry, in Yorkſhire; from the Farmer's Tour through the Eaſt of England.*

OUR ingenious Author, after giving an account of the excellence of Mr. Eddiſon's Huſbandry in general, and particularly of his great ſucceſs in improving a bog, and reclaiming foreſt-lands, gives us the following intereſting particulars of his management of Whins, whereby it appears that a plant which has been ſo long conſidered as an obſtacle to huſbandry, and which is the product of the pooreſt ſoils, may be uſed as a moſt important and valuable article of food, in the keeping of horſes.

IN feeding his teams, this attentive farmer has practiſed a method which promiſes to be very ſucceſsful; he has built a whin mill *.

1. The path of the horſe.

2. The groove in which the whins are laid; and on which the wheel rolls.

3. The wheel.

4. A poſt fixed in the center of the floor, to which the wheel is faſtened.

When there is only a waſte to have recourſe to, nothing muſt be taken but the young ſhoots of the whins; and with ſuch trouble one man can feed 6 horſes. But if an acre was well cropped with them, he is confident it would winter 6 horſes: at 3 or 4 years growth, the whole crop ſhould be taken, cut cloſe to the ground, and carried to the mill; in which the whins are to be bruiſed, and then given to the horſes. They all prefer them even to corn; and will eat neither that nor hay while you let them have whins: they are further a very wholeſome food, and remarkably hearty. In hard drawing work, they will do as much, and ſtand it as well as any horſes fed in the common manner. Four acres ſhould be planted; that one may be uſed each year at the proper age to cut. Feeding in this manner he reckons worth 5 *s.* a week *per* horſe; it is a ſaving of all the corn and nine tenths of the hay.

---

* For the plate, we muſt refer our curious readers to the original work.

Six horſes fed 25 weeks, at 5 *s.*	£. 37	10	0
The fourth - - -	£. 9	7	6

which is the product *per* acre, *per annum*, of whin land thus applied. I aſked him particularly about the number of horſes. He told me at firſt 10; but upon my calculating the value, he replied, "I don't "think I am above the mark, but "to obviate objections, ſet it "down at ſix."—This improvement, it muſt be allowed, is of a moſt important kind; and certainly reduces the expence of horſe-keeping more than any other practice ever heard of. The pooreſt land does well for whins; 2 *s.* an acre rent will yield vaſt crops; and after the firſt planting, which coſts but little, for the ſeed is cheap, will require no other expence or trouble than the cutting for the horſes. A horſe may certainly be thus well kept the ſix winter months for 2 *s.* 6d. labour excluded.

Great Advantages of planting quick growing Trees, on Soils otherwiſe of little Value; from the ſame.

MR. Melliſh[*], has, for many years, raiſed numerous plantations, which are a very great ornament, not to his eſtate only, but to the whole country. In this noble purſuit, he has gained much experience in planting ſandy ſoils, eſpecially from trying various methods, and different ſorts of trees. Some pieces of foreſt-land he has cleared from the ſpontaneous rubbiſh, in the ſame manner as for corn, and ploughed it once in the common manner, upon which he ſet the trees: Others he trench-ploughed, and ſet them; and, upon ſome other pieces, he did not plough at all, and cleared no more than neceſſary to make the holes to plant them in. The reſult of theſe various trials was indeterminate, each nearly equal; but, if any difference, thoſe planted after clearing and ploughing, were the beſt. The ſorts tried were Scotch and ſpruce firs, larch, oak, aſh, cheſtnut, beech, birch, &c. the whole mixed. Scotch and ſpruce firs have grown much faſter than any of the reſt, and they have all ſo generally ſucceeded, that ſcarcely one in ten thouſand have

[*] William Melliſh, Eſq; of Blythe, in Yorkſhire.

failed. The ſoil he has choſen is foreſt ſand of 3*s.* an acre.

The number he has generally ſet on an acre is 5000; the expence of incloſing, raiſing the trees, and planting, is 3*l.* an acre. In five years they require thinning: the value of the wood taken out about pays for the labour*; the number taken out about 1000.

In five years more they are thinned again, when another thouſand trees are taken out, which make very good hedge wood and hedge ſtakes. The value about 5*l.* more than what pays the labour.

After theſe thinnings, 3000 are left, which Mr. Melliſh has found from experience to be then worth 6*d.* each, on an average, as they ſtand, and clear of all expences, if ſold. At this time another thouſand ſhould be taken out.

Two thouſand are therefore left, which, at 30 years growth, will be worth, as they ſtand, 1*s.* each; and, at 40 years, they will be worth 2*s.*

This is the ſtate of the planting produce on the poor foreſt ſands; but Mr. Melliſh has many Scotch firs, planted 35 years ago on good land, which are now worth 40*s.* each, and very many from 25*s.* to 35*s.*

Upon theſe *data* we may eaſily calculate the profit of planting at different periods.

Account of an acre of firs at the end of the fifth year.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt incloſing †, raiſing, planting, fencing, &c.	3	0	0
Intereſt of the above ſum for five years,	0	15	0
Rent	0	15	0
	4	10	0
In five years more.			
Reparation of the fences,	0	5	0
Intereſt of 4*l.* 10*s.* for 5 years,	1	2	6
Allow for compoſt intereſt,	0	15	0
Rent,	0	15	0
	2	17	6
Firſt five,	4	10	0
Expence at the end of ten years,	7	7	6
Received for thinnings,	5	0	0
Exceſs,	2	7	6
At the end of twenty years.			
Rent,	1	10	0
Reparation of fences,	0	10	0
Intereſt,	1	0	0
	3	0	0

---

* Firs ſhould always be cut the middle of ſummer, in full turpentine: they are as good again.

† This price is for a large field of 10, 15, or 20 acres, and not a ſingle acre. It is the proportion of the whole.

				l.	*s.*	*d.*
Received for 1000, at 6*d.*				25	0	0
Value of 2000 remaining, at ſame rate,				50	0	0
				75	0	0
Deduct, as above,	3	0	0			
Exceſs at end of 5 years,	2	7	6			
				5	7	6
Clear profit in 20 years,				69	12	6
Which is *per* acre *per annum*,				3	9	1

But, ſuppoſing the 2000 trees left ten years longer, the account will ſtand as under.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Received for 1000, at 6*d.*	25	0	0
Deduct, as above,	5	7	6
Profit, in 20 years, excluſive of trees remaining,	19	12	6
Which, *per* acre *per annum*, may be called,	1	0	0

At the end of thirty years.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Rent,	1	10	0
Fences,	0	10	0
Intereſt,	1	0	0
	3	0	0
Suppoſing the plantation then cut down, the 2000 trees, at 1*s.* bring,	100	0	0
Deduct, as above,	3	0	0
Profit,	97	0	0
Firſt ten years expence,	7	7	6
Second ten ditto,	3	0	0
Third ditto,	3	0	0
Total expence,	13	7	6
Received ſecond thinning,	5	0	0
Third ditto,	25	0	0
The 2000 remaining,	100	0	0
Total,	130	0	0
Expences,	13	7	6
Clear profit in 30 years,	116	12	6
Or *per* acre *per annum*,	3	17	1

At the end of forty years.

				l.	*s.*	*d.*
Expences, as before,				3	0	0
Received for 2000 trees, at 2*s.*				200	0	0
Ditto, firſt and ſecond thinnings,				30	0	0
Total,				230	0	0
Deduct expences, as before,	13	7	6			
Ditto,	3	0	0			
				16	7	6
Clear profit in 40 years,				213	12	6
Or *per* acre *per annum*,				5	6	1

This account of the expences, produce, and profit, of planting foreſt land, at 3*s.* an acre, ſhews the amazing profit of ſuch undertakings. Plantations have, in general, been raiſed with a view merely to beauty, or elſe through a very noble patriotic motive of being ſerviceable to the country; but it is evident, that they may be undertaken with very different views: with thoſe of profit. So that a man may cut down the trees he planted himſelf, and expect to reap, in ſo doing, very conſiderable profit,

If he cuts all down at the end of 20 years, and leaves not a ſingle tree, he gains a profit clear of near 70*l.* an acre, which is 3*l.* 9*s.* *per* acre *per annum* from the firſt planting. Let me aſk the moſt ſkilful farmers of this country, how they will exceed ſuch a profit, by any ſyſtem of common huſbandry, on ſuch poor land? It before appeared, that common good huſbandry, after ſome improvements, would yield but 1*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* *per* acre profit: ſo that the planting, to cut in 20 years, is more than thrice as beneficial, and certainly much leſs expoſed to accidental loſſes.

But ſuppoſing the trees left 30 years, in that caſe the thinnings pay, for the firſt 20 years, 1*l.* *per* acre *per annum*; and, at the end of the 30th, the account, from the firſt planting, is 3*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* *per* acre; and, in 40 years, 5*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* After which time they may be ſuppoſed to decline in quickneſs of growth, and conſequently had better be cut down, in point of profit.

If beauty of ſituation is not, in ſome reſpects, commanded, we ſeldom ſee plantations of quick-growing trees; but it is evident, that poor ſoils ſhould be planted upon the mere view of profit: a crop of firs, inſtead of a crop of wheat, barley or oats, at 20 years growth, which ſo many men may expect to ſee out in perfection, will turn out far ſuperior. One of the moſt profitable farms would be a thirty years leaſe of ſuch land, with liberty to plant and cut down. One of twenty years, which is a ſhorter period than the generality of long leaſes, would, thus applied, exceed common huſbandry on ſuch ſoils.

[To theſe ſucceſsful experiments in planting, we ſhall add ſome others, made by Sir John Turner of Warnford in Norfolk, and Wm. Fellowes, Eſq; of Shotteſham, in the ſame County.]

Experiment, No. 7.

Sir John Turner has not only planted many acres as an addition to the beauty of his ſituation, but has alſo attended to the growth of the trees, for diſcovering the profit of planting on his ſoils. In one plantation, Scotch firs, at 12 years growth, are worth 1*s.* each.

Experiment, No. 8.

In a plantation of 50 years growth, the land 8*s.* an acre, the trees are various, and the value as follows.

Oak, worth 10s. each.
Aſh, 12*s.* 6*d.* ditto.
Elm, 10*s.* ditto.
Scotch fir, 7*s.* 6*d.* ditto.
Lime, 5*s.* ditto.

Suppoſe the number of each equal, the average value is 9s. The number about 500 on an acre.

500 trees, at 9*s.* are 225*l.* or 4*l.* 10*s.* *per* acre *per annum*, from the firſt planting; but the thinnings have produced very conſiderable ſums: and the graſs under the trees would now let at 5*s.* an acre.

Experiment, No. 9.

In another plantation of 50 years growth, on land of 8*s.* an acre, the trees, 250 *per* acre, are worth—

The oak, 16*s.* each.
Aſh, 10*s.* ditto.
Lime, 9*s.* ditto.
Scotch fir, 16*s.* ditto.
Average, 12*s.* 9*d.*

250 at that price, come to 154*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* *per* acre, beſides the thinnings: this is above 3*l.* *per* acre *per annum* from the firſt planting.

Had all been oak or fir, the total would have been 200*l.* *per* acre; or 4*l.* *per* acre *per annum* from the firſt planting.

Experiment, No. 10.

In another plantation, elms of 40 years growth (300 on an acre) are worth 22*s.* each; this is 330*l.* *per* acre; or more than 8*l.* *per* acre *per annum*; and the land now would let as well as before the planting.

Experiment, No. 11.

A plantation of Scotch firs of 15 years growth, 300 on an acre, are worth 1*s.* 6*d.* each. This is 22*l.* 10*s.* an acre, or 1*l.* 10*s.* *per* acre *per annum*, beſides thinnings.

The great profit of planting is obvious from theſe trials; but the whole ſtate of the caſe by no means appears here; for the product of the thinnings is conſiderable. Sir John calculates, that he never receives leſs than a guinea an acre in thinnings throughout his plantations; which is eaſily to be conceived, as they are at firſt planted only 4 feet aſunder.—The loweſt profit here mentioned, is 1*l.* 10*s.* an acre; add 1*l.* 1*s.* for thinnings, it is 2*l.* 11*s.* *per* acre; deduct 11*s.* rent and expences, there remains 40*s.* an acre clear profit, which is more than the farmers make by all their trouble, induſtry and hazard.

[Our author gives the following account of Mr. Fellowes's Plantations.]

Mr. Fellowes has given yet greater attention to planting than to huſbandry, and has tried various trees, ſome years ago, ſo that he is now able clearly to judge which is the moſt profitable.

Experiment, No. 9.

A plantation of Scotch firs of 45 years growth, 20 feet ſquare, on land of 15*s.* an acre, are now worth 20*s.* each on an average. At that diſtance there are 108 trees on an acre, or 108*l*; which is 2*l.* 9*s.* *per* acre *per ann.* from the firſt planting, excluſive of thinnings, which would more than double it. But the graſs under the trees would have let, for many years paſt, at 7*s.* an acre.

Experiment, No. 10.

Another plantation of Scotch firs, 38 years growth, ſtanding in rows 14 feet wide and 10 in the rows, are now worth 12*s.* on an average. This diſtance gives 300 on an acre; and at 12*s.* come to 180*l.* or 4*l.* 14*s.* *per* acre *per ann.* beſides thinnings. The rent of the land 15*s.*; poor rates 1*s.* 3*d.* in the pound; and tythe, till 20 years old, 5*s.* an acre; the graſs under them now 5*s.* an acre. It is ſufficiently evident that no huſbandry can equal this.

Experiment, No. 11.

Cheſnuts in 38 years, on the ſame land, ſtanding 14 feet by 10, are worth 15*s.* each. This is 225*l.* *per* acre; or 5*l.* 16*s.* *per* acre *per annum*, beſides thinnings.

Experiment, No. 12.

Scotch firs in 38 years, on the ſame land, meaſure 17 feet of timber on an average, for which Mr. Fellowes has been offered 11*d.* a foot; that is 15*s.* 7*d.* a tree. They ſtand 14 feet by 10. An acre would therefore be 233*l.* 15*s.* or 6*l.* 3*s.* *per* acre *per annum*, beſides thinnings. Theſe trees are 60 feet high.

Experiment, No. 13.

On the ſame land larch trees, of only 31 years growth, are as large as the firs of Experiment, No. 12. which ſhews that the larch is a much quicker grower. Spruce by them, not ſo large as either. The pinaſter of 38 years, larger than the Scotch: The cedar of Lebanon, of the ſame age, would now cut into planks 12 inches wide.

Experiment, No. 14.

A very ſtriking compariſon between the larch and the ſpruce fir, was tried by planting an old gravel pit levelled, ſurrounded by a plantation of Scotch firs, with thoſe two ſorts in alternate rows. The larch is from 6 to 12 feet high; whereas the ſpruce is but 2 feet on an average.

Experiment, No. 15.

A large plantation of many acres of a poor gravelly land, at 8*s.* an acre, containing Scotch and ſpruce firs and larches, is now 16 years old; they are in ſquares of 10 feet, and are worth;

The Scotch, 2*s.* 6*d.* each.
The ſpruce, 3*s.* 6*d.*

The larches, 4*s.* 6*d*

At ten feet, there are 435 trees on an acre.

The Scotch, at 2*s.* 6*d.* come to 54*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; or *per* acre *per ann.* 3*l.* 7*s.*

The ſpruce, at 3*s.* 6*d.* to 76*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; or *per* acre *per annum*, to 4*l.* 15*s.*

The larch, at 4*s.* 6*d.* to 97*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; or *per annum*, 6*l.* 2*s.*

All three excluſive of thinnings.—Suppoſe we calculate theſe at no more than paying the rent, tythe, and town charges; and that the larch, in 20 years, come only to 100*l.* which is however under the truth; let any one calculate the profit of hiring land on a 21 (or more) years leaſe, and immediately planting. In what other application of the land can ſuch great profit be made, as gaining 6*l.* an acre without any riſque, and almoſt without any expence? It is true, ſuch a conduct cannot, like the culture of corn and graſs, be general, for reaſons obvious to every one—but as far as the whole demand of any neighbourhood extends, it is profitable to execute it. Such a demand is every where very great, for the uſe of rails, ſpars, beams, board, planks, &c. &c. according to the age of the trees; and great quantities of theſe are perpetually importing from the Baltic. So far, therefore, as the demand extends, it is highly adviſeable to plant theſe trees.

Suppoſe 5 acres of larch planted every year; at the end of 16 or 17 years, five acres will every year be cut down, of the value of 500*l.* from that day a regular product of 500*l.* a year is gained from the application of a 100 acres of land. Let to a tenant, theſe 100 acres produce 40*l.* a year: but planted they produce 500*l.* a year. What an amazing difference!

Suppoſe a ſingle acre planted every year, after the expiration of 18 or 20, to cut annually 100*l.* a year from only 20 acres, which let, would yield but 8*l.* a year. How beneficial a conduct.

It ſhould here be obſerved, that the larch is valued the ſame as the Scotch fir; but the beſt authorities tell us, the timber is one of the moſt uſeful known; probably, therefore, the value of it would turn out greater than the ſuppoſition in theſe experiments.

Experiment, No. 16.

Sixteen Scotch firs and two pinaſters raiſed from ſeed, ſown between Michaelmas 1732, and Lady Day 1733, were meaſured June 7, 1768. The meaſure is excluſive of the bark, for which 6 feet *per* load was allowed; the bark being very thick they were valued at 9*d.* a foot. They being full of ſap. The 306 feet come to 11*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* The trees ſtand in a row at unequal diſtances; but are on an average at 15 feet.

No. 1.	Scotch fir	22 feet.
2.	Ditto.	13
3.	Ditto.	21
4.	Ditto.	26
5.	Ditto.	9
6.	Ditto.	22
7.	Ditto.	16
8.	Ditto.	10
9.	Ditto.	22
10.	Ditto.	18
11.	Ditto.	15
12.	Ditto.	22
13.	Ditto.	22
14.	Ditto.	8
	Carried over	246

Brought over,	246 feet.
15. Ditto. ———	18
16. Ditto. ———	16
17. Pincaſter ———	11
18. Ditto. ———	15
	306

A beech ſown at the ſame time, meaſured on January 21, 1769, 19 feet 7 inches.

Mr. Fellowes has had both the boughs and ſeed of the red deal from Norway, and he finds that it is the Scotch fir.

In a regular planting and cutting down a given quantity of land, it would be adviſable, I ſhould apprehend, to plant the old land again, which would ſave grubbing up the ſtumps and roots, which in rotting would turn to a rich manure for the new trees.

Plane trees Mr. Fellowes has planted; and he finds them to thrive amazingly in low moiſt ſituations. It will in ſuch, grow much faſter than the poplar. One he has of 30 years growth that will cut into planks 20 inches broad; but ſo vaſt a ſize he attributes in ſome meaſure to its ſtanding on the edge of a ditch through which the drainings of a farmer's pig-ſties run. Poplars, in ſome parts of the kingdom, are planted in low ſituations to the excluſion of every thing elſe: it is of conſequence therefore to know that the plane will do better; and in beauty it infinitely exceeds that ragged, crooked, unſightly tree, the poplar.

Mr. Fellowes in general recommends the larch as preferable to every other tree that he has tried; and which will pay a planter much greater profit than any of the reſt, As to the method of cultivating them, or any firs, he is of opinion that the land ſhould be cropped with turnips, and the trees ſet about the 10th of April following: but if that ſeaſon is omitted, late in Auguſt will do. They ſhould be 2 years old, and ſet at 4 feet ſquare. For four years it will be adviſable to hand-hoe the land about them twice a year, which will coſt 3*s.* each hoeing: after that there will be no further expence*.

[We ſhall conclude this article, with Mr. Arbuthnot's experiments on planting the black Poplar and Willow.]

Nine years ago I planted ſome black poplars, eight feet aſunder; the ſize about 1 ½ inch diameter: meaſured two of them. No. 1. the beſt, contains 13 feet of timber, which would ſell at 10*d.* a foot, and the forks in the top would give three rails, worth with the faggots 2*s.* In all 12*s.* 10*d.*

No. 2. the worſt, 12 ½ feet of timber, and the top worth 1*s.* In all 10*s.* 5*d.*

Average, 11*s.* 7*d.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
An acre planted in ſquares of 8 feet would contain 680 trees, which, at 11*s.* 7*d.* amount to	393	0	0

Expences.

Suppoſe the trees bought or raiſed at 3*d.* each.	8	10	0
Carried over	8	10	0

---

* Mr. Fellowes in the corner of one of his fields has a ruſtic temple of a deſign which cannot but pleaſe. It is the imitation of a round hay-ſtack, thatched from the ground. I do not remember ſeeing one before. It is a ſtroke of pure taſte.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Brought over, —	8	10	0
Planting, – –	0	5	0
Filling vacancies by death; ſuppoſe 50, – –	0	12	6
Fencing repairs, –	0	10	0
Nine years rent, ſuppoſe at 30*s.*	13	10	0
Total, –	23	7	6

Product, –	393	0	0
Expences, –	23	7	6
Profit, –	369	12	6
Which is *per* acre *per ann.*	41	1	4

No huſbandry or gardening in the world will equal this vaſt profit. It is aſtoniſhing that more plantations of ſuch quick-growing trees are not made. This ſoil is a black, rich, low ground, near water.

Experiment, No. 3.

Some willows planted at the ſame time and diſtance, meaſured on an average 18 feet of timber, worth 6*d.* a foot, and the tops 1*s.* 6*d.*

680, at 10*s.* 6*d.* —	357	0	0
Expences as above,	23	7	6
Profit, –	333	12	6
Or *per* acre *per annum*, —	37	1	4

From which moſt conſiderable return there is no ſlight reaſon to ſuppoſe the common idea, that this tree ſhould for profit have the head cut off, is an error; for it is a queſtion, whether the product by faggots would equal half this. But in ſituations, where poles ſell well, Mr. Arbuthnot obſerves, that you may cut them every ſix years, and ſell at an amazing price, but not for faggots. He likewiſe remarks, that the body of the willow tree rives into pales, which are admirable for fences, hardening in the air, and are nearly as durable as oak.

Of Tranſplanting Hedges; from the ſame.

MR. * Hall has a method of fencing, in which I apprehend he is perfectly original, as I have never heard of any perſon that practiſed it. He tranſplants whitethorn hedges, of any growth, even to 30 or 40 years old. In winter, he grubs up the old hedge, after cutting, in the common manner, and without giving any unuſual attention to the manner in which it is done. The ſtubs are not at all tender, or liable to fail of growing: he has known them left out of the ground a week, without any damage; and, if there is a little water at the bottom of the ditch, he apprehends they would lie there ſafely a month; but the beſt way, undoubtedly, in ſuch caſes, is to move it from one hedge to the other, as ſoon as is convenient. The bank, or place, where the new hedge is to be made, ſhould be marked out with a line, and a proper trench cut to ſet the ſtubs in: they ſhould be buried rather deeper than they were in the earth before. Mr. Hall has found, that not one ſtub in an hundred will fail of growing, and the ſhoots are ſo vigorous, that a new hedge is formed much quicker than in any other method.

---

* The Rev. Mr. Hall, at Swaith near Barnſley in Yorkſhire.

Experiment, No. 1.

I viewed a very long hedge of this gentleman's, tranſplanted ſix years ago, when thirty years old. In five years it ſprouted 14 feet in many places, and 12 feet on an average. It was then cut and plaſhed, and is now as thriving and fine a hedge as can be ſeen. Another hedge, planted in the common manner, 15 years ago, did not equal this when only five years old.

This diſcovery is very important; for I have more than once known old hedges grubbed up and levelled, and new ones planted with great care and attention, to raiſe a fence as ſoon as poſſible; by which conduct, above ten years are abſolutely loſt in height, and many more in ſtrength. In the grubbing up of old hedges, planted with various ſorts of wood, it is very uſeful to know, that the white-thorn ſtubs may be preſerved to plant in the gaps of other hedges. The whole proceſs of the work alſo is ſo extremely plain and eaſy, that none can find any difficulty in executing it.

Let me here likewiſe obſerve, that Mr. Hall is remarkably attentive to all his hedges: he keeps them quite clean from weeds, and trims the horizontal ſhoots off in ſuch a manner, that the hedge is left wide at bottom, and narrowed gradually to the top, that the latter may not drip on the reſt, and deſtroy or damage it. The hedge alſo, by this means, is rendered ſtronger, and no land is loſt by the ſhade; but the ſhoots, that grow up in the center, are not ſhortened: they riſe their natural height.

Advantage of ſoiling Horſes and other Cattle with Clover, in the Houſe, inſtead of feeding it on the Field.

OUR author, in giving an account of the huſbandry of Mr. Ramey, of Ormſby, near Yarmouth, ſays, that

In the application of his clover crop, this gentleman puts it to one uſe that deſerves great attention. He begins the ſecond week in May to ſoil 20 horſes with clover in the ſtable, and continues it till the wheat ſtubbles, are ready to turn into: 7 acres feed 20 horſes and 7 cows; the latter in a houſe or rack yard, but drove twice a day to water;—alſo 5 calves—and as many pigs. The horſes have neither corn nor hay.

Reſpecting the value of the crop, Mr. Ramey could not have his horſes ſo kept under 8*d.* a day; but as the joiſting price of the country is 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, I ſhall calculate from that.

20 Horſes 17 weeks, at 2*s.* 6*d.* —	42	10	0
7 Cows dit. at 2*s.* 6*d.*	14	17	6
5 Calves dit. at 1*s.* 6*d.*	6	7	6
5 Pigs ditto, —	0	0	0
	63	15	0
Or *per* acre, —	9	2	1

This is one of the moſt curious experiments I have met with; for though it is a practice that has been often recommended, yet I never met with an accurate account of what a given quantity would do. It is from hence clearly evident, that this method of uſing clover is by far the moſt beneficial: the quantity of dung raiſed, where there is little at command, is immenſe; much more than in winter, from the cattle making ſo much more urine when fed on green food. I ſhould value this article at 4 or 500 loads of manure from the above cattle, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a load.

But a ſtrong confirmation of the preceding valuation, is the conſumption of clover by a tenant of Mr. Ramey's, who fed the very ſame ſtock (in number) in the field. Mr. Ramey watched it minutely, and when he had eaten 5 acres, this man's ſtock had conſumed 30 acres, and his horſes were not in ſuch good condition. Thus does one acre of clover *mown*, go exactly as far as 6 *fed* *.

To prevent the Turnip Fly; from the ſame.

MR. Arbuthnot has tried various receipts to deſtroy the turnip fly; but none of them have anſwered, except the following.

He collects all ſorts of green weeds from hedges, hedge-rows, &c. mixes them with ſtraw, and lays them on heaps on the windward ſide of the field: they are then ſet on fire, ſo that the wind may blow the ſmoak over the whole field. But it ſhould be obſerved, that the weeds muſt not be withered too much, as it is the ſmothering of the flame that produces the ſmoak which is expected to have the deſired effect. This drives away the fly at once, and ſaves the crop: he this year preſerved ten acres, on which the fly had begun, by purſuing this method: they were ſafe in three or four days. This hint he received from Mr. Booth, of Glendon, in Northamptonſhire.

Method of making Mortar which will be impenetrable to moiſture, from Mr. Doſſie's ſecond volume of Memoirs of Agriculture, *juſt publiſhed.*

TAKE of unſlacked lime, and of fine ſand, in the proportion of one part of the lime to three parts of the ſand, as much as a labourer can well manage at once; and then adding water gradually, mix the whole well together, 'till it be reduced to the conſiſtence of mortar. Apply it immediately while it is yet hot, to the purpoſe either of mortar, as a cement to brick or ſtone, or of plaiſter, for the ſurface of any building. It will then ferment for ſome days in drier places, and afterwards gradually concrete or ſet and become hard. But in a moiſt place it will continue ſoft for three weeks or more; tho' it will at length attain a firm conſiſtence, even if water have ſuch acceſs to it ſo as to keep the ſurface wet the whole time. After this it will acquire a ſtone-like hardneſs, and reſiſt all moiſture.

The perfection of this mortar depends on the ingredients being thoroughly blended together; and the mixtures being applied immediately after, to the place where it is wanted. In order to this, about five labourers ſhould be employed for mixing the mortar, to attend one perſon who applies it.

---

* In Mr. Ramey's houſe on Yarmouth-Quay, he has furniſhed a parlour with drawings of Mrs. Ramey's execution with a hot poker: There are ſeveral pieces of ruins after Panini, Giſolphi, &c. a Dutch ſkating piece, and ſome landſcapes.

This method of making mortar, Mr. D. ſays, was diſcovered by a gentleman of Neufchattel, the back part of whoſe houſe being cut out of a rocky-hill, the ſpring from the rock greatly annoyed it, and produced a continual damp, which nothing could cure till he tried the mortar above deſcribed, which effectually anſwered his purpoſe, and which, by time, grow ſo tenacious and firm, that he was induced to believe the method of compoſition was the ſame with that purſued by the ancients.

We are told that chalk lime, which is the kind moſt commonly uſed in London, is unfit for the purpoſe, on account of the flints it contains, which render it neceſſary to be ſkreened before it can be tempered with the water and ſand. Previous to ſkreening, however, the lime muſt be ſlacked; and the ſlacking it before it be mixed with the ſand, prevents its acting on that ingredient, ſo as to produce their incorporation; which power it loſes, in a great degree, after its combination with the quantity of water that ſaturates it. The lime for this purpoſe, therefore, muſt be that made of lime-ſtone, ſhells, or marble; and the ſtronger it is, the mortar will be proportionably the better.

Beſides an attention to the kind of lime to be uſed in making this mortar, what is intended for it ſhould be carefully kept from the acceſs of air, as it will readily attract moiſture, and loſe proportionably that power of acting on the ſand to produce an incorporation. It is alſo adviſed to exclude the ſun and wind from the mortar for ſome days after it is applied, that its drying too quickly may not prevent the due continuance of the fermentation, which is neceſſary to favour the action of the lime on the ſand.

This mortar is attended with very particular advantages; for it may be uſed, and will even attain a perfect induration, though moiſture have acceſs to it when it is applied; and while it is fermenting and ſetting, it is extremely beneficial for preventing the ouſing of water thro' the floors, or walls of houſes, where the common method would have no effect. When a very great hardneſs and firmneſs are required in this mortar, the uſing of ſkimmed milk, inſtead of water, either wholly, or in part, will produce the deſired effect; and in this circumſtance likewiſe, the preparation is imagined to reſemble that of the ancients.

The true Receipt for making COPAL OIL VARNISH, *or what in France is called* VERNIS MARTIN.

LET there be made a large earthen pot with a cover; let the ſhape reſemble a chocolate pot, with a handle to it; the cover muſt fix on exceedingly cloſe, and the veſſel be large enough to hold a gallon, and well glazed inſide and out. Care muſt be taken this pot is exceedingly ſtrong, and not cracked when ſet on the fire, leſt it ſhould burſt and fire the gums and oil, which may be attended with dangerous conſequences, and for the better ſafety ſhould be done in an open place.

Let your melting-pot be warmed, and then pour into it 4 ounces of Chio or Cyprus turpentine; let it diſſolve till it is fluid; then pour into it eight ounces of amber finely powdered and ſifted; mingle it well with the fluid turpentine, and ſet it on your fire for a quarter of an hour. Now take off your pot, and gently pour into it a pound of Copal, finely bruiſed, but not powdered; ſtir theſe well together, and add four ounces more of your Chio turpentine, and a gill of warm turpentine oil. Set it again on your fire, blowing it a little briſker.

When it has been on your fire about half an hour, take it off, open your pot and ſtir them well together, adding two ounces of the fineſt and whiteſt colophony. Set it again on the fire, adding a greater briſkneſs to it with the bellows, and let it remain till all is diſſolved and fluid as water. Then take off your pot, remove it a little diſtance from the fire, and let it ſtand a few minutes till the exceſs of heat is ſomewhat abated. Then, have ready by you twenty-four ounces of poppy nut, or linſeed oil, made drying; and pour it into your diſſolved gums, by degrees, boiling hot, (but let that be boiled on another fire, at a little diſtance from that you melt your gums over) ſtirring them together with a long deal ſtick. When you have thoroughly incorporated your fluid gums and oil, ſet them over your fire for a few minutes, ſtill ſtirring it about, till it boils once up; then take it off, carry it to ſome diſtance, and pour into it a quart of turpentine made hot over your ſecond fire. Stir all this well together, and give them one boil up: then take it off, and pour into it a pint more of turpentine, made hot, ſtill ſtirring it well. If your gums are thoroughly melted, and you have incorporated them well, your varniſh is made.

Let it now ſtand by to cool; and when it is become only lukewarm, ſtrain it through a cloſe cloth into another veſſel, and if you find your varniſh too thick, thin it with oil of turpentine, till it is only the conſiſtency of linſeed oil. Strain it a ſecond time, then bottle it for uſe, and let it ſtand a month, at leaſt, before it is uſed.

If this varniſh is made with care, your fire briſk, neither your gums nor oil ſuffered to burn, it ſhould be as clear as amber beer; which is as fine as any Martin ever made with an expreſſed oil.

The diſagreeable ſmells ariſing from the melting of the gums, and the very great ſmoak iſſuing from them, make it proper to be done in a yard or open place; a frequent repetition of making this varniſh requires it; otherwiſe a confined place will be very prejudicial to the health of the maker.

This is the actual Copal Varniſh, as invented, made, and uſed by Martin, and which has made ſo much noiſe in London, theſe 20 years paſt.

The Manner this VARNISH *is laid on, and the Method uſed to rub down and highly poliſh the ſame.*

When your piece to be varniſhed is finiſhed painting (whoſe colours ſhould be layed on as ſmooh as poſſible) let it ſtand till it is perfectly hard, leſt you rub up the painting by varniſhing, before it is dry.

Let your varniſh be only of the conſiſtency of oil, otherwiſe it will be too thick for you to work it freely.

Varniſh your pannel ſmoothly over, and let it ſtand by till quite dry; then varniſh it over again, obſerving to pick off any little hairs or grit that may have fallen on it. When you have varniſhed over the work half a dozen times, let it ſtand by two or three days till it is thoroughly dry; then take fine pumice-ſtone, powder and ſift it finely; and with a wet coarſe rag, dipped into it, rub down your pannel, till the ſtreaks of the bruſh and all kind of blemiſhes are removed. When you find your painting to be perfectly ſmooth, and all of one ſurface, waſh off and dry your pannel well, then varniſh over your work again, repeating the coats of varniſh, till you find you have a ſufficient body; which for ſmooth painting will not take more than ten or a dozen times. This done, and properly hardened, rub it down a few minutes with the powdered pumice-ſtone as before. Clear and waſh off the pumice-ſtone as ſoon as you find it has taken off all the blemiſhes the varniſhing may have received; then take fine emery and give it a courſe of rubbing down, till your pannel bears a ſurface ſmooth and even as glaſs. Now dry off your emery, and take powder of fine rotten-ſtone, nicely ſifted, and with your wet rag rub it ſome time, till with the palm of your hand, rubbed two or three times in the ſame place, your pannel diſcovers a gloſs, equal to glaſs; this done, clear off your work, and dry it clean; then with another rag, or bit of flannel, dipped in ſweet oil, rub your painted board a few times over, and then clear it off with fine dry powder, or flour, and your hand; and a piece of fine flannel dipped in your flour and rubbed over it, when cleared of the oil, will give it a luſtre, as though your painting was under a glaſs, and the ſurface equally as ſmooth.

This is the exact manner uſed to poliſh all things varniſhed in oil varniſh; and ſuch ware (I before obſerved) as can, ſhould be ſet in a warm oven, between every coat of varniſh given; and in chambers where large work, as equipages, ecritoires, and cabinets are varniſhed, they ſhould be gradually heated by ſtoves. Martin had a method on hot and ſun-ſhining days, of drawing out his voitures to receive its heat; but I can by no means approve of ſuch a method, as I obſerved to him the quantity of little flies and other inſects that ſettled on them, were difficult to take off again; and the ſudden winds often covered them with duſt; while a cloſe chamber warmed by ſtoves, or the windows opened with canvas before them, muſt I think be the moſt elegible method of keeping the work clean, and drying it better.

The AMBER VARNISH.

Melt eight ounces of chio turpentine, and when fluid, pour into it a pound of fine powdered amber; let it be poured in by degrees, ſtirring it all the while to mingle it the better; and when it is properly mixed, ſet it on your fire for half an hour, then take it off, ſtir it well about, and add to it two ounces of the white colophony. Put it again on your fire, ſtop up the cover cloſe, raiſe the fire, and blow it very briſk: an exceſs of heat muſt be uſed to melt the amber, which done, and all perfectly fluid, take it off and let it cool a little at ſome diſtance.

Now pour upon your melted gums a pound of your prepared linſeed or poppy oil, made drying, and poured in boiling hot, ſtir it well together till it is perfectly incorporated with the gum, then by degrees pour into it a quart of turpentine made hot as before, ſtir it all well together; let it cool, and ſtrain it off for uſe; if this is properly made, it will be clear as porter beer. If any ſhould think the chio turpentine is put into this varniſh in too great quantities, and may be liable to crack, let it be remembered, that the exceeding toughneſs of the amber, will not let it melt clear, any other way, than by diſſolving it in the turpentine, nor will that quantity remain to mingle with the varniſh, but will at leaſt half evaporate. Amber can only be diſſolved clear, by melting it in ſome leſs glutinous gum, and of an eaſier diſſolution.

A New Method of taking off Caſts from Coins, &c.

CHIEFLY owing to the coſt required for purchaſing a cabinet of medals, it has happened, that the ſtudy of them has hitherto been confined, comparatively to a few individuals. Another principal impediment to the cultivation of an acquaintance with them has ariſen from the difficulty of underſtanding the inſcriptions thereon, for want of a ſufficient knowledge of languages; on which account in particular, this ſtudy has been condemned by the illiterate as barren and uſeleſs; but ſuch as are acquainted with the advantages which have already reſulted from theſe *nummi memoriales*, cannot heſitate a moment to aſſiſt a promotion of a more general purſuit of the ſubject.

While Coloſſian ſtatues, and the hardeſt marbles, with their deepeſt inſcriptions, are deſtroyed by accidents or by time, and paintings finiſhed with the higheſt colours quickly fade, a medal ſhall ſurvive innumerable accidents, and diſcloſe hiſtorical facts a thouſand years after ſtatues are crumbled away; and when nothing but the names of an Apelles or a Praxiteles remain. Does not a ſingle medal of which we are in poſſeſſion, give us greater light into hiſtory, than the once famous libraries of Alexandria and Pergamus, which are now no more? From theſe and many other conſiderations, I would willingly contribute my endeavours to render this ſtudy more general, and conſequently more uſeful. I have tried a variety of methods to enable a young medaliſt to collect a cabinet, which may initiate him into the knowledge of medals and coins at a trifling expence.

The method of taking off plaſter of Paris and ſulphur impreſſions, is known to every body: The firſt is too ſoft to preſerve them from injury, and the brittleneſs of ſulphur is a greater objection.

I found by forming a coat or layer of thin metal over the plaſter of Paris, it would be a conſiderable defence. Tin is the cheapeſt and moſt convenient metal for the purpoſe, as it is ſufficiently flexible,

ble, and at the ſame time very much reſembles ſilver. The tin-foil I have tried, is of the ſame kind with that uſed for ſilvering looking-glaſſes. It ſhould be laid over the medal or coin intended to be taken off, and then rubbed either with a bruſh, the point of a ſkewer, or a pin, 'till it has received, perfectly, the impreſſion of the medal; the tin-foil ſhould now be pared off round the edge of the medal 'till it is brought to the ſame circumference: The medal muſt then be reverſed, and the tin-foil will drop off into a chip box or mold ready to receive it, the concave ſide of the foil, or that which is laid on the face of the medal, being uppermoſt; upon this pour plaſter of Paris made in the uſual manner, and when dry, the caſt figure may be taken out of the box or mold, with the tin-foil ſticking on the plaſter, the convex ſide being now uppermoſt again, in which poſition it is to be kept in the cabinet, after it becomes dry. To have an impreſſion very perfect, the thinneſt tin-foil ſhould be made uſe of.

The impreſſions taken in the foregoing manner almoſt equal ſilver medals in beauty, and are very durable. If the box or mold be rather larger than the impreſſion of tin-foil, the plaſter, when poured on, runs round its edges, and forms a kind of white frame, or circular border round the foil, whence the new made medal appears more neat and beautiful. If this tin-foil be gilt with gold leaf, by means of thin iſinglaſs glue, the medal will reſemble gold.

Having thus endeavoured to put it into the power of a young medaliſt to procure, in this manner, what number of medals and coins he pleaſes, for at moſt as many pence, I ſhall conclude, with only ſaying, that if by this means I may prove inſtrumental to the promotion of a more general knowledge thereof, by rendering the expence inconſiderable, it will be adequate to the motives of

* * *

Directions for PUMP-MAKERS.

ALL pumps ſhould be ſo conſtructed as to work with equal eaſe, in raiſing the water to any given height above the ſurface of the well: and this may be done by obſerving a due proportion between the diameter of that part of the pump-bore in which the piſton or bucket works, and the height to which the water muſt be raiſed.

For this purpoſe I have calculated the annexed table, in which the handle of the pump is ſuppoſed to be a lever, increaſing the power five times: that is, the diſtance or length of that part of the handle that lies between the pin on which it moves, and the top of the pump-rod to which it is fixed, to be only a fifth part of the length of the handle, from the ſaid pin to the part where the man (who works the pump) applies his force or power.

In the firſt column of the table, find the height at which the pump muſt diſcharge the water above the ſurface of the well: then in the ſecond column, you have the diameter of that part of the bore in which the piſton or bucket works, in inches and hundredth parts of an inch; and in the third column is the quantity of water, (in wine meaſure) that a man of common ſtrength can raiſe in a minute.—And by conſtructing according to this method, pumps of all heights may be wrought by a man of ordinary ſtrength, ſo as to be able to hold out for an hour.

JAMES FERGUSON.

Height of the pump in feet above the ſurface of the well.	Diamet. of the bore.		Water uncharged in a minute, in wine meaſure.	
	Inches.	100 parts of an inch	Gallons	Pints
10	6	93	81	6
15	5	66	54	4
20	4	90	40	7
25	4	38	32	6
30	4	00	27	2
35	3	70	23	3
40	3	46	20	3
45	3	27	18	1
50	3	10	16	3
55	2	95	14	7
60	2	84	13	5
65	2	72	12	4
70	2	62	11	5
75	2	53	10	7
80	2	45	10	2
85	2	38	9	5
90	2	31	9	1
95	2	25	8	5
100	2	19	8	1

A Method to mark Linen, ſo as not to waſh out again; recommended by the late Dr. Smellie.

TAKE vermillion, as much as will lay on a half crown piece, of the ſalt of ſteel a piece about the ſize of a ſmall nutmeg, grind or levigate them well together with linſeed oil; you may make it thick, or thin, at your diſcretion.

N. B. This is equal, if not ſuperior, to any of the numerous compoſitions ſo long puffed on the town at exorbitant prices.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Order of the Maundy * *made at Greenwich, March* 19, 1572; *by* William Lambarde.

Read at the Society of Antiquaries, March 16, 1749.

FIRST, the hall was prepared with a long table on each ſide, and forms ſet by them; on the edges of which tables, and under thoſe forms, were layed carpets, and cuſhions for her majeſty to kneel, when ſhe would waſh them (*the poor*). There was alſo another table laid acroſs the upper end of the hall, ſomewhat above the foot pace, for the chappelan to ſtand at. A little beneath the midſt whereof, and beneath the foot pace, a ſtool and cuſhion of eſtate was pitched for her majeſty to kneel at during ſervice time. This done, the holy water, baſons, alms, and other things, being brought into the hall; and the chappelan and poor folks having taken their ſaid places, the yeoman of the laundry, armed with a fair towel, and taking a ſilver baſon filled with warm water and ſweet flowers, waſhed their feet, all, one after another, wiped the ſame with his towel, and ſo making a croſs a little above the toes kiſſed them. After him within a while followed the ſub-almoner, doing likewiſe, and after him the almoner himſelf alſo; then laſtly, her majeſty came into the hall, and, after ſome ſinging and prayers made, and the goſpel of Chriſt's waſhing his diſciples feet read, thirty-nine ladies and gentlewomen, for ſo many were the poor folks (according to the number of the years complete of her majeſty's age), addreſſed themſelves with aprons and towels to wait upon her majeſty; and ſhe kneeling down upon the cuſhions and carpets under the feet of the poor women, firſt waſhed one foot of every of them in ſo many ſeveral baſons of warm water and ſweet flowers, brought to her ſeverally by the ſaid ladies and gentlewomen, then wiped, croſſed, and kiſſed them, as the almoner and others had done before. When her majeſty had thus gone through the whole number of thirty-nine, of which twenty ſat on the one ſide of the hall, and nineteen on the other; ſhe reſorted to the firſt again, and gave to each one certain yards of broad-cloth to make a gown. Thirdly, ſhe began at the firſt, and gave to each of them a pair of ſhoes. Fourthly, to each of them a wooden platter, wherein was half a ſide of ſalmon, as much lyng, ſix red herrings, and two cheat * loafs of bread. Fifthly, ſhe began with the firſt again, and gave to each of them a white wooden diſh with claret wine. Sixthly, ſhe received of each waiting-lady and gentlewoman their towel and apron, and gave to each poor woman one of the ſame. And after this the ladies and gentlewomen waited no longer, nor ſerved as they had done throughout the courſes before; but then the treaſurer of the chamber (Mr. Henneage) came to her majeſty with thirty-nine ſmall white purſes, wherein were alſo thirty-nine pence, (as they ſay) after the number of the years of her majeſty's age; and of him ſhe received and diſtributed them ſeverally; which done, ſhe received of him ſo many ſeveral red leather purſes, each containing twenty ſhillings, for the redemption of her majeſty's gown, which (as men ſay) by ancient order ſhe ought to give to ſome one of them at her pleaſure; but ſhe, to avoid the trouble of ſuit, which accuſtomably was made for that preferment, had changed that reward into money to be equally divided amongſt them all, namely, twenty ſhillings a piece; and thoſe ſhe alſo delivered particularly to each one of the whole company; and ſo taking her eaſe upon the cuſhion of ſtate, and hearing the choir a little while, her majeſty withdrew herſelf, and the company departed; for it was by that time the ſun-ſetting.

---

* Skinner, in his Etymologicon, obſerves, that Minſhew derives the word from the Lat. *mandatum*, ſc. the *command* of Chriſt to his diſciples: But Sir H. Spelman, perhaps more juſtly, from the Fr. G. Mande, *ſportula*, an *alms* or *dole*. T. M.

March 20, 1572. W. L. [W. Lambart].

Account of the New Years Gifts preſented to Queen Elizabeth, 1584-5, *communicated to the Society of Antiquarians, by Biſhop* Lyttelton.

Read at the Society, Dec. 16, 1765.

THE dean of Exeter (now biſhop of Carliſle) ſhewed the Society a large parchment roll containing a liſt of new years gifts preſented to queen Elizabeth at Greenwich on the 1ſt January, 1584-5, ſigned by the queen, and counterſigned by John Aſtley Eſq; maſter and treaſurer of the jewels; by which it appears, that the greateſt part, if not at all the peers and peereſſes of the realm, all the biſhops, the chief officers of ſtate, and ſeveral of the queen's houſehold ſervants, even down to her apothecaries, maſter-cook, ſerjeant of the paſtry, &c. gave new years gifts to her majeſty.

Theſe gifts conſiſted either of a ſum of money, or jewels, trinkets, wearing apparel, &c. The largeſt ſum given by any of the temporal lords, was 20 pounds; but the archbiſhop of Canterbury gave forty pounds, and all the other ſpiritual lords thirty, twenty, and ten pounds. Many of the temporal lords and great officers, and moſt of the peereſſes, gave rich gowns, petticoats, kirtles, doblets, mantles, ſome embroidered with pearls, garnets, &c. bracelets, caſkets ſtudded with precious ſtones, and other toys. The queen's phyſician preſents her with a box of foreign ſweet-meats. Another phyſician with two pots, one of green ginger, the other of orange flowers. Her apothecary with a box of lozenges, and a pot of conſerves.

---

* I know not what to make of the word *cheat*, unleſs it be for *chet*, and that for *manchet*, a ſmall white loaf. F. M.

Her maſter cook with a fayre marchepayne (a macaroon then in faſhion); her ſerjeant of the paſtry a fayre pye oringed — The ſum total of the money given on this occaſion amounts to eight hundred and twenty-eight pounds, ſeven ſhillings; the jewels, trinkets, apparel, &c. not valued.

On the back of the aforeſaid roll occurs a liſt of the new years gifts preſented by the queen in return; the whole of which conſiſts of gilt plate: To the earl of Leiceſter one hundred and thirty-two ounces: To the earl of Warwick one hundred and ſix ounces: But to all the other earls thirty and twenty ounces: To the ducheſs of Somerſet, the only ducheſs, twenty-five ounces: To the counteſſes fifty, forty, and twenty ounces: To the archbiſhop of Canterbury forty-five ounces; to the other prelates thirty-five, thirty, twenty, and fifteen ounces: To the baroneſſes from fifty-two to fifteen ounces: To ſir Chriſtopher Hatton lord Chamberlain, four hundred ounces: To all her maids of honour and gentlewomen of her houſhold, as well thoſe who preſented gifts as thoſe who did not, from twenty to two ounces — Thus — To Mrs. Tomyſen the dwarf two ounces — To the phyſicians thirteen, the apothecary ſeven, the cook and ſerjeant of the paſtry five ounces.

Sum total 4809 ounces of gilt plate.

N. B. At the bottom of the roll are entered gifts in plate from the queen to ambaſſadors from Scotland, Denmark, &c. to the queen's god-children and at weddings, &c. Thus to the Scotch ambaſſador, called the Juſtice clerk, five hundred and forty-five ounces: To lord Gray, the King of Scots ambaſſador, one hundred and thirty-five ounces: At the chriſtening the earl of Cumberland's child, one hundred and forty ounces: Mr. Southwell's ditto, forty-three ounces: Lord Talbot's ditto, twenty-ſeven ounces.

At the marriage of ſir Henry Nevell's ſon with Mr. Henry Killigrew's daughter, a gilt cup with a cover, weighing twenty-ſix ounces; "quod nota bene."

The Manner of burienge great Perſons in ancient Tymes: From a M: S. in the poſſeſſion of Sir Wm. Dolben, *Bart.*

THIS is the ordinaunce and guyding that perteyneth unto the worſhipfull beryyng of ony aſtate to be done in manner and fourme enſewing.

1. Firſt to be offered a ſwherde by the moſte worſhipfull man of the kyn of the ſayde aſtate and ony be preſente, ellis by the mooſte worſhipfull man that is preſente there on his p'te.

2. Item in lyke wyſe his ſhelde, his cote of worſhip', his helme and creſte.

3. Item to be hadde a baner of the Trinite, a baner of our Lady, a baner of Seynte George, a baner of the ſaynt that was his advowre, (*a*) and a baner of his armes. Item a penon of his armes. Ite' a ſtandard and his beſte there inne.

Ite' a geton (*b*) of his deviſe with his worde.

4. Item a doubill valaunce aboute the herſe bothe above and

(*a*) Or, avowee, i. e. his Patron or Protector.
(*b*) I ſuppoſe for Guidon.

bynethe with his worde and his deviſe wreten therinne.

5. Item xii ſcochons of his armes to be ſette uppon the barres w'oute and withinne the herſe; and iii doſeyn penſelles to ſtande aboven upon the herſe among the lytes.

6. Item to be ordeyned as many ſcochons as be pilers in the churche, and ſcochons to be ſette in the four quarteres of the ſaid churche as beſte is to be ſette by diſcrecion.

7. Item as many torches as the ſaide aſtate was of yeares age. And on ev'ry torche a ſcochon hangyng. And the beerers of the torches in blac.

8. Item hit is to be ordeyned ſtandyng v officers of armes abowte the ſaid hers, that is to ſay, oone by fore the ſaide herſe beryng the cote of worſhipp and he ſtandyng at the hede in the mydwarde of the ſayde hers; the ſecunde ſtandyng on the right ſide of the herſe in the fore frunte beryng his ſwhirde, the thirdde ſtandyng on the left ſide of the ſayde hers beryng his helmet and creſte, the fourthe on the right ſide of the ſaide hers in the nether parte of the herſe beryng his baner of armes, and the v^{the} ſtandyng on the lifte ſide in the nether parte he beryng his penon ſo ſtandy'ng til the offeryng. And the baners of the Trinite, oure Lady, Seynt George, and the banor of his advoure, to be ſet above in iiii partes of the ſaide hers and his ſtandard alſoo.

9. Item to be ordeyned certeyn clothes of gold for the ladyes of his kyn beyng w^{t}ynne the ſaid hers, and they to ofere the ſaide clothes of golde.

10. Item a certeyn of innocentes all clothed in white, ev'ry innocent beryng a taper in his hande.

11. Item the hors of the ſaide aſtate trappid with his arms, and a man of armes beyng of his kyn upon the ſame hors, or ellis ony other man of worſhipp in his name, havyng in his hande a ſpere, ſwhirde, or axe, ſo to be preſented to the offeryng in the churche with ii worſhipful men, oon goying on yat eon ſide of the hors and yat other on that other ſide of the hors; and a man ledying the ſame hors.

12. Item the heire of the ſaide aſtate, after he hathe ofered, ſhall ſtand up'on the lifte ſide of the priſte receyvyng the offeryng of the ſwhirde, helme, and creſte, baner of armes; cote of worſhipp; and penon. It'm ii men of worſhip to ſtonde on the ſame ſide of the priſte, haldyng a baſyn w^{t} mony therinne for the offeryng.

A Remembrance of the Order and Manner of the Burial of Mary *Queen of* Scotts.

ON Sunday, being the 30th of July, 1587, in the 29th year of the reign of Elizabeth, the queens majeſtie of England, there went from Peterborough M . . . . . Dethick, alias Garter principal king of armes, and five heralds, accompanied with forty horſe and men, to conduct the body of Mary, late queen of Scots, from Fotheringham Caſtle in Northamptonſhire to Peterborough aforeſaid, which queen had remained priſoner in England . . . . . years; having for that purpoſe brought a royal coach, drawn by four horſes, and covered with black velvet richly ſet forth with eſcotcheons of the armes of Scotland, and little penons, round about it; the body being incloſed in lead, and the ſame coffined in wood, was brought down and reverently put into the coach, at which time the heralds put on their coats of arms, and bare-headed, with torches light, brought the ſame forth of the caſtle, but about ten of the clock at night, and ſo conveyed it to Peterborough . . . . . miles diſtant from Fotheringham Caſtle, whither being come (about two of the clock on the Monday morning) the body was receved moſt reverently at the minſter door of Peterborough, by the biſhop, dean and chapter, and Clarenceux king of armes; and, in the preſence of the Scots which came with the ſame, it was laid in a vault prepared for the ſame, in the quire of the ſaid church, on the South ſide, oppoſite to the tomb of Queen Katharine dowager of Spain, the firſt wife of King Henry the Eighth; the occaſion why the body was forthwith laid into the vault, and not borne in the ſolemnity, was, becauſe it was ſo extreme heavy by reaſon of the lead, that the Gentlemen could not endure to have carryed it with leiſure in the ſolemn proceding; and beſides, was feared, that the ſowder might ripp, and being very hot weather, might be found ſome annoyance.

On Tueſday, being the firſt of Auguſt, in the morning, about eight of the clock, the chief mourner, being the Counteſs of Bedford, was attended upon by all the lords and ladies, and brought into the preſence chambre within the biſhop's palace, which all over was hanged with black cloth; ſhe was by the queens majeſties gentlemen uſhers placed ſomewhat under a cloth of eſtate of purple velvet, where, having given to the great officers their ſtaves of office, viz. to the lord ſteward, lord chamberlayne, the treaſurer, and comptroller, ſhe took her way into the great hall, where the corps ſtood; and the heralds having marſhalied the ſeveral companies, they made their proceedings as followeth.

Two conductors in black, with black ſtaves.

Poor women mourners to the number of 100. 2 and 2.

Two yeomen harvengers.

The ſtandard of Scotland borne by Sir George Savill, knight.

Gentlemen in clokes to the number of 50, being attendants on the lords and ladies.

Six grooms of the chamber, viz. Mr. . . . Eaton, Mr. . . . Bykye, Mr. . . . Ceavaval, Mr. . . . Flynt, Mr. . . . Charlton, Mr. . . . Lylle.

Three gentlemen ſewers to the queen's majeſtys, Mr. Horſeman, Mr. Fynes, and Mr. Martin.

Gentlemen in gownes, Mr. Worme, Mr. Holland, Mr. Crewſte, Mr. Watſon, Mr. Allington, Mr. Darrel, and Mr. Feſcue,

Scots in clokes, 17 in number.

A Scottiſh prieſt.

Mr. Forteſcue, maſter of the wardrobe to the queens majeſtie.

The biſhop of Peterborough.

The biſhop of Lincoln.

The great banner, borne by Sir Andrew Nowell, knight.

The comptroller, Mr Melvin.

The treaſurer, Sir Edward Montague.

The lord chamberlayne, was Lord Dudley.

The lord ſteward, was Lord St, John of Baſing.

Two uſhers.

The

Atchievements of honor born by heralds.
- The healme & creſt borne by Portcullis.
- target, borne by York.
- ſword, borne by Rouge Dragon.
- coat, borne by Somerſet.

Clarencieux king of arms, with a a gentleman uſher, Mr. Conyngſbe.

The corps born by eſquires in clokes.

Mr. Francis Forteſcue.
Mr. William Forteſcue.
Mr. Thomas Stafford.
Mr. Nicholas Smith.
Mr. Nicholas Hyde.
Mr. . . . . Howlands, the biſhop's brother.

Eight bannerolles, borne by eſquires:

1. King Robert impaling Drummond, by Mr. William Fittz Williams.

2. King James the 1ſt impaling Beaufort,	Mr. Griffin of Dingley.
3. Guelders,	by Mr. Robert Wingfield.
4. King James 3d impaling Denmark,	Mr. Bevill.
5. King James 4th impaling the arms of Henry 7th of England,	Mr. Lynne.
6. King James 5th impaling Guys,	Mr. John Wingfield.
7. King of France impaling the arms of Mary queen of Scotland,	Mr. Spencer.
8. Lord Darnley impaling the arms of Mary queen of Scotland,	Mr. John Forteſcue of Aywood.

The canopy, being of black velvet fringed with gold, borne by four knights, viz.

Sir Thomas Manners.
Sir George Haſtings.
Sir James Harrington.
Sir Richard Knightly.

Aſſiſtants to the body, Four barons which bore up the corners of the pall of velvet.

The Lord Mordant.
The Lord Willoughby of Parham.
The Lord Compton.
Sir Thomas Cecill.

Mr. Garter, with the gentleman uſher, Mr. Brakenbury.

The Counteſſe of Bedford, ſupported by the Earls of Rutland, and Lincolne, her train borne up by the Lady St. John of Baſting, and aſſiſted by Mr. John Manners, vice chamberlain.

The Counteſſe of Rutland, Counteſſe of Lincolne.

The Lady Talbot, Lady Mary Savell.

The Lady Mordant, the Lady St. John of Bletſhoe.

The Lady Manners, the Lady Cecill.

The Lady Montague, the Lady Nowell.

Mrs. Alington, Mrs. Curle.

Two uſhers.

Eight Scottiſh gentlewomen.

The gentlewomen of Counteſs's and Baroneſs's, according to their degrees, all in black.

Servants in black coates.

The Counteſs of Bedford,	10.
Counteſs of Rutland,	8.
Counteſs of Lincoln,	8.
Lady St. John of Baſing,	5.
All lords and ladyes,	5.
All knights and their wives,	4.
All eſquires,	1.

The body being thus brought into the quire, was ſet down within the royal herſe, which was 20 feet, ſeet ſquare, and 27 feet in height, covered over with black velvet, and richly ſet with eſcotcheons of armes and fringe of gold; upon the body, which was covered with a pall of black velvet, lay a purple velvet cuſhion, fringed and taſſeled with gold, and upon the ſame a cloſe crown of gold ſet with ſtones: after the body was thus placed, and every mourner according to their degree, the ſermon was begun by the Biſhop of Lincoln, after which certain anthems were ſung by the quire, and the offering began very ſolemnly, as followeth:

The Offering.

First, the chief mourner offered for the queen, attended upon by all ladyes. The coat, ſword, target, and helme, was ſeverally carried up by the two Earls of Rutland and Lincoln, one after another, and received by the biſhop of Peterborough, and Mr. Garter king at arms.

The ſtandard alone.
The great banner alone.
The lady chief mourner alone.
The trayne-bearer alone.
The two earles together.
The lord ſteward,
The lord chamberlaine,
The biſhop of Lincoln alone.
The four lords aſſiſtants to the body.
The treaſurer, comptroller, and vice chamberlaine.
The four knights that bore the canopy.

In which offeringe every courſe was led up by a herald, for the more order; after which, the two biſhops and the dean of Peterborough came to the vault, and over the body began to read the funeral ſervice; which being ſaid, every officer broke his ſtaff over his head, and threw the ſame into the vault to the body; and ſo every one departed, as they came, after their degrees, to the biſhop's palace, where was prepared a moſt royal feaſt, and a dole given unto the poore.

An ancient Indenture relating to a Burgeſs in Parliament, &c.

Read at the Society of Antiquaries, June 12, 1755.

THYS bill indentyd mead the viii day of Aprille in the thridde yer of Kyng Edward the fowrte betwyn Thomas Peers and John Scheelyng Balyffs of Donewych and John Strawnge of Brampton Eſquyer, Wetneſſyth that the ſayd John Strawnge grauntyth be theſe preſents to been oon of the Burgeys for Donewych at the P'lement to been holdyn at Weſtm' the xxix day of the ſayd Monyth of Aprille ffor the qwhych qwehdyr it holde longe tyme or ſchortt or gwhedye it fortune to been P'rogott the ſayd John Strawnge grauntyth no more to takyn for hys wagys then a Cade of full Heryng tho' to been dyliṽid be Xitenmaſſe next comyng In Wetnyſſe heroff eythyr partt to others Indentur inter Chawnxubilly her ſetys han ſett day and yer above ſayd.

Obſervations on the Roman Roads; from Whitaker's *Hiſtory of Mancheſter, lately publiſhed.*

THESE are the Roman roads that courſed from Mancunium to the neighbouring ſtations. And ſuch as they are, they muſt ſhare in the great admiration, and the high praiſe which the antiquarians have beſtowed upon the roads of the Romans in general. But ſurely thoſe criticks have been too laviſh in their eulogiums upon them. Antiquarianiſm is the younger ſiſter of Hiſtory, leſs ſedate and more fanciful, and apt to become enamoured of the face of time by looking ſo frequently upon it. But let not this be the conduct of her ſoberer diſciples. Let not the ſenſible antiquarian diſgrace himſelf and his profeſſion by admiring greatly what is merely ancient, and by applauding fondly what is only Roman. The pencil of age may juſtly be allowed to throw a ſhade of reſpectableneſs, and to diffuſe even an air of venerableneſs, over the productions of very ancient art. And we may appeal to the native feelings of every ſenſible beholder for the truth of the obſervation. But this is all that can be allowed to the mere influence of time. And the antiquarian that once overſteps this reaſonable limit ſacrifices the dignity of ſentiment to the dreams of antiquarianiſm, and gives up the realities of Hiſtory for the fables of imagination.

The great excellence of the Roman roads is the particular directneſs of their courſe. Being conſtructed at a period when the laws of property were ſuperſeded by the rights of conqueſt, they were naturally laid in the ſtraighteſt lines from place to place. From this line of direction they could not be diverted, like many of our modern roads, and thrown into obliquities and angles, by the bias of private intereſt. From this line nothing could divert them but the interpoſition of an hill which could not be directly aſcended, the interruption of a river which could not be directly forded, or the intervention of a moſs which could not be croſſed at all. Thus, to adduce only a ſingle inſtance, the Roman road to Slack courſes in one uninterrupted right line from the Caſtlefield to the Hollinwood, while the modern and nearly parallel way to Huthersfield, one of the directeſt roads that we have in the vicinity of the town, runs curving all the way at a little diſtance from it, and has no leſs than twelve or thirteen conſiderable angles betwixt the end of Newton-lane and the extremity of Hollinwood.

But the Roman roads appear not to have been conſtructed upon the moſt ſenſible principles in general. The road over Newton-heath is a mere coat of ſand and gravel, the ſand being very copious and the gravel very weak, and not compacted together with any incorporated cement. And the road at Haydock is merely an heap of looſe earth and looſe rock laid together in a beautiful convexity, but ready to yield and open upon any ſharp compreſſion from the ſurface. Such roads could never have been deſigned for the paſſage of the cart and the waggon. Had they been ſo deſigned, they muſt ſoon have been furrowed to the bottom by the cutting of the wheels or cruſhed into the groundby the preſſure of the load, and have been rendered abſolutely impaſſable by either. But for ſuch rough ſervices they were not intended at all. This the ſharp convexity of the road at Haydock moſt clearly demonſtrates, which ſcarcely leaves the level of a yard at the crown, and throws all the reſt of the ſurface into a briſk deſcent. And this the breadth of the more flattened road over Failſworth Moſs concurs to demonſtrate, the ſurface, even now when it has naturally ſpread out into a broader extent, being not more than three yards and a half in width. Both theſe roads, though the one was intended for the great weſtern way into the north, and the other was the way of communication betwixt Cheſter and York, muſt plainly have been confined to the mere walker, the mere rider, and the mere beaſt of burden.[1]

The only roads that ſeem to have been conſtructed for the cart and the waggon are ſuch as were regularly paved with large boulders. Such appears to have been the road from Mancheſter to Blackroad; ſuch appears to have been the road from Mancheſter to Ribcheſter; and ſuch evidently was the road from Ribcheſter to Overborough.[2] But as this alleviates not at all the cenſure upon the narrowneſs of the ways, ſo the paving of a road is obviouſly a very awkward expedient at the beſt. This may ſufficiently appear from thoſe boaſted remains of the Roman roads, the Appian and the Flaminian ways in Italy, which are ſo intolerably rough and ſo inexpreſſibly hard, that the travellers, as often as they can, turn off from them, and journey along the tracks at their borders.[3]

Many of the Roman roads indeed have continued under all the injuries of time and all the inclemencies of climate to the preſent period, and ſome few in excellent conſervation. The Romans, having the whole power of the country at their command and nations of ſubjects to be their labourers in the work, were not frugal of toil in the diſcovery of the materials and in the conveyance of them to a conſiderable diſtance. Thus, ſince little or no gravel was to be found along the courſe of the Roman road from the common of Hollinwood to the end of Street-lane, they dug up a very great quantity of it along the ſides of the preſent Millbrook upon the former, as the long broad and winding hollow which ſtill remains doth manifeſtly evince, and conſtructed all the road from the one to the other with it, as the peculiar redneſs of the gravel along the road does evidently prove. Thus, what is much more remarkable, the Stane-ſtreet in Suſſex, ten and ſeven yards in breadth and one yard and a half in depth, is compoſed entirely of flints and of pebbles, though no flints are to be found even within ſeven miles of the road.[4] And they laid their roads, not ſunk, like ours, many feet below the level of the ground about them, but riſing with a rounded ridge conſiderably above the ſurface, unleſs they were obliged to climb obliquely up the ſide of a ſteep hill or to deſcend obliquely down it. By this means the water never ſettled upon their roads, ſilently ſapped the foundations, and effectually demoliſhed the works. But the continuance of many roads to the preſent moment, and the peculiar conſervation of ſome, reſult very little from theſe general circumſtances, and are principally the effect of particular accidents. That theſe circumſtances have not given the roads ſuch a laſting duration, is evident from the above mentioned ſtructure of all of them within, and more evident from the particular roundneſs of ſome of them without. The fact ariſes chiefly from the early deſertion of particular roads by the Britons and Saxons, new roads being laid for new reaſons to the ſame towns, or the towns being deſtroyed and the roads unfrequented. Such muſt aſſuredly have been the caſe with the ſmartly rounded road at Haydock. And ſuch will hereafter appear to have been the caſe with the ſtill-remaining road upon Stony Knolls.[5]

But had the Roman roads been always laid in right lines, always conſtructed with a ſufficient breadth, and been never paved with ſtone; had the materials been bound together by ſome incorporated cement; and had they been all calculated to receive carts and to bear waggons; they muſt ſtill have been acknowledged to have one eſſential defect in them. The roads almoſt conſtantly croſſed the rivers of the iſland, not at bridges, but at ſhallows or fords, ſome of which Nature had planted and others Art ſupplied.[6] By this means the travelling on the roads muſt have been infinitely precarious, have been regulated by the rains, and have been controuled by the floods. Such muſt have certainly been the conſequence at the fords of Ribcheſter and Penwortham over the Ribble, ſuch more particularly at the fords of Warrington Stretford and Stockport over the Merſey, and ſuch even at the fords of Knotmill and Garret over the Medlock, at the way of Trafford over the Irwell, and at the paſſages of Huntſbank over the Irke and of Throſtleneſt-lane over the Cornebrooke. One of thoſe very rainy nights which are ſo common in our Lancaſhire winters would raiſe a conſiderable depth of water upon the fords, and would fix an abſolute bar to the progreſs of travelling. Thus, for want of a few bridges, the Roman roads muſt have been often rendered impaſſable during the winter, and often for a conſiderable part of the winter together. And thus, for want of a few bridges, muſt the Roman roads have been rendered frequently uſeleſs, the military communication between the ſeveral parts of the iſland have been frequently ſuſpended, and the Roman empire within it have been frequently expoſed to danger.

---

[1] From ſome Tumuli in the roads Dr. Stukeley infers both the Herman and the Watling Streets to have been never travelled even by horſes Itin. Curioſ. p. 82, 104, and 106.—[2] Rothmell's Account of Overborough.—[3] Horace lib. i. ſat. 5. ſhews the Appian way to have been as rough in the Auguſtan age as it is in the preſent:

> Hoc iter ignavi diviſimus, altiùs ac nos
> Præcinctis unum: minùs eſt gravis Appia tardis.

—[4] Camden c. 199.—[5] See B. II. c. ii. ſ. 2.—[6] The Romans had very few ſtations in the iſland at which they had conſtructed bridges. Only two are mentioned by Antoninus, Ad Pontem and Pontibus. And a third is mentioned by the Notitia, Pons Ælii.—Dr. Stukeley, in the genuine ſpirit of an antiquarian, commends the wiſdom of the Romans for preferring durable fords to periſhing bridges. Itin. Cur. p. 72.

The Nature of the Britiſh Commerce, before and after the coming of the Romans; from the ſame.

THE firſt foreign commerce of the Britons was occaſioned by the reſort of the Phœnicians to their coaſts. Theſe bold adventurers in navigation and traffic, having planted colonies at Carthage and at Cadiz, and ranging along the borders of the great untraverſed ocean on the weſt, reached the ſouth-weſtern promontories of Britain, and entered into a trading correſpondence with the inhabitants of it. The real ſingularity and the commercial conſequences of the voyage gave great reputation to the officer who conducted it, and have occaſioned the name of Midacritus to be tranſmitted with honour to poſterity. Midacritus brought the firſt veſſel of the Phœnicians to our coaſts. And Midacritus opened the firſt commerce of the Phœnicians with our fathers. He found the country to abound particularly with tin, a metal that was equally uſeful and rare. He trafficked with the Britons for it. And he returned home with a cargo of the ſilvery metal.[1]

Such was the firſt faint effort of the commercial genius of Britain, which was afterwards to conduct the veſſels of the iſland to the ſhores of Cadiz, of Carthage and of Tyre, and even to raiſe the Britons ſuperior in boldneſs and in ſkill to the Phœnicians! Such was the firſt faint effort of the commercial genius of Britain, which has ſince diſplayed ſuch a variety of powers, has ſince opened ſuch a variety of channels, and has diffuſed the overflowing tide of the Britiſh commerce into all the quarters of the globe! This effort was firſt made ſome years before the time of Herodotus and about the period of the firſt inhabitation of Lancaſhire, about five hundred years before the æra of Chriſt.[2] The Belgæ were not yet landed in the iſland. The original Britons ſtill poſſeſſed all the ſouthern regions of it.[3] And the trade was opened with the Britons of the Caſſiterides or Silley iſlands.[4] Theſe iſlands were then only ten in number, though they are now more than an hundred and forty; and only nine of them were inhabited as late as the reign of Tiberius.[5] But one of them was greatly ſuperior in ſize to the reſt, and was therefore diſtinguiſhed by the general appellation of the whole, being denominated Caſſiteris Inſula or the one Tin-iſland.[5] This was the firſt land of Britain which the Phœnicians reached and with which Midacritus began the traffic for tin.[6] This was known amongſt the Britons by the appellation of Silura, and muſt have communicated the ſtill-remaining name of Silley to its contiguous iſles.[7] And this was then a very conſiderable iſland, being ſeparated only by a dangerous ſtrait from the ſhore of Cornwall,[7] and reaching beyond the preſent uninhabited iſlet of Silley. The preſent iſles of Brehar, Guel, Treſcaw, St. Martin's, and St. Sampſon's, the rocks and iſlets adjoining to all, and St. Mary's and the Eaſtern iſles, muſt all have compoſed this original iſland. And large banks ſtill extend from St. Martin's nearly to St Mary's and the Eaſtern iſles, which are all uncovered at low water, and have only a depth of four feet at high. The iſles of Guel and Brehar, now half a mile diſtant from the rock of Silley, appear plainly to have been once connected with it. And Treſcaw, Brehar, St. Martin's, St. Sampſon's, and their adjoining iſlets, were once evidently united together. Sands extend from Brehar to Treſcaw, and may ſometimes be croſſed on foot. Betwixt Treſcaw, Brehar, and St. Sampſon's, the flats are laid entirely bare at the receſs of a ſpring-tide, and a dry paſſage is opened over the ſand-banks from the one to the other. In theſe banks, over which the tide riſes ten or twelve feet in depth, hedges and walls of ſtone are frequently diſcloſed to the view by the ſhifting of the ſands. And from the general remains of ſtone-hedges, ſtone-walls, and contiguous houſes, and from the number of barrows which are diſperſed over the face of theſe iſlands, the whole appears to have been once fully cultivated and thoroughly inhabited.[8]

This iſland was peculiarly repleniſhed with mines of tin, though the preſent unburied remains of it exhibit no veſtiges of the antient works, and ſcarce carry any appearances of the antient metal. But in the month of May 1767, a rich vein of tin was diſcovered in St. Mary's, which bore directly into the ſea and pointed towards the ſhore of Cornwall. And the cargo which Midacritus brought from the iſland, and the account which he gave of it and its contiguous iſles, occaſioned a regular reſort of the Phœnicians to the coaſts of Silley. The trade was infinitely advantageous to the ſtate. And the track was moſt ſolicitouſly concealed by the public.[9]

Thus continued the trade of Britain for nearly three hundred years, being eſteemed the moſt beneficial commerce in Europe, and being carefully ſought after by all the commercial powers in the Mediterranean.[10] The Greeks of Marſeilles firſt followed the track of the Phœnician voyagers, and ſome time before the days of Polybius, and about two hundred years before the age of Chriſt, began to ſhare with them in the trade of tin.[11] The Carthaginian commerce declined. The Maſſylian commerce increaſed. And in the reign of Auguſtus the whole current of the Britiſh traffic had been gradually diverted into this channel.[12] At that period the commerce of the iſland was very conſiderable. Two roads were laid acroſs the country, and reached from Sandwich to Carnarvon on one ſide, and extended from Dorſetſhire into Suffolk on the other; and the commerce of the coaſts muſt have been carried along them into the interior regions of the iſland. The great ſtaple of the tin was no longer ſettled in a diſtant corner of the iſland. It was removed from Silley, and was fixed in the iſle of Wight, a central part of the coaſt, lying equally betwixt the two roads, and better adapted to the new arrangement of the trade.[13] Thither the tin was carried by the Belgæ, and thither the foreign merchants reſorted with their wares. And the trade was no longer carried on by veſſels that coaſted tediouſly along the winding ſhores of Spain and of Gaul. It was now tranſported over the neighbouring channel, was unſhipped on the oppoſite coaſt, and was carried upon horſes acroſs the land, or by boats along the rivers to Marſeilles and to Narbonne.[13]

The Iſle of Wight, which as late as the eighth century was ſeparated from the remainder of Hampſhire by a channel no leſs than three miles in breadth, was now actually a part of the greater iſland, diſjoined from it only by the tide, and united to it always at the ebb.[14] And during the receſs of the waters, the Britons conſtantly paſſed over the low iſthmus of land, and carried their loaded carts of tin directly acroſs it.[14] Such alſo were many other iſlands on the ſoutherly ſhore of Britain, appearing as iſlands only on the tide of flood, and becoming peninſulas at the tide of ebb.[14] It is curious to mark the different operations of the ſea upon the different parts of the Engliſh coaſt. The ſea has gained conſiderably upon the ſhores of Yorkſhire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Eſſex, the eaſtern coaſt of Kent, and the coaſts of Suſſex, Hampſhire, Dorſetſhire, and Cornwall.[15] Within theſe forty years, it has greatly uſurped upon the Silley iſlands in general,[16] and even from May 1766 to May 1767, it encroached near forty inches upon one of them in particular. And theſe gradual and ſucceſſive depredations, theſe and theſe alone, muſt aſſuredly have been the cauſe that has been ſo vainly explored in the annals of hiſtory, and that has reduced the Silley iſlands to their preſent condition. Theſe, and not the violence of an earthquake, or a tempeſt, muſt aſſuredly have widened the narrow turbid ſtrait of Solinus into an ample and calm expanſe of thirty or forty miles, have covered half the great iſland of Silura with the waters of the ocean, and have left only its mountains and its promontories riſing like ſo many iſlets above the face of the waves. Theſe appear from the experience of the recent ravages in the iſlands to be a cauſe too unhappily adequate to the effect. And the ſame cauſe has greatly plundered the coaſts of North-Devonſhire, Pembrokeſhire, and Cardiganſhire.[17] But the ſea has reſigned a part of its original domain on the ſouthern ſhore of Kent, in Lincolnſhire, and in Lancaſhire. In Kent it has retreated from the ſhore of Sandwich, has ſunk the ſmall æſtuary of Solinus into an inſignificant current, and has converted the fine harbour of Rhutupæ, where the Roman fleet was regularly laid up, into an expanſe of rich paſtures and a valley watered with a rivulet.[18] In Lincolnſhire it has added a conſiderable quantity of ground to the coaſt, ſhrinking from the original boundaries, and leaving many thouſands of acres betwixt the old bank of its waters and the preſent margin of its ſhore.[19] And in Lancaſhire the ſands which originally formed the beach of the ſea, and were originally covered every tide with its waters are now regularly inhabited. Theſe are ſtill diſtinguiſhed among us by the appellation which they received from the Britons, and which is equally common to the ſea-ſands of Lincolnſhire, Norfolk, and Wales, the appellation of Meales or looſe quaggy lands.[20] But looſe as they once were by nature, and quaggy as they were once made by the overflowing of the tide, they are now annually cultivated, a parochial church has been erected, and a village has been conſtructed upon them.

In this ſtate of the Britiſh commerce, the articles imported into the iſland were earthen-ware, ſalt, and braſs, both wrought and in bullion.[21] In this ſtate of the Britiſh commerce, tin was not, as it had been originally, the only export of the iſland. It ſtill remained the principal article of our foreign trade.[22] But with it were exported gold, ſilver, iron, and lead, hides, cattle, corn, ſlaves, and dogs, gems and muſcle-pearls,[23] poliſhed horſe-bits of bone, horſe-collars, amber-toys, and glaſs veſſels.[24]

Such was the nature of our foreign commerce when the Romans ſettled among us. And it inſtantly received a conſiderable improvement from the Romans. This appears ſufficiently from that very remarkable particular in the interior hiſtory of the iſland, the ſudden riſe and the commercial importance of London within a few years after their firſt ſettlement in the iſland.[25] But the trade was no longer carried on by the two great roads to the ſouthern ſhore, and the ſtaple was no longer ſettled in the Iſle of Wight. The principal trade ſtill appears to have been confined to the ſouth in general, and to the regions of Middleſex, Kent, Suſſex, and Hampſhire in particular. But the commerce was diffuſed over the whole extent of the Roman conqueſts, and was carried on directly from the weſtern and the eaſtern ſhores as well as from the ſouthern. Thus new ports were opened on every ſide of the iſland, moſt indeed about the ſouth-eaſtern angle of it, but ſome along the eaſtern and the weſtern coaſts. Thus Middleſex had the port of London, Kent the ports of Rhutupæ, Dubris and Lemanis, Suſſex had the ports Adurnum, Anderida, and Novus, and Hampſhire had the port Magnus.[26] And thus Yorkſhire had its port Felix on one ſide, and Lancaſhire had its port Siſtuntian on the other.[27] Theſe were evidently the commercial ports of the Roman Britons. Had they been merely the uſeful harbours upon the coaſts, as they muſt certainly have been much more conſiderable in number, as they muſt certainly have been mentioned upon every part of our coaſts, ſo muſt they have been equally noticed upon the coaſts of Caledonia and the ſhores of Ireland. They were all of them harbours firſt uſed by the Romans, they had all of them cities firſt raiſed by the Romans upon them, and under the Romans they muſt all have become conſiderable ports for commerce.[28] And the articles introduced into the iſland at theſe ports were the many particulars which I have previouſly mentioned to have been introduced into Britain by the Romans, and ſugar, pepper, ginger, writing-paper, and other ſimilar articles perhaps, beſides them. The ſaccharum, or ſugar of the Romans, like our own, was the extracted honey of a cane, was brought from Arabia or from India, and was uſed only for medicinal purpoſes.[29] And all theſe ſpices appear plainly from their Roman-Britiſh appellations to have been actually imported among us by the Romans. And the articles exported from the iſland muſt have been partly the ſame as before, and partly the additional particulars of gagates or jet, the Britiſh jet being the beſt and the moſt copious in Europe,[30] bears for the foreign amphitheaters, baſkets, ſalt, corn, and oyſters.[31]

Such was the foreign commerce of the iſland in general during the reſidence of the Romans among us. And ſuch muſt have been in part or in whole the foreign commerce of our own port in particular. This was not merely the port of a ſingle county. It was the only commercial harbour along the whole line of the weſtern coaſt, and had no rival from the Cluyd to the Land's-End. And the exports of the neighbouring region, the lead of Derbyſhire and the ſalt of Cheſhire, the corn, the cattle, and the hides of the whole, muſt have been all ſhipped at the port of the Ribble. The Britiſh dogs, in general, were a very gainful article of traffic to the Romans.[32] And as all the interior countries of Britain, then firſt turned up by the plough, muſt have produced the moſt luxuriant harveſts at firſt, ſo the whole iſland freighted no leſs than eight hundred veſſels with corn every year for the continent.[33]

Thus was a foreign commerce firſt introduced into Lancaſhire, where it now flouriſhes in ſo vigorous a ſtate, and where it has now branched out to ſo large an extent. And thus was the firſt ſcene of its reſidence upon the banks of the beautiful Ribble. There Ribcheſter enjoyed all the varied emoluments of it. The voice of tradition aſſerts, and the diſcovery of ruins evinces the village of Ribcheſter to have been once a very conſiderable city, to have been ſuperior to Mancheſter in grandeur, and to have excelled perhaps all the towns of the north in wealth. And the commerce of the Siſtuntian port is the only aſſignable reaſon, the commerce of the Siſtuntian port was undoubtedly the genuine cauſe, of all its particular importance.

Ribcheſter was not, like Freckleton, neceſſarily planted upon a diſagreeable ſite, and had not, like it, a large extent of low marſhy grounds ſweeping for ſeveral miles on both ſides of the river, overflowed with the waters at every tide, and loading the air with rank exhalations at every receſs. Ribcheſter, like London, was fixed at a diſtance from the ſea and upon an agreeable ſite, and enjoyed, like it, the advantage of a fine air from the dry nature of the ſoil around it, and from the lively flow of the river before it. And the Roman town at the Neb of the Neſe was only as the Greenock of Glaſgow, the Shields of Newcaſtle, or the Freckleton of Preſton, at preſent. It muſt have been inhabited ſolely by ſuch as were retained in the more immediate ſervice of the veſſels. All the traders muſt have reſided, and all the commercial buſineſs muſt have been tranſacted, at Ribcheſter. The exports of the neighbouring diſtricts muſt have been carried to Ribcheſter, have been lodged in the warehouſes of the town, and have been ſent in boats to the veſſels in the harbour. And the imports for the neighbouring diſtricts muſt have been unſhipped in the harbour, have been ſent in boats up to Ribcheſter, and have been diſperſed from it over the country.

[1] Pliny, lib. vii. c. 56.—[2] Herodotus p. 254, Weſſelingius.—The teſtimony of Herodotus carries the Phœnician arrival up to 440 or 450. And the progreſs of population in Britain and in Ireland, forbids it to be carried beyond the year 500.—[3] Richard, p. 50 —[4] Pliny, lib. vii. c. 56.—[5] Strabo, p. 265.—[6] Pliny, lib. vii. c. 56.—[7] Solinus, c. 22. What this author has ſaid concerning the iſland, Richard has ſtrangely applied to the Silures of Wales, deceived by the likeneſs of the name, p. 21.—[8] Borlaſe's Scilly Iſlands, p. 53, 58, 59, 62, 63, and 85.—[9] Herodotus, p. 254, and Strabo, p. 265.—[10] Strabo, ibid.—[11] Polybius, who lived about 180 years before Chriſt, p. 290 and 291. Amſtel. 1670.—[12] Strabo, p. 305.—[13] Diodorus,

p. 347.—[14] Bede's Hiſt. lib. i. c. 3. and lib. iv. c. 16, and Diodorus, ibid.—[15] Camden, c. 899, 467, 411, 211, 237, 199, 205, &c.—[16] Borlaſe, p. 88.—[17] Camden, c. 47. and 757.—[18] Richard, p. 17. and Solinus, c. 22.—[19] Itin. Curioſ. p. 5, 11, and 15.—[20] Itin. Cur. p. 119, Camden, c. 468, and Mona, p. 14 and 115. There is alſo a large plain on the edge of the ſea near Hyll-lake in Cheſhire, which is equally called Mels or Meals, where General Schomberg encamped his army before it was embarked for the reduction of Ireland in the reign of King William (Leigh's Nat. Hiſt. b. I. p. 29.)—[21] Strabo, p. 265. and Cæſar, p. 88.—[22] Diodorus, p. 347—[23] Mela, lib. iii. c. 6.—[24] Strabo, p. 265, 305, and 307.—[25] Tacitus Ann. lib. xiv. c. 33.—[26] Tacitus, ibid. Antoninus's Iter 3 and 4. and Richard's Iter 15, Notitia, Richard Iter 15, and Ptolemy.—[27] Ptolemy and Richard, p. 27.—[28] Antoninus and Richard ibid. Richard, p. 27. and 18, and Iter 15.—[29] Pliny, lib. xii. c. 8.—[30] Solinus, c. 22.—[31] Martial, lib. Spect. Ep. 7. and lib. xiv. E. 99, Camden, p. 194, Juvenal, Sat. 4, and Camden, p. 2.—[32] Gratius, p. 26.—[33] Camden, p. 2.

A Diſcourſe of Sherborne Caſtell and Mannor, written in the Year 1620. *From the original Manuſcript in the Poſſeſſion of* Thomas Aſtle, *Eſq;*

OSMOND Earle of Dorſet, a Norman by byrth, and a greate favorite, had Sherborne gyven him by the Conquerer amongeſt dyvers other advauncementes. Afterwards, upon the vacancye of the ſee of Saliſbury, Oſmond forſakinge his temporal authoritie, and beinge in greate grace with the Kinge, became Byſhop of that ſee, and got the caſtell of Sherborne to bee annexed to that byſhopprick, ſettinge a curſe upon them that did goe about to plucke the ſame from that godly uſe; this Byſhopp was a man of that integrety and holynes that hee was canonized at Rome, and ſett downe in our Almanacke for a ſaint.

This caſtell with the land thereunto apperteyninge contynued in the Byſhoppes untill the tyme of Kinge Stephen; at which tyme one Roger, then Byſhopp of Saliſbury, (whoe reedyfied both the caſtell of Sherborne and the caſtell of the Devyzes, comonly called the *Vyze)* beinge well knowne to be a Byſhoppe of greate wealth, the ſaid Kinge wantinge mony for many purpoſes, but eſpecyallye for the compaſſinge of a mariage betwene Euſtace his onely ſonne, and Conſtancia the Frenche Kinge's ſiſter, ſeaſed upon the wealth of the ſaid Biſhopp, tooke the caſtell of Sherborne and kepte yt. Not long after, the right heire to the crowne, Mawde the Empreſſe, and Henry Fitz-Empreſſe her ſonne, invaded England with ſuch a power, as that Kinge Stephen was dryven by compoſicion to make Henry Fittz-Empreſſe heyre apparent to the crowne, and to diſinheryt Euſtace his owne naturall ſonne. After that tyme, whyle the ſaid caſtell contynewed in the crowne, greate trobles aroſe to the Kinge. Sometymes the father was againſt the ſonne, ſometimes the ſonne againſt the father, the Barons againſt the Kinge, and the Kinge againſt the Barons: From the Kinge the caſtell was graunted to ſome of the noble race of the Mountacutes, and while they had it, two of them loſt there heades ſucceſſyvely one after the other. In the tyme of Kinge Edward the IIId. one Robert Wyvill beinge Byſhoppe of Sarum, brought a writt of right againſt William Mountacute, Earle of Saliſbury, for the ſaid caſtell, wherein hee proceeded ſoe farr, as that there champions were entred the liſts to try the combatt. But the Kinge tooke up the matter, and ordered the Byſhop to give a ſome of mony to the Earle, which was don accordingly, and the caſtell reſtored to the biſhoprick. Then the ſame contynued therein untill the tyme of Kinge Edward the VIth. which tyme the Duke of Somerſet gott a long leaſe thereof, whoe graunted the ſame unto Sir John Horſley, the beſt of his abylitye that ever was of that name in thoſe parts. After which, within halfe a yere, the Duke of Somerſet loſt his head, and Sir John Horſley declyned in his eſtate, untill hee grewe ſoe bare that he was owt lawde for X^{li}. King Edward dying, and Nicholas Heath, Archbyſſchoppe of Yorke beinge Lord Chancellor of England, John Capon, Byſhopp of Sarum exhibited a bill in the Chancery againſt the ſaid John Horſley, ſhewing that the leaſe made to the Duke was by menaces and threats, and for feare of his liffe, uppon which bill the Lord Chancellor releeved hym and decreed the caſtell for the Byſhopp. After that yt contynewed in the byſhoprick untill about the 33d year of Elizabeth, at which tyme Sir Walter Rawleigh gott yt, and by reaſon of his atteynder yt came againe to the crowne. And ſoe from the Kinge's moſt excellent Majeſtie unto our moſt noble and hopefull Prince Henry, who held yt not full a yere, and ſoe yt returned to the crowne. Thence ſhortly after it came to the Earle of Somerſett, with whome howe the caſe now ſtandeth, let them to whome it apperteyneth judge. Since his atteynder yt ys graunted to Sir John Dygbye, Vicechamberleyne to the Kinge. Anno Dni, 1617.

A Narrative of the Juſts, Banquetts, and Diſguiſings, uſed at the Intertaynement of Katherine, *Wife to Prince* Arthure, *eldeſt Sonne to King* Henry *VIIth. From a Manuſcript of that Time.*

UPPON Thurſdaye, the great and large voide ſpace before Weſtminſter-hall and the palace was gravelled, ſanded, and goodly ordered for the eaſe of the horſes, and a tilt ſett and arayſed at the whole length from the watergate well nighe up to the entrance of the gate that openeth into the King's ſtreet towards the ſanctuary. At the upper end of the tilt, by the water gate on the north part, a certaine ſpace beſides from the ſaid tilt, there was a goodly tree empainted with pleaſant leaves, flowers, and frute, ſett up, encompaſſed, and cloſed with a pale round about. Upon railes under this tree were hanged the ſcochions and ſhieldes, with the armes of the Lordes and Knights Challengers, and of thoſe that intended to take uppon them the noble and valiant acts, juſts, and turnements royall. On the ſouth ſide of this place, ordered and addreſſed for this running, there was a ſtage ſtrong and ſubſtantially builded, with its partition in the middeſt, whoſe part uppon the right hand was apparelled and garniſhed for the King's Grace and his Lordes full pleaſantly with hangings and quiſhions of gould ; and the lower part, uppon the left hand, was in like manner addreſſed and purveyed for the Queene's Grace and all the goodly company of ladyes. Anenſt this partition there was greeces and ſtayres down to the place of tournaye for meſſengers, and thoſe by whom it pleaſed the King's Highnes to have his mind and errand done. Into this tent was entrance, that the King, the Queene, the Prince, and my Ladye Princeſs, with all ther nobles and eſtates, might through Weſtminſter hall by the exchequer chamber, without any more ſhewe or appearance, come into the ſaid ſtanding and ſtage. In the northe ſyd, anenſt the ſtage of the Kinge, ther was another ſtage covered with red ſeay for the Maior of London, the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and worſhipful perſons of the crafts : And in all the circuits of this field of warre, by and upon the walles were double ſtages, very thicke, and many well builded and planked for the honeſt and common people, the which at the great price and coſt of the common people were hyred. The field nigh unto the tilt was barred, not only for the eſchewing of the peoples rudenes, idle diſcurſe, and their wandering among the ſpeares, horſes, and courſers, but for the eaſe and regarde of their hurt and jepardies, and for preventing the diſtroubling and impediment of the preſent goodly acts of the noble feats of armes and warre. Aſſoone as dynner was done in the court, the Queene's Grace, my Lady the Kinge's mother, the Princeſſe, the Ladye Margaret and her ſiſter, the wellbeloved daughters unto the King, the Queene, with many other Ladyes and Gentlewomen of Honor, to the number of two or three hundred, entered into this goodly and well prepared ſtage: And after that ymmediately the Kinge's Highnes himſelfe, with his noble iſſue, the Prince and the Duke of Yorke, the Earle of Oxford great Chamberleyne of England, the Earle of Derbye Conſtable of the ſaid Realme, the Earle of Northumberland, the Earle of Shrewſbury, the Earle of Surrey, the Lordes Straungers of Spaine, with the moſt excellent company of the Lords, Knights, Eſquiers, Gentlemen, and the Yeomen of the Guard to his noble Eſtate and Grace in waiting, repayred to the aforeſayd ſtage. The Maior of London and all his company likewiſe came to their place as afore reherſed. The ſtages, as alſo the walles, battelments, and windowes of the ſeveral buildings, were furniſhed and filled with a wonderfull multitude of people, that unto the ſight and perceiving there was nothing to the eye but onely viſages and faces, without the appearance of bodyes.

The tyme being come for the worthy and pleaſant entring of the field of warre and armes, to be made and ſhewed by the goodly and valiant Duke, Marques, Earles, Lordes, and noble Knights of the worſhipfull and auncient blood of England, the trumpets blewe to the field for a great ſeaſon about the tilt. Then, for the Challingers, proceeded out of Weſtminſter hall Sir George Herbert, Sir Rowland Knights, the Lord Barners, and the Lord Henry of Buckingham, armed in white harneſs, and mounted uppon their goodly courſers, right well and pleaſantly trapped and garniſhed in rich manner. After them came the Duke of Buckingham in his pavilion of white and greene ſilk, being foure ſquare, having proper turrets and pynacles of curious work, ſett full of redd roſes of the King's badges. This pavilion was borne, upholded, and conveyed with right many of his ſervants on foote, in jackets of blacke and redd ſilk, followed by many other of his and the ſaid Lordes ſervants and gallants, well horſed, and their horſes trapt and hanged with ſpangles of gold and belles; ſo that their apparell, the avauncing of their horſes, and the demeanor of there carriage was great gladnes to the King's Grace, and to all the beholders of the whole realme of England there preſent. Thus they made their arrayes, and rode about the tilt, doing their reverence when they came before the King till they came to the end next Weſtminſter-hall againe, where they ſtoode up and made their pauſe and tariance. Eftſoones for the contrary part the trumpets blewe up the field once or twice in goodly manner of warre: And anone came out of the King's ſtreet in at the gate that openeth toward the ſanctuary, for the Defendors, Guillam de la Rivers in his pavilion, in a goodly ſhippe borne up with men, himſelfe riding within in the midſt, Then Sir John Pechey, Knight, in his pavilion of red ſilke borne over his head. The Lord William of Devonſhire in a red dragon led by a gyant, and with a great tree in his hand. Th Earle of Eſſex in a great mountaine of greene, the which ſerved for his pavilion, with many trees, rocks, hearbes, ſtones, and marveylous beaſts upon the ſides: On the height of this mountaine there was a goodly young ladye in her haire pleaſantly beſeene. The Lord Marques in a rich and coſtly pavilion of cloth of gould, himſelfe always riding within the ſame, dreſſed in his harneys. Thus they made their paſſing round about the field, doing their obedience and curteſie to the King, till they came in likewiſe to the place of their entrance: So that the like unto this goodly royaltie, device, and behaviour, had not been ſeene in very long remembrance. Immediately as they were departed out of their pavilions by the King's aſſignment, and the overſight of the Conſtable and Judges, ſtaves were brought unto them, and they charged and ran together eagerly. At this firſt courſe ran the Duke of Buckingham and the Lord Marquiſſe: The Duke brake his ſtaffe right well and with great ſlight and ſtrength uppon the Marques, and at the ſecond courſe the Marquiſſe brake his ſtaffe upon the Duke in likewiſe. Then the reſidue of the Lordes and Knights ran orderly together: And for the moſt part, at every courſe, either th'one ſtaffe or the other, or moſt commonly both, were goodly and with good art and ſtrength broken of many pieces: So that ſuch a juſts and field royall, ſo nobly and valiantly done, hath not bene ſeene ne heard.

The King's Grace intending to amplifie and increaſe the roialtie of this noble and ſolemne feaſt with divers goodly acts of pleaſure, cauſed the walls of Weſtminſter-hall, the which is of great length, breadth, largenes, and right craftye building, to be richly hanged with pleaſant clothes of arras, and in its upper part a royall and a great cupboard to be made and erected, the which was in length all the breadth of the Channcery, and in it were ſett ſeven ſhelves or haunches of a goodly height, furniſhed and filled with as goodly and rich treaſure of plate as could be ſeene, great part whereof was gould, and all the remanant of ſilver gilt. In this hall the King's Highnes, upon the Frydaye at night after the firſt juſts royall, cauſed a goodly diſguiſing to be prepared, to the which himſelfe, the Prince, the Lorde of Yorke, the Lords of Spaine, with a great company of Lords of England both ſpirituall and temporall, Knightes, Eſquiers, and Gentlemen of the Court and Realme, awayting on the King, reſorted. The Queene, my Ladye the King's mother, the Lady Princeſſe, with a goodly company of freſh Ladyes and Gentlewomen of the Court and Realme, awaiting on her, likewiſe made their repair to the ſaid hall. When the King and the Queene had taken their noble ſeates under their clothes of eſtate in the ſaid hall, and every one of the nobles were ordered in their places convenient, then began and entred the following goodly and pleaſant diſguiſing, which was convayed and ſhewed in proper and ſubtile pageants: The firſt was a caſtle right cunningly deviſed, ſett upon wheeles, and drawne into the ſaid hall by fower great beaſts with chaines of gold. The two firſt beaſts were lyons, one of them of gold and th'other of ſilver: The other two were, one of them an hart with gilt hornes, and the fourth was an elke. In each of theſe four beaſts were two men, one in the fore part and another in the hinder part, ſecretly hid and apparelled: Nothing of them was ſeene but their leggs, which were diſguiſed after the proportion and kinde of thoſe of the beaſts that they were in. Thus this caſtle was by theſe foure beaſts properly convayed from the nether part of the hall to before the King and the Queene, who were in the upper part of the ſame hall. There were within the ſaid caſtle, diſguiſed, viii. goodly and freſh ladyes looking out of the windowes of the ſame. In the foure corners of this caſtle were iiij turrets, that is to ſay, in every ſquare of the caſtell one, ſett and appearing above the height of it. In every of theiſe turretts was a little childe apparelled like a maiden; and all the fowre children ſang moſt ſweetly and hermoniouſly in all the comming of the caſtle, the length of the hall, till it was brought before the King's Majeſtie; where when it had been conveyed, it was ſett ſomewhat out of the way, towards the one ſide of the hall.

The ſecond pageant was a ſhippe, in likewiſe ſett uppon wheels, without any leaders in ſight: The ſame was in right goodly apparell, having her maſts, toppes, ſayles, tackling, and all other apperteynances neceſſary unto a ſeemely veſſell, as though it had been ſayling in the ſea; and ſo paſſed through the hall, by the whole length, till they came before the King, ſomewhat beſides the caſtle. The maſters of the ſhippe and their company, in their counteynances, ſpeaches, and demeanor, uſed and behaved themſelves after the manner and guyſe of mariners, and there caſt theire anchers ſomewhat beſides the ſaid caſtle. In this ſhippe there was a goodly and a fayre ladye, in her apparell like unto the Princeſſe of Spaine. Out and from the ſaid ſhippe deſcended downe by a ladder two well beſeene and goodly perſons calling themſelves *Hope* and *Deſire*, paſſing towards the rehearſed caſtle with their banners in manner and forme as Ambaſſadors from Knights of the Mount of Love unto the ladies within the caſtle, making great inſtance in the behalfe of the ſaid Knights, for the intent to attaine the favour of the ſaid ladyes preſent; making their meanes and intreaties as woers and breakers of the matters of love betweene the Knights and the ladyes. The ſaid ladyes gave their finall anſwere of utterly refuſe and knowledge of any ſuch company, or that they were ever minded to the accompliſhment of any ſuch requeſt; and plainely denyed their purpoſe and deſire. The two ſaid Ambaſſadors therewith taking great diſpleaſure, ſhewed the ſaid ladyes, that the Knights would for this unkind refuſall make battayle and aſſault, and to and in ſuch wiſe to them and their caſtle, that it ſhould be grievous to abyde their power and malice.

Incontinent came in the third pageant, in likenes of a great hill or mountaine, in the which were incloſed viii. goodly Knights with their banners ſpredd and diſplayed, naming themſelves the *Knights of the Mount of Love*, and paſſed through the ſaid hall towards the King's Grace, and there tooke theire ſtaunding upon the other ſide of the ſhippe. Then theſe two Ambaſſadors departed to their maſters the Knights, who were within the mount, and ſhewed the diſdaine and refuſall, with the whole circumſtance of the ſame. The Knights, not being therewith content, with much malice and courageous minde iſſued from the ſaid mount with their banners diſplayed, and haſtely ſpedd them to the rehearſed caſtle, which they forthwith aſſaulted, ſoe and in ſuch wiſe, that the ladyes yealding themſelves, deſcended from the caſtle, and ſubmitted themſelves to the power, grace, and will of thoſe noble Knights: Which Knights being right freſhly diſguiſed, and the ladyes alſo, fower of them being dreſſed after the Engliſhe faſhion, and the other foure after the manner of Spaine, daunced together divers and many goodly daunces. In the tyme of their dauncing, the three pageants, the caſtle, the ſhippe, and the mountaine, removed and departed. In the ſame wiſe the ſaid diſguiſers, as well the Knights as the ladyes, after certaine leaſure of their ſolace and diſport, avoyded and evaniſhed out of ſight and preſence. Then came downe the Lord Prince and the Lady Cecill, and daunced two baſs daunces, and departed up againe; the Lord Prince to the King, and the Ladye Cecill to the Queene. Eftſoones, the Ladye Princeſſe, and one of her ladyes with her, in apparell after the Spaniſh guiſe, came downe, and daunced other two baſs daunces, and then both departed up againe to the Queene. In the third and laſt place, the Duke of Yorke, having with him the Ladye Margaret his ſiſter in his hand, came down and daunced two baſs daunces.

Afterwards he perceiving himſelfe to be accombred with his clothes, ſodainly caſt off his gowne, and daunced in his jacket with the ſaid Ladye Margaret in ſo goodly and pleaſant a maner, that it was to the King and Queene great and ſingular pleaſure. Then they departed againe, the Duke to the King and the Ladye to the Queene. This diſguiſing royall thus ended, the voydee began to enter in the maner of a bankett, exceeding the price of any other uſed in great ſeaſons. Before the voydee came in five ſcore couple, Earles, Barons, and Knights, over and beſides Squiers, having collers and chains of gould every each of them throughout, bearing the one of them a ſpice plate, the other a cuppe, beſide Yeomen of the Guard that followed them with potts of wine to fill the cuppes. The ſpice plates were furniſhed in the moſt bounteous manner with ſpices after the manner of a voydee; and the cuppes were repleniſhed with wine, and univerſally throughout the ſaid hall diſtributed. The number of the ſaid ſpice plates and cuppes were goodly and marveylous, and yet the more to be wondred, for that the cupboard was nothing touched, but ſtood compleat, garniſhed and filled, ſeemingly not one diminiſhed. Thus this goodly multitude of eſtates and gentils, refreſhed with the bounteous plenty of ſpices and wines at their commoditie and leaſure, concluded this preſent Fridaye, and departed to their reſts.

[The juſts, ſports, and entertainments, were continued during the enſuing week, and though very curious, are of too great a length to be inſerted*; we ſhall however give the concluſion, which was on the Sunday ſe'nnight, when the ſcene ſeems to have been changed to Richmond.]

The duty of the religion of Chriſtendome is, that the ſervice and woorſhip of God ſhould be above all things eſpecially mainteyned; and ſo verely it was on the enſewing Sunday, after the moſt excellent ſolemnitie about the honnor of Almightye God, with pricked ſonge and organes, and goodlye ceremonies in the queere and alters. Thus was the forenoone expended wholy and with great vertue. In the afternoone, the Kings Highnes ſped with a right pleaſant companye of gentiles and eſtates, through his goodly gardens unto his gallery uppon the walles, the which gardens were apparelled pleaſantly for his Highnes and certaine Lordes there redye ſett, ſome with cheſſes, and ſome with tables, byles, dice, and cardes. The place of butts was redye for archers; and there were bowling alleys and other pleaſant and goodly diſports for every perſon as they would chooſe and deſire. Uppon the outſide of the walles, directly under the windowes, were barres, and voyde ſpaces for juſts. Alſo there was ſett up and areaſed two high and great poſts with croches. Theſe poſts were faſt ſett and driven into the ground; and over the croches was a great table ſtretched ſtedfaſtly, and drawne with a wheele, and ſtayde uppon both the ſides with divers cordes, ſo that the ſight of it was like unto the rigging of an houſe. Uppon the frame and table aſcended and went up a Spanyard, the which ſhewed there many woondrous and delicious points of tumbling, dauncing, and other ſleights. The King's Grace and his noble companye entred againe through theſe pleaſant gardens to his rehearſed lodging at Richmond untill even ſong, and ſo went in to his ſupper. Againſt that his Grace had ſupped, the goodly hall was addreſſed and goodly beſeene, and a royall cupborde ſett ther uppon, in a baye windowe of ix. or x. ſtages and haunces of height, furniſhed and fulfilled with rich and goodly plate of gould, and of ſilver and guilt. In the upper part of the hall were carpets and cuſhions of cloth of gould for the King's noble Majeſtie, whither, when that his Grace and his wel-beloved company of nobles were come, there entred in a pleaſant diſguiſing, conveyed and ſhewed by a glorious towre or tabernacle made like a goodly chapell, feneſtred full of lights and brightnes. Within this pageant or tabernacle was another ſtanding cupboard of rich and coſtly plate to a great ſubſtance and quantitie. This throne and pageant was of two ſtories; in the longer were viii goodly diſguiſed Lordes, Knights, and men of honnor; and in the upper ſtorye and partition viii. other freſh ladyes moſt ſtrangely diſguiſed, and after moſt pleaſurefull manner. Thus this goodly worke was aproached unto the King's preſence and ſight, drawen and conveyed uppon wheeles by iij. ſea horſes, two before and one behind. On either ſide of the ſame were mermaides, one of them a man mermaid the other a woman: The man was in harneſſe from the waſt upwards. In every of the ſaid mermaides was a childe of the chapell ſinging right ſweetly and with quaint harmony. Thence theſe viij. pleaſant gallants, men of honor, deſcended: And before their comming forth they caſt out many quicke conyes, the which rann about the hall, and made very great diſports. After that they daunced many and divers goodly daunces. And forthwith came downe the viii. diſguiſed ladyes; and in their appearance they let flye many white doves and byrdes that flewe about the hall, and great laughter and diſport they made. Theſe Lordes and Ladyes coupled together and daunced a long ſeaſon many courtly roundes and pleaſant daunces. After that, the Earle of Spaine and a lady of the ſame countrey daunced two baſe daunces, and went up againe. After this came in a voydee of goodly ſpices and wine, brought by a great number of Earles, Barons, and Knights, to a great company, as it hath bene declared in voidees before this preſent daye. Th Archbiſhop of Spaine, the Buiſhop, the Earle, and his brother, made their repaſts ſeverally every one of them in theire owne chambers and lodgings, and they had cupboards made unto them of the King's plate and treaſure right goodlye and rich. Th Archbiſhop's cupboard was to the ſum of 6 or 7 hundred marks, the Buiſhop's unto the value of 500, the Earle's 400, and the Earle's brother 300. All the which plate and treaſure the King's goodnes bounteouſly gave clearely unto every each of them, as unto them they were made, with moſt noble wordes and thaunks for their great diligence, labour, and paine that they had, with his noble daughter in the lawe, ſuffred and abidden. And thus was this moſt joyfull daje ended and expired, and the worthie nobles departed to their reſts.

---

* The whole account may be ſeen in the additions to Leland's Collectanea, New Edition, 1770.

Anecdote of John Perſon, *an Engliſh Yeoman, in the 4th of* Henry *VIIth.*

ON this ſeaſon the Flemmynigs holding the Frenſhe partie, and on eſpecial thoos of Brugges, with the aſſiſtence of the Lord Guardis, had beſeged Dixemve on Flaundres. The Lord Dawbeney, the Kinges Lieutenent of Calais, and the Lord Morley, with divers oudir noble Knightes and Eſquires of the garnyſon, and of the crew of Calais, and of the Engliſhe marche in thoos parties, reſcued Dixemve, and brake the ſege. And thier ware ſlayne the ſubſtance of al thoſe whiche had beſeged it, as well the Lord Guardes ſervaunts, as the garnyſon of Scottes, whiche lay at Oſtenguen, with the ſubſtance of the Bruggelingis. Of the Engliſhe partie, ther was ſlayn that gentill young Knight the Lorde Morley, and many noblemen hurt, as Sir James Tyrell ſore wounded in the legge with a Quarell, and a gentill and a couragious Eſquier called Robert Bellyngam, the whiche foughte in his cotte of armes faſt gerdid with his ſwerd upon his harnois. And thier was wonnen moche Artillerye, whereof moche was brente with the Gounne Pouldre. Alſo it is not to be forgoten, but to by had in remembrance, the goode courage of an Englyſche Yoman called John Perſon, whiche was ſomtymes a baker of Coventre. Whiche John Perſon, after that a Gounne had borne away his foote by the ſmall of the legge, yet that notwithſtanding, what ſetting and what kneling, ſhotte after many of his arows, and when the Frenchemen fledde, and his felowes ware in the chaſe, he cried to one of his felowes, and ſaide, “Have thow theſe vi arowes that I have lefte and folow thow the chaſe, for I may not.” The whiche John Perſon died within few dayes after, on whoſe ſoulle Gode have mercy. From thens the ſaide Lorde Daubeney, by apointment, toke Hoſtengs, and ſo with moche honnour turned to Calais to refreſche the hurt people. The Lorde Guerdes, hering of this reſcuſſe, aſſembled a greate power, and recouvered Hoſtings, from thens leid the ſiege to Newport, whier he lay well viij dayes, and whith ordonnance bette parte of the walles. On Mydſomer day he made a great uſſault in ij or iij places, but he was rebouted, and loſte many of his peuple, as it was ſaide mor then xiiij. And thenne the ſaide Lorde Guerdes departed to Brugges ward, and thier was ſlain a baſtard of Bourbon, and the Lord Pyennes, a Lord of Pyguardye.

The names of the nobles being with the Lorde Daubeney at Dixemve. In primis, Sir Humfrey Talbot, Marſhall of Calais, Sir Gilbert Talbot, Sir James Terell, Leutenant off Gyſnes, Sir Waultier Hungerford, Sir Gilbert Debnam, Baneret, Sir Henry Wilougby, Sir Edward of Borough, Sir Edward Pyninger, Anthony Browne, Nycholas Tempeſte, Robert of Bellyngam, ... Danet, ... Loveles.

Miſcellaneous ESSAYS.

A Diſcourſe delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy, on the Diſtribution of the Prizes, December 14, 1770. *by the Preſident.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT is not eaſy to ſpeak with propriety to ſo many ſtudents of different ages and different degrees of advancement. The mind requires nouriſhment adapted to its growth; and what may have promoted our earlier efforts, might retard us in our nearer approaches to perfection.

The firſt endeavours of a young Painter, as I have remarked in a former diſcourſe, muſt be employed in the attainment of mechanical dexterity, and confined to the mere imitation of the object before him. Thoſe who have advanced beyond the rudiments, may, perhaps, find advantage in reflecting on the advice which I have likewiſe given them, when I recommended the diligent ſtudy of the works of our great predeceſſors; but I at the ſame time endeavoured to guard them againſt an implicit ſubmiſſion to the authority or a ſtrict imitation of the manner of any one maſter however excellent. I will now add that nature herſelf is not to be too cloſely copied. There are excellencies in the Art of Painting beyond what is commonly called the imitation of nature: and theſe excellencies I wiſh to point out. The ſtudents who, having paſſed through the initiatory exerciſes, are more advanced in the art, and who, ſure of their hand, have leiſure to exert their underſtanding, muſt now be told, that a mere copier of nature can never produce any thing great, can never raiſe and enlarge the conceptions, or warm the heart of the ſpectator.

The wiſh of the genuine Painter muſt be more extenſive: inſtead of endeavouring to amuſe mankind with the minute neatneſs of his imitations, he muſt endeavour to improve them by the grandeur of his ideas; inſtead of ſeeking praiſe, by deceiving the ſuperficial ſenſe of the ſpectator, he muſt ſtrive for fame, by captivating the imagination.

The principle now laid down, that the perfection of this Art does not conſiſt in mere imitation, is far from being new or ſingular. It is, indeed, ſupported by the general opinion of the enlightened part of mankind. The Poets, Orators, and Rhetoricians of antiquity, are continually enforcing this poſition, that all the arts receive their perfection from an ideal beauty, ſuperior to what is to be found in individual nature. They are ever referring to the practice of the Painters and Sculptors of their times, particularly Phidias (the favourite Artiſt of Antiquity) to illuſtrate their aſſertions. As if they could not ſufficiently expreſs their admiration of his genius by what they knew, they have recourſe to poetical enthuſiaſm. They call it Inſpiration, a Gift from Heaven; the artiſt is ſuppoſed to have aſcended the celeſtial regions, to furniſh his mind with this perfect idea of beauty. "He," ſays Proclus*, "who takes for his model "ſuch forms as nature produces, "and confines himſelf to an exact "imitation of them, will never "attain to what is perfectly beau-"tiful. For the works of nature "are full of diſproportion, and "fall very ſhort of the true ſtand-"ard of beauty. So that Phidias, "when he formed his Jupiter, did "not copy any object ever pre-"ſented to his ſight; but con-"templated only that image which "he had conceived in his mind "from Homer's deſcription." And thus Cicero, ſpeaking of the ſame Phidias; "Neither did this "artiſt," ſays he, "when he car-"ved the image * of Jupiter or "Minerva, ſet before him any "one human figure, as a pattern, "which he was to copy; but hav-"ing a more perfect Idea of beau-"ty fixed in his mind, this he "ſteadily contemplated, and to "the imitation of this all his ſkill "and labour were directed."

The Moderns are not leſs convinced than the Ancients of this ſuperior power exiſting in the art; nor leſs conſcious of its effects. Every language has adopted terms expreſſive of this excellence? the *Guſto grande* of the Italians; the *Beau ideal* of the French; and the *great ſtyle, genius* and *taſte* among the Engliſh, are but different appellations of the ſame thing. It is this intellectual dignity, they ſay, that ennobles the Painter's art, that lays the line between him and the mere mechanic, and produces thoſe great effects in an inſtant, which eloquence and poetry, by ſlow and repeated efforts, are ſcarcely able to attain.

Such is the warmth with which both the Antients and Moderns ſpeak of this divine art; but, as I have formerly obſerved, enthuſiaſtic admiration ſeldom promotes knowledge. Though a Student by ſuch praiſe may have his attention rouſed, and a deſire excited, of running in this great career; yet it is poſſible that what has been ſaid to excite, may only ſerve to deter him. He examines his own mind, and perceives there nothing of that divine inſpiration, with which, he is told, ſo many others have been favoured. He never travelled to Heaven to gather new ideas; and he finds himſelf poſſeſſed of no other qualifications than what mere common ſenſe and a plain underſtanding can confer. Thus he becomes gloomy amidſt the ſplendor of figurative declamation, and thinks it hopeleſs, to purſue an object which he ſuppoſes out of the reach of human induſtry.

But on this, as upon many other occaſions, we ought to diſtinguiſh how much is to be given to enthuſiaſm, and how much to reaſon. We ought to allow for, and we ought to commend, that ſtrength of vivid expreſſion, which is neceſſary to convey, in its full force, the higheſt ſenſe of the moſt complete effect of art; taking care at the ſame time, not to loſe in terms of vague admiration, that ſolidity and truth of principle, upon which alone we can reaſon, and may be enabled to practice.

---

* Lib. 2. in Timæum Platonis, as cited by Junius de Pictura veterum.

It is not eaſy to define in what this great ſtyle conſiſts; nor to deſcribe, by words, the proper means of acquiring it, if the mind of the Student ſhould be at all capable of ſuch an acquiſition. Could we teach taſte or genius by rules, they would be no longer taſte and genius. But though there neither are, nor can be, any preciſe invariable rules for the exerciſe, or the acquiſition, of theſe great qualities; yet we may as truly ſay that they always operate in proportion to our attention in obſerving the works of nature, to our ſkill in ſelecting, and to our care in digeſting, methodizing, and comparing our obſervations. There are many beauties in our art, that ſeem, at firſt, to lie without the reach of precept, and yet may eaſily be reduced to practical principles. Experience is all in all; but it is not every one who profits by experience: and moſt people err, not ſo much from want of capacity to find their object, as from not knowing what object to purſue. This great ideal perfection and beauty are not to be ſought in the heavens, but upon the earth. They are about us, and upon every ſide of us. But the power of diſcovering what is deformed in nature, or in other words, what is particular and uncommon, can be acquired only by experience; and the whole beauty and grandeur of the art conſiſts, in my opinion, in being able to get above all ſingular forms, local cuſtoms, particularities, and details of every kind.

All the objects which are exhibited to our view by nature, upon cloſe examination will be found to have their blemiſhes and defects. The moſt beautiful forms have ſomething about them like weakneſs, minuteneſs, or imperfection. But it is not every eye that perceives theſe blemiſhes; it muſt be an eye long uſed to the contemplation and compariſon of theſe forms; and which, by a long habit of obſerving what any ſet of objects of the ſame kind have in common, has acquired the power of diſcerning what each wants in particular. This long laborious compariſon ſhould be the firſt ſtudy of the painter, who aims at the greateſt ſtyle. By this means, he acquires a juſt Idea of beautiful forms; he corrects nature by herſelf, her imperfect ſtate by her more perfect. His eye being enabled to diſtinguiſh the accidental deficiencies, excreſcences and deformities of things from their general figures, he makes out an abſtract idea of their forms more perfect than any one original; and what may ſeem a paradox, he learns to deſign naturally by drawing his figures unlike to any one object. This idea of the perfect ſtate of nature, which the artiſt calls the ideal Beauty, is the great leading principle, by which works of genius are conducted. By this Phidias acquired his fame. He wrought upon a ſober principle, what has ſo much excited the enthuſiaſm of the world; and by this method you, who have courage to tread the ſame path, may acquire equal reputation.

This is the idea which has acquired, and which ſeems to have a right to the epithet of *Divine*; as it may be ſaid to preſide, like a ſupreme judge, over all the productions of nature; appearing to be poſſeſſed of the will and intention of the Creator, as far as they regard the external form of living beings.

When a man once poſſeſſes this idea in its perfection, there is no danger, but that he will be ſufficiently warmed by it himſelf, and be able to warm and raviſh every one elſe.

Thus it is from a reiterated experience, and a cloſe compariſon of the objects in nature, that an artiſt becomes poſſeſſed of the idea of that central form, if I may ſo expreſs it, from which every deviation is deformity. But the inveſtigation of this form I grant is painful, and I know but of one method of ſhortening the road; this is, by a careful ſtudy of the works of the ancient ſculptors; who, being indefatigable in the ſchool of nature, have left models of that perfect form behind them, which an artiſt would prefer as ſupremely beautiful, who had ſpent his whole life in that ſingle contemplation. But if induſtry carried them thus far, may not you alſo hope for the ſame reward from the ſame labour? We have the ſame ſchool opened to us, that was opened to them; for nature denies her inſtructions to none, who deſire to become her pupils.

To the principle I have laid down, that the idea of beauty in each ſpecies of Beings is invariably one, it may be objected, that in every ſpecies there are various central forms, which are ſeparate and diſtinct from each other, and yet are undeniably beautiful; that in the human figure, for inſtance, the beauty of the Hercules is one, of the Gladiator another, of the Apollo another; which makes ſo many different ideas of beauty.

It is true, indeed, that theſe figures are each perfect in their kind, though of different characters and proportions; but ſtill neither of them is the repreſentation of an individual, but of a claſs. And as there is one general form, which, as I have ſaid, belongs to the human kind at large, ſo in each of theſe claſſes there is one common idea and central form, which is the abſtract of the various individual forms belonging to that claſs. Thus, though the forms of childhood and age differ exceedingly; there is a common form in childhood, and a common form in age, which is the more perfect, as it is more remote from all peculiarities. But I muſt add further, that though the moſt perfect forms of each of the general diviſions of the human figure are ideal, and ſuperior to any individual form of that claſs; yet the higheſt perfection of the human figure is not to be found in any one of them; it is not in the Hercules, nor in the Gladiator, nor in the Apollo; but in that form which is compounded of them all, and which partakes equally of the activity of the Gladiator, of the delicacy of the Apollo, and of the muſcular ſtrength of the Hercules. For perfect beauty in any ſpecies muſt combine all the characters, which are beautiful in that ſpecies. It cannot conſiſt in any one to the excluſion of the reſt: no one, therefore, muſt be predominant, that no one may be deficient.

The knowledge of theſe different characters, and the power of ſeparating and diſtinguiſhing them, is undoubtedly neceſſary to the painter,

ter, who is to vary his compoſitions with figures of various forms and proportions, though he is never to loſe ſight of the general idea of perfection in each kind.

There is, likewiſe, a kind of ſymmetry, or proportion, which may properly be ſaid to belong to deformity. A figure lean or corpulent, tall or ſhort, though deviating from beauty, may ſtill have a certain union of the various parts, which may contribute to make them, on the whole, not unpleaſing.

When the Artiſt has by diligent attention acquired a clear and diſtinct idea of beauty and ſymmetry, when he has reduced the variety of nature to the abſtract idea; his next taſk will be to become acquainted with the genuine habits of nature, as diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of faſhion. For in the ſame manner, and on the ſame principles, as he has acquired the knowledge of the real forms of nature, diſtinct from accidental deformity, he muſt endeavour to ſeparate ſimple chaſte nature, from thoſe adventitious, thoſe affected and forced airs or actions, with which ſhe is loaded by modern education.

Perhaps I cannot better explain what I mean, than by reminding you of what was taught us, by the Profeſſor of Anatomy, in reſpect to the natural poſition and movement of the feet. He obſerved that the faſhion of turning them outwards was contrary to the intent of nature, as might be ſeen from the ſtructure of the bones, and from the weakneſs that proceeded from that manner of ſtanding. To this we may add the erect poſition of the head, the projection of the cheſt, the walking with ſtrait knees, and many ſuch actions, which are merely the reſult of faſhion, and what nature never warranted, as we are ſure that we have been taught them when children.

I have mentioned but a few of thoſe inſtances, in which vanity or caprice have contrived to diſtort and disfigure the human form; your own recollection will add to theſe a thouſand more of ill-underſtood methods, that have been practiſed to diſguiſe nature, among our dancing-maſters, hair dreſſers, and taylors, in their various ſchools of deformity *.

However the mechanic and ornamental arts may ſacrifice to faſhion, ſhe muſt be entirely excluded from the art of painting; the painter muſt never miſtake this capricious changeling for the genuine offspring of nature; he muſt diveſt himſelf of all prejudices in favour of his age or country; he muſt diſregard all local, and temporary ornaments, and look only on thoſe general habits that are every where and always the ſame. He addreſſes his works to the people of every country and every age; he calls upon poſterity to be his ſpectators, and ſays with Zeuxis, *In æternitaten pingo.*

The neglect of ſeparating modern faſhions from the habits of nature, leads to that ridiculous ſtile which has been practiſed by

“* Thoſe,” ſays Quintilian, “who are taken with the outward ſhew of “things, think that there is more beauty in perſons, who are trimmed, curled “and painted, than uncorrupt nature can give; as if beauty were merely “the effect of the corruption of manners.”

ſome painters, who have given to Grecian Heroes the airs and graces practiſed in the court of Lewis the Fourteenth; an abſurdity almoſt as great as it would have been to have dreſſed them after the faſhion of that court.

To avoid this error, however, and to retain the true ſimplicity of nature, is a taſk more difficult than at firſt ſight it may appear. The prejudices in favour of the faſhions and cuſtoms that we have been uſed to, and which are juſtly called a ſecond nature, make it too often difficult to diſtinguiſh that which is natural, from that which is the reſult of education; they frequently even give a predilection in favour of the artificial mode; and almoſt every one is apt to be guided by thoſe local prejudices who has not chaſtiſed his mind, and regulated the inſtability of his affections, by the eternal invariable idea of nature.

Here then, as before, we muſt have recourſe to the Ancients as inſtructors. It is from a careful ſtudy of their works that you will be enabled to attain to the real ſimplicity of nature; they will ſuggeſt many obſervations, which would probably eſcape you, if your ſtudy were confined to nature alone. And, indeed, I cannot help ſuſpecting, that in this inſtance, the ancients had an eaſier taſk than the moderns. They had, probably, little or nothing to unlearn, as their manners were nearly approaching to this deſirable ſimplicity; while the modern artiſt, before he can ſee the truth of things, is obliged to remove a veil, with which the faſhion of the times has thought proper to cover her.

Having gone thus far in our inveſtigation of the great ſtile in painting; if we now ſhould ſuppoſe that the artiſt has formed the true idea of beauty, which enables him to give his works a correct and perfect deſign; if we ſhould ſuppoſe alſo, that he has acquired a knowledge of the unadulterated habits of nature, which gives him ſimplicity; the reſt of his taſk is, perhaps, leſs than is generally imagined. Beauty and ſimplicity have ſo great a ſhare in the compoſition of a great ſtile, that he who has acquired them has little elſe to learn. It muſt not, indeed, be forgot, that there is a nobleneſs of conception which goes beyond any thing in the mere exhibition, even of perfect form; there is an art of animating and dignifying the figures with intellectual grandeur, of impreſſing the appearance of philoſophic wiſdom, or heroick virtue. This can only be acquired by him that enlarges the ſphere of his underſtanding by a variety of knowledge, and warms his imagination with the beſt productions of antient and modern poetry.

A hand thus exerciſed, and a mind thus inſtructed, will bring the art to an higher degree of excellence than, perhaps, it has hitherto attained in this country. Such a ſtudent will diſdain the humbler walks of painting, which, however profitable, can never aſſure him a permanent reputation. He will leave the meaner artiſt ſervilely to ſuppoſe that thoſe are the beſt pictures, which are moſt likely to deceive the ſpectator. He will permit the lower painter, like the floriſt or collector of ſhells, to exhibit the minute diſcriminations which diſtinguiſh one object of the ſame ſpecies from another; while he like the philoſopher will conſider nature in the abſtract, and repreſent in every one of his figures the character of its ſpecies.

If deceiving the eye were the only buſineſs of the art, there is no doubt, indeed, but the minute painter would be more apt to ſucceed: but it is not the eye, it is the mind, which the painter of genius deſires to addreſs; nor will he waſte a moment upon theſe ſmaller objects, which only ſerve to catch the ſenſe, to divide the attention, and to counteract his great deſign of ſpeaking to the heart.

This is the ambition I could wiſh to excite in your minds; and the object I have had in my view, throughout this diſcourſe, is that one great idea of the art, which gives it its true dignity, that entitles it to the name of a liberal art, and ranks it as a ſiſter of poetry.

It may poſſibly have happened to many young ſtudents whoſe application was ſufficient to overcome all difficulties, and whoſe minds were capable of embracing the moſt extenſive views, that they have, by a wrong direction originally given, ſpent their lives in the meaner walks of painting, without ever knowing there was a nobler to purſue. Albert Durer, as Vaſari has juſtly remarked, would, probably, have been one of the firſt painters of his age (and he lived in an æra of great artiſts) had he been initiated into thoſe great principles of the art, which were ſo well underſtood, and practiſed, by his contemporaries in Italy. But unluckily having never ſeen or heard of any other manner, he conſidered his own, without doubt, as perfect.

As for the various departments of the art, which do not preſume to make ſuch high pretenſions, they are many; none of them are without their merit, though none enter into competition with this great univerſal preſiding idea of the art. The painters who have applied themſelves more particularly to low and vulgar characters, and who expreſs with preciſion, the various ſhades of paſſion, as they are exhibited by vulgar minds (ſuch as we ſee in the works of Hogarth) deſerve great praiſe; but as their genius has been employed on low and confined ſubjects, the praiſe that we give muſt be as limited as its object. The merry-making, or quarrelling of the Boors of Teniers; the ſame ſort of productions of Brouwer, or Oſtade, are excellent in their kind. So likewiſe are the French gallantries of Watteau; the landſcapes of Claude Lorraine; the ſea-pieces of Vandervelde; the battles of Burgognone; and the views of Cannaletti. All theſe painters have, in general, the ſame right, in different degrees, to the name of a painter, which a ſatiriſt, an epigrammatiſt, a ſonnetteer, a writer of paſtorals, or deſcriptive poetry, has to that of a poet.

In the ſame rank, and, perhaps of not ſo great merit, is the cold painter of portraits; but his correct and juſt imitation of his object has its merit. Even the painter of ſtill life, whoſe higheſt ambition is to give a minute repreſentation of every part of thoſe low objects, which he ſets before him, deſerves praiſe in proportion to his attainment:

ment: becauſe no part of this excellent art, ſo much the ornament of poliſhed life, is deſtitute of value and uſe. Theſe, however, are by no means the views to which the mind of the ſtudent ought to be primarily directed. By aiming at better things, if from particular inclination, or from the taſte of the time and place he lives in, or from neceſſity, or from failure in the higheſt attempts, he is obliged to deſcend lower; he will bring into the lower ſphere of art, a grandeur of compoſition and character, that will raiſe and ennoble his works far above their natural rank.

A man is not weak, though he may not be able to weild the club of Hercules; nor does a man always practiſe that which he eſteems the beſt; but does that which he can beſt do. In moderate attempts, there are many walks open to the artiſt. But as the idea of beauty is of neceſſity but one, ſo there can be but one great mode of painting; the leading principle of which I have endeavoured to explain.

I ſhould be ſorry, if what is here recommended, ſhould be at all underſtood to contenance a careleſs or indetermined manner of painting; for though the painter is to overlook the accidental diſcriminations of nature, he is to pronounce diſtinctly, and with preciſion, the general forms of things. A firm and determined outline is one of the characteriſtics of the great ſtyle in painting; and let me add, that he who poſſeſſes the knowledge of the exact form, that every part of nature ought to have, will be fond of expreſſing that knowledge with correctneſs and preciſion in all his works.

To conclude; I have endeavoured to reduce the idea of beauty to general principles. And I had the pleaſure to obſerve that the profeſſor of painting proceeded in the ſame method, when he ſhewed you that the artifice of contraſt was founded but on one principle. And I am convinced that this is the only means of advancing ſcience, of clearing the mind from a confuſed heap of contradictory obſervations, that do but perplex and puzzle the ſtudent, when he compares them, or miſguide him if he gives himſelf up to their authority; but bringing them under one general head, can alone give reſt and ſatisfaction to an inquiſitive mind.

Remarks upon Monteſquieu *and* Voltaire, *&c. with Obſervations upon the State of* French *Literature in the preſent Century; tranſlated from the Italian of Sig.* Carlo Denina, *Profeſſor of Eloquence and Belles Lettres in the Univerſity of Turin; By* John Murdoch.

OF theſe Monteſquieu and Voltaire * are beyond diſpute the chief, ſince all who have conſidered the preſent ſtate of the fine arts in France, have reſted their opinion principally upon them. Of the former I ſhall ſay little, as I propoſe to conſider the literary merits only of his Eſprit des Loix. Though this is a political work, and does not directly concern the belles-lettres, yet as it is fraught with erudition, and the ſubject is curious and important, it muſt intereſt every reader, and by inſinuating into its admirers an ambition of imitating the ſtile and manner, have at leaſt an occaſional influence upon literature. To judge of the ſtyle, we need only run over half a volume. By ſtyle I do not mean the language alone, which indeed is elegant, proper, and correct, but the aſſemblage of images, the flow of one period into another. the general compoſition of the whole. In this reſpect, I am perſuaded, the author can never be acquitted at the tribunal of reaſon and taſte for his extreme delicacy, his ambiguity, his half-expreſſed ſentiments, his conciſeneſs, his obſcurity, his unparallelled incoherence. His chapters too, which are uncommonly ſhort, are ſo unconnected, that if the ſtyle were not the ſame, they might be miſtaken for ſo many fragments of the pandect; ſince, but for the title, we frequently can ſcarce conceive their ſcope. It avails not to ſay that the author deſignedly threw an ambiguity over his ſentiments (and good cauſe he had for the precaution); ſince this could not prevent his admirers from adopting that disjointed, obſcure ſtyle, ſo remote from true elegance. The Lettres Perſanes are generally imputed to Monteſquieu, though perhaps he did little more than publiſh them, as freethinkers are always happy when they have an opportunity of divulging, in the words of others, ſentiments agreeable to their own genius. Yet theſe letters, after all the noiſe they have made, are little more than a collection of bold, ſatirical ſtrokes, expreſſed with an agreeable conciſeneſs, but without connection, unity, or order.

---

* Conſidérations ſur les Révolutions des Arts.

I could wiſh it were in my power to paſs by the celebrated Voltaire. Certain I am, that all I can ſay will conduce but little to diminiſh the unbounded admiration which many have conceived for him; and to thoſe who are not of that number, who view his works with a more impartial eye, few words will explain my opinion of him. Beſides, while great men are alive it is dangerous to ſpeak of them with freedom. But as Voltaire is reputed the firſt writer of his age in France, nay in Europe, and as literature and taſte are even thought to be confined to him; I cannot without evident impropriety omit him. Indeed all who have the intereſt of letters at heart ſhould endeavour to ſtem the torrent which overflows Europe with his works, ſince, however amuſing, they contain nothing ſolid, and fatally habituate youth to the neglect of uſeful knowledge.

Yet to ſay the truth, if we conſider this author in any of the various ſpheres in which he has appeared, we may juſtly rank him among the moſt diſtinguiſhed literati. His tragedies, if not equal, are certainly little inferior, to thoſe of the great Racine, and deſerve to be read by the lovers of this ſpecies of poetry after Sophocles and Euripides; as in Italy, thoſe who ſtudy the eloquence of the bar frequently read the orations of Badoaro after thoſe of Demoſthenes and Cicero. In thoſe pieces, however, which are of his own invention, ſuch as Zaire, Alzire, and the Orphelin de la Chine, he diſguſts many by a too frequent intermixture

termixture of religion with the theatrical paſſions love, jealouſy, and ambition.

Had he equalled in his Henriade the imagination and fertility of Homer, Virgil, Taſſo, Arioſto, and Milton; as nearly as he has our firſt tragedians in ſublimity, pathos, and the ſtructure of the fable, we ſhould with wonder have ſeen a good epic and tragic poet in the ſame perſon, a phænomenon which has never been heard of ſince the world began. Although the editors of Voltaire's works have been pleaſed to aſſert that "Henry's dream" (which comprehends the ſixth and ſeventh books of the Henriade) "has more "merit than the whole Iliad put "together," they will excuſe me if I ſay that he is infinitely below the other epic poets. The French themſelves ſtill acknowledge that there is no good heroic poem in their language *, and foreigners remain in their old opinion that the French language and genius are unequal to the work. Be that as it will, the principal part of the Henriade, the whole texture of the fable, every thing poetical and noble in it, is certainly formed upon the model of Virgil, not to ſay directly borrowed from him. Henry's viſit to England, where he relates to Queen Elizabeth the cauſes and hiſtory of the civil war, is not only an imitation of the arrival of Æneas at Carthage, but is in like manner founded upon a poetical licence. The hermit is a copy of Virgil's ſybil; and Henry's boaſted dream and extaſy nothing but the deſcent of Ulyſſes and Æneas to the elyſian fields, a little improved and adapted to the Chriſtian ſyſtem. Almoſt every thing elſe in the Henriade is afforded by the hiſtory of the times. The deſcriptions of hypocriſy, politics, and fanaticiſm, have neither beauty nor grace worthy of ſuch a poem. The repreſentation of the temple of love has more of the ſublime, indeed, but nothing of the intereſting or marvellous, which ought to conſtitute the ſinews of the epopee. Numbers beſides, diſapprove of his interweaving paganiſm with chriſtianity; of introducing, for inſtance, St. Louis ſpeaking of the Holy Ghoſt, and the myſteries of chriſtianity, in the ſame line with the god of love; though indeed Gravina and others have attempted to juſtify the ſame liberty in Sannazzaro and Vida †. Diſcord, who acts the part of Juno in the Æneid, is a conſtrained character, dragged in to perform offices, which we can hardly conceive to be intended for Diſcord; and a devil would ſeem the more natural antagoniſt of a ſaint in a poem in which the chriſtian revelation is ſuppoſed. But I ſhall not inſiſt upon the defects of the Henriade, although it would be but reaſonable, by way of ſupplement to his Eſſai ſur le Poeme Epique, to treat Voltaire as he has done his predeceſſors. If indeed, he is not comparable to Virgil, I muſt confeſs him ſuperior to Lucan, whom he has imitated in

---

* Il eſt vrai que de ce côté-là (du poëme épique) nous ſommes encore au deſſous de nos rivaux, que nous ne pouvons pas encore nous mettre à côté de la ſublime Angleterre, ou de la brillante Italie.

Conſid. ſur les révol. des arts, pag. 221.

† Triveri prefaz. al poema della Redenzione.

the choice of his ſubject. If he has little of the pathos, few nervous, characteriſtic ſpeeches; if he is deſtitute of that exuberant imagery, thoſe bold ſtrokes of fancy, ſo conſpicuous in Homer, Virgil, Arioſto, Taſſo, and Milton, he is likewiſe more free from ſuperfluity and extravagance than ſome of theſe; and from his animated ſtyle, and manly verſification, may be read without diſguſt, if not with pleaſure: ſo that he ſeems to have been in the right when he ſays that "verſification ought to be "the only ſtudy of a poet*."

His other works are adorned with all the graces of ſtyle, and a wit which he perpetually diſplays at the expence of religion, and which, though entirely deſtitute of novelty, has endeared him to the multitude. Voluminous as he is, he never wrote one ſolid or inſtructive piece in any branch of literature or learning; and I can boldly affirm, that, if we examine with impartiality and attention the generality of his writings, we ſhall find his only deſign is to make way for ridicule. Though he always tells us that we ought to inveſtigate in hiſtory the riſe and progreſs of the arts, and the receſſes of the human heart, rather than burden our memory with a collection of dates, and the names of princes and countries; yet inſtead of preſenting us himſelf with a picture of the heart of man, all we find, for the moſt part, is the heart of Voltaire. Even in his poetical works the philoſophical ſpirit of the writer ſhines through every character. But after all, as it cannot be denied that there are many curious and intereſting anecdotes in the works of this extraordinary genius, it were to be wiſhed that he had taken the trouble to quote his authorities, that the judicious reader might believe what is advanced without reſting upon the evidence of one, whoſe character is rather that of a bel-eſprit than a religious obſerver of truth.

It is pleaſant enough to hear him relate, when he comes to the hiſtory of modern times, how he has converſed with the friend and confidant of one great man, with the relations of another; how he has been where ſuch and ſuch men lived, who had a principal hand in this or that affair. He thinks to gain credit by referring to theſe *viva voce* authorities, to which it is always difficult, often impoſſible, to recur. But why, when he wrote of former ages, did he not mention his written evidence? Perhaps to prevent a diſcovery of his falſities, or at leaſt variations from the authentic teſtimony of thoſe who were cotemporary with the facts.

Theſe reflections are diſagreeable but they are neceſſary; for not to mention how much hiſtorical truth ſuffers when a writer, by relating what he pleaſes, turns hiſtory into romance, it is my fixed opinion that one of the principal cauſes of the decline of learning is the neglect of this article, though at the ſame time the other extreme is generally a mark of bad taſte. Greek and Latin citations thruſt into each ſentence muſt diſguſt every reader of common ſenſe, and can only pleaſe a plodding German. But on the other hand, he who ſeeks improvement will generally riſe from thoſe works which do not ſufficiently elucidate the ſentiments, or confirm the facts, as ignorant as when he ſat down, and at a loſs where to apply for better information. I know what the pretence is: they would ſhun the imputation of pedantry. But will they call Rapin, Boſſuet, Fenelon, Fleury, Mabillon, Dupin, Rollin, Dubos, and Abbé Racine, pedants? Theſe have left us many works ſacred and profane, which they have diverſified and enriched, without injuring the uniformity and flow of their ſtyle, by producing, at proper places, the ancient authors to confirm their opinions, and facilitating our recourſe to theſe fathers of genuine literature and ſolid wiſdom. If this is pedantry, I believe the truly learned will glory in the ſtigma, and with pleaſure leave the reputation of a philoſophical ſpirit to the barren abſtruſeneſs of thoſe refined writers who would treat morality and the belles-lettres like metaphyſical or mathematical problems,

---

* Préf. de la Henriade.

It is to be wiſhed that Voltaire, whoſe perſpicuity is undeniable, had thought proper to mention the authors from whom he has ſo freely borrowed, and had publiſhed his reflections upon the various branches of literature, which are in general juſt, in compleat books, rather than detached letters, prefaces, and eſſays. By acting otherwiſe, he has doubly ſerved his own intereſt, doubly injured that of the republic of letters. I cannot allow myſelf to think that he intended to impoſe his ſentiments upon the world as original, though there are many ſuſpicious circumſtances againſt him; but he certainly found it much eaſier to expreſs whatever occurred to him, or that he had formerly read, than to compoſe a regular work, and ſtore it with the proper authorities. Beſides, he well knew that modern readers, allured by the poignancy of a ſatirical ſtyle, are ſatisfied if they can pick up a ſmart expreſſion to retail out in converſation, without examining the propriety of the ſentiment. Thus is every fountain of literature abandoned, ſtudy reduced to mere curioſity, and the obſervation juſtified, that "now-a-"days we read only for amuſe-"ment."

To thoſe who would eſtimate the ſtate of literature from the number of its followers, I ſhall only mention that in Rome there were more men of letters under Domitian than under Auguſtus: yet who would heſitate in forming an opinion of the literary merit of theſe ages? This truth, ſo fully illuſtrated by Mr. Hume in his Eſſay of National Characters, would appear incredible were we not to obſerve the cauſes of it. When the belles-lettres have once flouriſhed, a ſpirit of emulation ſoon renders them univerſal. Books growing daily more numerous, grow daily worſe; ſince authors, neglecting nature, copy from their predeceſſors, or affecting ſingularity, deviate from the true path. But as publications increaſe, the difficulty of literary ſucceſs increaſes likewiſe; for if it is unneceſſary to read the bad, yet ſome labour is requiſite to diſcover the good. Let it be further conſidered, that as books multiply, indolence and luxury prevail. The conveniences of life have always been the forerunners and attendants of polite literature. Demoſthenes, Plato, Xenophon, Sophocles, flouriſhed in Greece; Cicero, Cæſar, Livy, Virgil, Horace, in Rome, when ſucceſs in war and commerce had introduced magnificence and politeneſs. When Alexander the ſixth, and Julius the ſecond had enlarged and ſecured the papal power in Italy, the fine arts were ſoon cultivated in the glorious pontificate of Leo X. The popes and other potentates could not be ſuppoſed to attend to literature, or patroniſe genius, while their thoughts were wholly turned upon recovering or eſtabliſhing their dominions. Hiſtory ſhews us the condition of the French monarchy before Francis the firſt, and even for an age after, till Richlieu aboliſhed the feudal power, and that ferocity of manners which ſprung from it as from a ſeminary of war. In the reign of Henry the third, ſcarcely were coaches known in Paris. The houſes were like caſtles or priſons, and the whole tenor of their life muſt neceſſarily have been of a piece. Nor could it then have been imagined that they would ever attain that elegance, politeneſs, and taſte, which afterwards prevailed in the age of Lewis the fourteenth. But human affairs are in a perpetual flux; urbanity and ſplendor, as I have already more than once had occaſion to obſerve, naturally degenerate into luxury and effeminacy, as literature begins to decline. The Athenians were never ſo diſſolute as in the age of Demetrius Phalereus, from whom the corruption of literature took its riſe; nor the Romans as when Seneca and Lucan depraved the public taſte in the reign of Caligula and Nero. Seneca himſelf, and after him Rollin *, have well obſerved that the manners of a people have a great influence upon literature. Thus luxury enervates compoſition, and neceſſarily occupies many of thoſe hours which ought to be devoted to ſtudy. Yet the ambition of literary fame ſtill continues; and we relinquiſh the ſtudy of the ancients for more compendious methods of inſtruction. We are inſtantly accommodated with compilations, which may ſatisfy the indolent lovers of brevity, though they require no great exertions of genius, imagination, or induſtry. The preſs teems with eſſays, compends, journals, encyclopœdias, and other works of the ſame kind; all of which may ſerve to convey a ſmattering of knowledge, but obſtruct, inſtead of facilitating, the progreſs of true learning. We may ſafely conclude then that taſte may be upon the verge of deſtruction, though men of letters ſeemingly abound; and Abbé Racine was in the right when he ſaid †, "*L'eſprit devient commun, quand le génie devient rare:*" authorlings ſwarm as men of real genius diſappear.

I would not be thought to derogate from the reputation of the preſent French literati, ſome of whom are as great an honour to their country as were the moſt eminent of the age of Lewis the fourteenth. The ſciences, particularly natural philoſophy, medicine and the mathematics, have been enriched by new diſcoveries and obſervations, and handled with greater perſpicuity and elegance than before. Whatever oppoſition Buffon's Natural Hiſtory may have met with, the ſtyle is certainly noble and perſpicuous, and in this reſpect will be always univerſally admired. Yet it muſt be confeſſed that a too cloſe attachment to the ſciences cannot fail to retard the more polite ſtudies, as they introduce a habit of philoſophical preciſion, and of courſe dryneſs and ſterility, into works of taſte. "That philoſophical "ſpirit," ſays M. D'Alembert, "ſo faſhionable now-a-days, which "would know every thing and "ſuppoſe nothing, has even in"fected the belles-lettres. This, "it is ſaid, hurts their progreſs, "and would it could be denied!"

---

* Rollin des belles-lettres; reflexions ſur le goût.

† Réflexions ſur la poëſie, chap. 11.

I ſhall not preſume to decide whether greater advantage redounds to ſociety from the demonſtrative ſciences, or from the liberal arts and the belles-lettres. It is ſufficient for me that I have ſhewn the error of thoſe who contend that literature is in a better condition at preſent than in the laſt century. To conclnde this ſubject, I ſhall tranſcribe a paſſage from the celebrated Abbé Le Blanc *. "We have renounced," ſays he, "the true models of compoſition, "and adopted ſuch as are alto"gether repugnant to ſound taſte. "What befel the Romans has "likewiſe befallen us. We are "no longer delighted with nature; "the beautiful, the majeſtic, the "ſimple, diſguſt us. Like thoſe "whoſe vitiated palates can only "be affected by ſtrong liquors, we "require ſallies of wit and fancy, "ingenious deſcriptions, brilliant "ſtrings of points and antitheſes. "In a word, we are ſo intent upon "the ſuperſtructure, that we neg"lect the foundation. The taſte "of our modern preachers and "architects is much the ſame. "Our ſermons are witty, though "void of eloquence; our build"ings overcharged with orna"ments, though the architecture "is naught. True orators have "always conſidered this affecta"tion of pleaſantry as beneath "the dignity of their profeſſion. "The eloquence of a modern "dazzles, that of a Cicero, of a "Boſſuet, enlightens.

"Our poetry is nearly in the "ſame condition: we have ſtill "many good verſes, but how few "good poems! If a compoſition "is but witty, it pleaſes, as if we "knew not that exceſs is always "faulty. We are weak enough "to imagine we have more wit "than our predeceſſors of the laſt "century. For the truth of this "the ladies will refer you to the "writings in the age of Lewis the "fourteenth. Yet, ſtrange as it "may appear, I will venture to "aſſert that this very flow of wit, "ſo predominant at preſent, is "perhaps an effect of our want of "it. To impoſe on the world, "we take every opportnnity of "diſplaying our all; whereas the "authors of the preceding cen"tury, ſure of pleaſing, diſplayed "only what was neceſſary. They "knew what they poſſeſſed, and "they knew how to make a proper "uſe of it. The former are to "the latter what a petty ſhop"keeper is to an extenſive trader,

---

* Lettres d'un François, Let. 43.

"The one, to allure cuſtomers, is "obliged to exhibit his whole "ſtock; the other, certain of giv"ing ſatisfaction, only exhibits "what is neceſſary to point out "his profeſſion. The moderate "uſe which Racine and Boileau "made of their wit is equally a "proof of their wiſdom and ſupe"riority. They acquired this "noble ſimplicity by imitating "the authors of the Auguſtan "age. Such was the character of "Virgil, of Tully, of Livy; but "their ſucceſſors, however inge"nious, were tainted with the "abuſes which had crept into "literature. Tacitus's only aim "ſeems to have been ſingularity "of expreſſion. That grandeur "which appears in Seneca was "entirely owing to embelliſh"ment, and his affectation of "ſublimity ſhews that it was not "natural to him *. Yet unhap"pily theſe are the favourite "authors now-a-days. We hunt "for wit, we interlard our elo"quence with it, and our taſte is "debaſed, in proportion as we "depart from thoſe happy times "when France carried all the arts "to the higheſt point of perfection.

"Confeſs then, Sir, that we "have already wandered ſo far "that, without a ſpeedy return, "we ſhall run the riſk of being "irrecoverably loſt. What great "need have we of a Quintilian to "guide us!"

Thus reaſons M. Le Blanc; and I ſhall only add an obſervation of Atterbury, the celebrated Biſhop of Rocheſter. While in diſgrace at the court of George the firſt, he reſided at Paris; and being upon a journey from thence, in the year 1729, to meet his daughter, he remarks in a letter to his friend Mr. Pope †, that he had found more good taſte in the ſouthern parts of France than in Paris. Far from doubting this circumſtance, I rather think it a natural effect of the viciſſitude of literature. A taſte for the fine arts, like every other faſhion, originally appears in the metropolis, and afterwards gradually becomes general; nay it often happens that what has already ceaſed to be the taſte in town has hardly reached the country. When the belles-lettres had attained perfection in Paris, we cannot therefore ſuppoſe them ſo far advanced in the other cities of France. But as this taſte, this perfection in the fine arts, is ever fluctuating, no ſooner is it diffuſed through the provinces, by the illuſtrious works iſſuing from the capital, than the ſource begins to be corrupted. Luxury, effeminacy and diſſipation, which contribute ſo much to deſtroy uſeful learning, and are always the attendants of affectation, exceſſive refinement, a love of novelty, and a deteſtation of the beautiful ſimplicity of nature in works of taſte, are introduced into the capital when the other parts of the nation have juſt attained perfection. Thoſe then who have a leſs early acquaintance with writers of eminence, are likewiſe leſs early infected by the

---

* I cannot help differing from M. le Blanc when he places Tacitus in the ſame light with Seneca. They not only flouriſhed at different periods, but the ſolidity and ſtrength of Tacitus's ſtyle is altogether unlike the brilliant ſophiſtry of Seneca.

† See Pope's letters.

bad example of innovators. Now Atterbury went from Paris to the ſouth of France twelve or fifteen years after the death of Lewis XIV. when the corruption had not as yet ſeized the more remote parts of the kingdom. It may even happen that an author will influence one province and not another. Thus one of the reaſons why the Tuſcan literature flouriſhed in the ſeventeenth century ſo much more than that of any other province in Italy, may perhaps be that Taſſo, from whom the decline of Italian literature, in ſome meaſure, proceeded, was never ſo much admired in Florence, owing perhaps to his controverſy with the academy della Cruſca.

We are indebted to the Gentleman's Magazine for the following curious Extracts.

An Eſſay on the Subjects of Chemiſtry, and their general Diviſion. By R. Watſon, A. M. F. R. S. *Fellow of Trinity College, and Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the Univerſity of Cambridge.*

Of this very curious book, which was printed at Cambridge, and which, by the title-page, does not appear to be ſold, we think ourſelves happy to be able to give ſome account, by the favour of a friend.

The Author conſiders all terreſtrial exiſtencies as the ſubjects of Chemiſtry, and obſerves that they are uſually divided into three claſſes, Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals. He obſerves alſo, that ſome have ſuppoſed water not to appertain to either of theſe claſſes: but that it can have no more right to be diſtinguiſhed from a mineral, than copper or any other metal when it is rendered liquid by heat; for that without heat, as a poſitive quality, water perhaps in itſelf would be in a ſolid ſtate. The difference, therefore, between water and other metals being only, that water is rendered fluid by a degree of heat much below that of animal life, and other metals require a degree of heat much above it.' Some late experiments have ſhewn that a certain degree of heat is neceſſary to render quickſilver fluid; for that mineral by artificial cold becomes a ſolid malleable ſubſtance. Ice then is the natural ſtate of what we call water, and nobody can doubt of the propriety of conſidering ice as a mineral, whether in a ſolid or liquid ſtate.

Having conſidered the differences, by which metallic ſubſtances are uſually diſtinguiſhed from each other, he has the following remarkable paſſage.

'If it be aſked, what are the diſcriminative characteriſtics of *Minerals*, *Vegetables*, and *Animals*, as oppoſed to one another? I plainly anſwer, that I do not know any, either from natural hiſtory or Chemiſtry, which can be wholly relied on.'

It will certainly be thought ſtrange, that there ſhould be no characteriſtic which diſtinguiſhes an onion from a dog, or a ſtone from an onion; the following curious obſervations, therefore, are offered as an entertainment for our philoſophical readers, of which even Ladies may partake.

'The ſtrongeſt analogies are overlooked, the plaineſt reaſonings thought fallacious, and deciſive experiments inconcluſive, when their tendency is to ſubvert a diſtinction, of which we had wrongly ſuppoſed nature herſelf the author. Every one thinks that he knows what an animal is, and how it is contradiſtinguiſhed from a vegetable, and would be offended at having his knowledge queſtioned thereupon. A dog or a horſe, he is truly perſuaded, are beings as clearly diſtinguiſhed from an herb or a tree, as light is from darkneſs; yet as in theſe, ſo in the productions of nature, the tranſition from one to the other is effected by imperceptible gradations.

'The loco-motive powers, which appertain to moſt animals, are ſo manifeſt in quadrupeds, birds, fiſhes, and inſects, that in our firſt and ſuperficial enquiries into nature, we are apt to conſider the poſſeſſion or want of theſe powers, as making a deciſive and eſſential difference between animal and vegetable bodies; and it is not without a certain degree of regret, as it were, that we find ourſelves obliged to predicate animality concerning a great variety of beings, which are deſtitute of every power of progreſſive motion. If at the ſame time we happen to have entertained ſome preconceived opinions concerning the uſual ſhapes of animals, our repugnancy to the admitting a being of the outward form of a ſhrub, into the claſs of animals, is much increaſed. Hence have proceeded moſt of the objections which have been made to the fine diſcoveries of Peyſſonel, Juſſieu, Ellis, and others, relative to the animal nature of corals, madrepores, millepores, corallines, ſpunges, and a numerous tribe of bodies, which the very ingenious labours of Marſigli had formerly removed from the mineral kingdom, where they had been placed by Woodward and other Mineraliſts, and allotted to that of vegetables.

'If rejecting ſpontaneous motion and figure as very inadequate teſts of animality, we adopt perception in their ſtead; no doubt, he would be eſteemed a viſionary in philoſophy, who ſhould extend that faculty to vegetables; and yet there are ſeveral chymical, phyſical, and metaphyſical reaſons, which ſeem to render the ſuppoſition not altogether indefenſible.

'Wherever there is a vaſcular ſyſtem, containing a moving nutritive ſuccus, there is life; and wherever there is life there may be, for ought we can prove to the contrary, a more or leſs acute perception, a greater or leſs capacity for the reception of happineſs; the quantity, indeed, of which, after we have deſcended below a certain degree of ſenſibility, will, (according to our method of eſtimating things, which is ever partial and relative to ourſelves) be ſmall in each individual; yet is the exiſtence of it in the nature of things poſſible, from the analogy of nature probable: and who can tell whether in a ſyſtem of nature, confeſſedly contrived for the production of the greateſt poſſible good, it may not alſo be neceſſary?

'It ſhould be well weighed by the Metaphyſicians, whether they can exclude vegetables from the poſſeſſion of the faculty of perception, by any other than comparative arguments; and whether the ſame kind of comparative reaſoning will not equally exclude from animality thoſe animals which are provided with the feweſt and the obtuſeſt ſenſes, when compared with ſuch as are furniſhed with the moſt and the acuteſt. The perception of a man (tho' it may be doubted whether there are not ſeveral animals which have all the ſenſes more acute) ſeems to be indefinitely greater, when compared with that of corallines, ſea-pens, and oyſters, than the perception of theſe, which are allowed to be animals, doth when compared with the ſigns of perception manifeſted by a variety of what are called vegetables. Spunges open and ſhut their mamillæ, corals and ſea-pens protrude or draw back their ſuckers, ſhell-fiſh open or keep cloſe their ſhells in ſearch of food or avoidance of injury; it is from theſe and ſimilar muſcular motions that we judge the beings to which they belong to have perception, that is, to be animals. Now in the vegetable kingdom, we may obſerve the muſcular motions of many plants to be, to the full, as definite and diſtinguiſhable as thoſe of the claſs of animals juſt mentioned. The plants called Heliotropæ turn daily round with the ſun; by conſtantly preſenting their ſurfaces to that luminary, they ſeem as deſirous of abſorbing a nutriment from its rays, as a bed of muſcles doth from the water, by opening their ſhells upon the afflux of the tide. The Flores Solares are as uniform in their opening and ſhutting, as animals are in their times of feeding and digeſting; ſome in theſe motions do not obſerve the ſeaſons of the year, but expand and ſhut up their flowers at the ſame hour in all ſeaſons; others, like a variety of inſects which appear, or not, according to the heat of the weather or climate, open later in the day, or do not open at all, when they are removed from a ſouthern to a more northern latitude. Trefoil, wood-ſorrel, mountain ebony, wild ſenna, the African marigold, &c. are ſo regular in folding up their leaves before rainy weather, that they ſeem to have a kind of inſtinct or foreſight ſimilar to that of ants; which however deſerts many of them as ſoon as they have propagated their kind by ſhedding their pollen. Young trees, in a thick foreſt, are found to incline themſelves towards that part through which the light penetrates, as plants are obſerved to do in a darkened chamber towards a ſtream of light let in through an orifice, and as the ears of corn do towards the ſouth. The roots of plants are known to turn away with a kind of abhorrence from whatever they meet with which is hurtful to them, and to deſert their ordinary direction, and to tend with a kind of natural and irreſiſtible impulſe towards collections of water placed within their reach; many plants experience convulſions of their ſtamina upon being ſlightly touched. Whatever can produce any effect upon an animal organ, as the impact of external bodies, heat and cold, the vapour of burning ſulphur, of volatile alcali, want of air, &c. are found to act alſo upon the plants called ſenſitive. But not to inſiſt upon any more inſtances, the muſcular motions of the Dionæa Muſcipula lately brought into Europe from America, ſeem far ſuperior in quickneſs to thoſe of a variety of animals. Now to refer the muſcular motions of ſhell fiſh, and zoophytes, to an internal principle of volition, to make them indicative of the perceptivity of their being; and to attribute the more notable ones of vegetables, to certain mechanical dilatations, and contractions of parts occaſioned by external impulſe, is to err againſt that rule of philoſophizing which aſſigns the ſame cauſes for effects of the ſame kind. The motions in both caſes are equally accommodated to the preſervation of the being to which they belong, are equally diſtinct and uniform, and ſhould be equally derived from mechaniſm, or equally admitted as criterions of perception.

'I am ſenſible that theſe and other ſimilar motions of vegetables, may by ſome be conſidered as analogous to the automatic or involuntary motions of animals; but as it is not yet determined amongſt the Phyſiologiſts, whether the motion of the heart, the periſtaltic motion of the bowels, the contractions obſervable upon external impulſe in the muſcles of animals deprived of their heads and hearts, be attributable to an irritability unaccompanied with perceptivity, or to an uneaſy ſenſation, there ſeems to be no reaſon for entering into ſo obſcure a diſquiſition; eſpecially ſince irritability, if admitted as the cauſe of the motions of vegetables, muſt, *a fortiori*, be admitted as the cauſe of the leſs exquiſite and diſcernible motions of beings univerſally referred to the animal kingdom.

'Phyſical obſervations concerning the generation, nutrition, organization, life, health, ſickneſs, and death of plants, help us as little towards the eſtabliſhing a diſcriminative characteriſtic between them and animals, as metaphyſical ſpeculations relative to the quantity of happineſs, or degrees of perceptivity.

'The eaſtern practice of fœcundating the female palm tree by ſhaking over it the duſt of the male, which Herodotus mentions in his account of the country about Babylon, and of which Dr. Haſſelquiſt in the year 1750 was an eye witneſs, was not unknown to Ariſtotle and Pliny: but the Ancients ſeem not to have carried the ſexual ſyſtem beyond that ſingle inſtance, which was of ſo remarkable a kind that it was hardly poſſible for them to overlook it; at preſent there are few Botaniſts in Europe who do not admit its univerſality. It ſeems generally agreed, that a communication of ſexes in order to produce their like belongs to vegetables as well as to animals. The diſputes ſubſiſting among the Anatomiſts concerning the manner in which conception is accompliſhed, whether every animal be produced *ab ovo femellæ*, or *a vermiculo in ſemine maris*, are exactly ſimilar to thoſe amongſt Botaniſts, concerning the manner in which the *farina fœcundans* contributes to the rendering the ſeed prolific: but however theſe doubts may be determined, they affect not the preſent enquiry, ſince it is allowed on all hands, that as the eggs of oviparous animals, though they arrive at their full magnitude, are incapable of being vivified by incubation, unleſs the female hath had commerce with the male: ſo the dates of female palm trees, and the fruits of other plants, tho' they ripen, and arrive at maturity, will not grow unleſs they have been fœcundated by the pollen of the male.

In like manner, notwithſtanding

the diverſity of opinion which hath long ſubſiſted, concerning the modus agendi by which nature elaborates the nutritive fluid, adminiſters it to the fœtus in the womb, and produces an extenſion of parts; yet ſince a placenta and a umbilical chord are by all thought eſſential to the effecting theſe ends; and ſince the cotyledons of plants, which include the corcuum or firſt principle of the future plant, with which they communicate by means of tubes branched out into infinite ramifications, are wholly analogous to the placenta and umbilical chord of animals, we have great reaſon to ſuppoſe that the embryo plant and the embryo animal are nouriſhed and dilated in their dimenſions after the ſame way. This analogy might be extended and confirmed by obſerving that the lobes, within which the fœcundated germ is placed, are by putrefaction converted into a milky fluid, well adapted as an aliment to the tender ſtate of the plant.

'Exſpiration and inſpiration, a kind of larynx and lungs, perſpiration, imbibition, arteries, veins, lacteals, an organized body, and probably a circulating fluid appertain to vegetables as well as to animals. Life belongs alike to both kingdoms, and ſeems to depend upon the ſame principle in both: ſtop the motion of the fluids in an animal limb by a ſtrong ligature, the limb mortifies beyond the ligature, and drops off; a branch of a tree under like circumſtances, grows dry, and rots away. Health and ſickneſs are only other terms for tendencies to prolong or to abridge the period of life, and therefore muſt belong to both vegetables and animals, as being both poſſeſſed of life. An eaſt wind, in our climate, by its lack of moiſture, is prejudicial to both; both are ſubject to be froſt bitten, and to conſequent mortifications; both languiſh in exceſſive heats; both experience extravaſations of juices from repletion, and pinings from inanition: both can ſuffer amputation of limbs without being deprived of life, and in a ſimilar manner both form a callus; both are liable to contracting diſeaſes by infection; both are ſtrengthened by air and motion: Alpine plants, and ſuch as are expoſed to frequent agitation from winds, being far firmer and longer lived than thoſe which grow in ſhady groves, or hot houſes; both are capable of aſſimilating to their proper ſubſtance all kinds of food; for fruits are found to taſte of the ſoil juſt as the urine, and milk, and fleſh, and bones of animals, often give indications of the particular pabulum with which they have been fed: both die of old age, from exceſs of hunger or thirſt, from external injuries, from intemperature of weather, or poiſoned food.

'Seeds of various kinds retain their vegetative powers for many years: the vivification of the ova, from which the inſects occaſioning the ſmut in corn, and the infuſoria animalcula obſervable in water after the maceration of plants probably proceed, may be eſteemed a ſimilar phænomenon. It is not yet clearly decided amongſt Naturaliſts, whether the ſeeds of muſhrooms, of mucors, and of the whole claſs of Fungi, be not in a tepid, humid matrix changed into vermicular animals, which loſe in a little time their power of ſpontaneous motion, coaleſce together, and grow up into theſe very ſingular plants: the quickneſs of their increaſe, and the irreſiſtible force with which the leaſt mouldineſs propagates itſelf, and deſtroys the texture of the bodies upon which it fixes, ſeem to point towards an animal nature.

‘ Different vegetables require different ſoils, as different animals do different food for their ſupport and well being: aquatics pine away in dry ſandy grounds, and plants which love rocks and barren ſituations, where they imbibe their chief nutriment from the air, become diſeaſed and putrid in rich bogs and ſwamps.

‘ There are aquatic animals which become immoveable and lifeleſs when the rivulets in which they ſubſiſted happen to be dried up, but which recover their life and loco motive powers upon the deſcent of rain: in this circumſtance they are analogous to the claſs of moſſes among vegetables, which, tho’ they appear to be dried up, and ready to crumble into duſt during the heats of ſummer, yet recover their verdure and vegetable life in winter, or, upon being put into a humid ſoil.

‘ Trembley, Bonnet, and Spallanzani, have vaſtly amplified our views of nature; they have diſcovered to us divers ſpecies of animals, which may be cut into a variety of pieces without loſing their animal life, each piece growing up into a perfect animal of the ſame kind: the multiplication of vegetables by the planting of branches, ſuckers, or joints of roots, is a ſimilar effect. The reproduction of the legs of craw-fiſh, lobſters, crabs, of the horns and heads of ſnails, legs of lizards, of the bony legs and tails of ſalamanders, when by accident or deſign they have been deprived of them; and the great difference in the time of the reproduction, according to the ſeaſon of the year in which the limb is loſt, are wonders in the animal kingdom, but wholly analogous to the repullulation of trees after lopping.

All plants except thoſe of the claſſes Monæcia and Diæcia, are hermaphrodites; that is, they have the male and female organs of generation within the ſame empalement. Shell-fiſh, and ſuch other animals as reſemble vegetables in not being able to move far in ſearch of meats, with which they might propagate their kind, are hermaphrodites alſo: Reaumur hath proved that vine fretters do not want an union of ſexes for the multiplication of their kind.

‘ From the conjunction of animals of different ſpecies are produced hybrides, which in many caſes cannot propagate. Botaniſts have tried the experiment, and by fœcundating female flowers with the male duſt of another ſpecies, have produced hybridous plants, of an intermediate ſhape, the ſeeds of which are barren and effete.

‘ Trees ſhed their leaves as birds do their feathers, and hirſute animals their hair. At particular ſeaſons the juices of vegetables move with fulneſs and vigour; at others they are leſs plentiful, and ſeem to ſtagnate; and in this they reſemble dormice, bats, frogs, and numberleſs other animals of cold blood, which lie torpid and deſtitute of every ſign of life during the winter time; the action of the lungs and of the heart being, if any, imperceptibly weak and languid.

'Few, if any animals, can exiſt without a reciprocal ſucceſſion of ſleep and vigilance, and the younger the animal, the greater is its propenſity to ſleep: the ſame alternatives ſeem neceſſary for the health of ſeveral vegetables: a great variety of plants fold up their leaves, and ſeemingly compoſe themſelves to reſt, in the night time, and this diſpoſition for ſleep is more remarkable in young plants than in old ones; nor does it, as might be ſuſpected, depend upon the influence of light or heat, ſince plants in hot houſes, where the heat is kept at the ſame degree, fold up their leaves at a ſtated time in the evening, and expand them in the morning, whether the light be let in upon them or not. It may deſerve to be enquired, whether by a relaxation of fibres theſe plants become ſubject to a more copious perſpiration during ſleep than in their ſtate of vigilance, as Sanctorius hath proved to be the caſe in animals.

'There is a great diverſity, but a regular ſucceſſion in the times, in which animals of different ſpecies feel the œſtrum, by which they are ſtimulated to the propagation of their reſpective kinds: an order equally determined, is obſervable in the times of accompliſhing the ſponſalia of plants. The periods of incubation in oviparous, and of geſtation in viviparous animals are not more various in different ſpecies, nor probably more definite in the ſame, than the periods requiſite for the germination and maturation of different ſeeds. By the influence of heat and cold, abundance and ſcarcity of nouriſhment, the ſeaſons of propagating may be ſomewhat accelerated or retarded in animals as well as in vegetables: the effects of a cold ungenial ſpring are as remarkable in the retardation of the procreative intercourſes of birds and beaſts, as in the ſtoppage of the leafing of trees, or the flowering of ſhrubs. In a word, there are ſo many circumſtances in which the anatomy and phyſiology of ſome plants agree with thoſe of ſome animals, that few, I believe, can be mentioned in which they diſagree.'

Difference between Ancient and Modern Aſtronomy; from the Huetiana *of the celebrated Biſhop of* Avranche. *From the Gentleman's Magazine.*

ANCIENT aſtronomy was ſo defective, that the moderns are very excuſable for having but little ſtudied it: It is certain, that to underſtand ancient authors, the knowledge of it is neceſſary. Of the moderns, Scaliger has cultivated it the moſt, and he was ſo pleaſed with the progreſs, that he thought he had made in it, that he conſidered as his maſter-piece in this way, his Obſervations on the Poet Manilius, where he has condeſcendingly diſplayed the lights which he had acquired in this ſcience by a long ſtudy. But his ungovernable genius, full of confidence and preſumption, has hurried him into a multitude of errors, as I have proved in my Remarks on the ſame Manilius, and on his Commentary. Without entering into the detail of many queſtions on which the new aſtronomy has departed from the old, I will only ſuperficially expoſe here ſeveral capital differences in their method of ſtudying aſtronomy, and in their principles.

In regard to the obſervations of the ſtars, I learn from a paſſage* of Simplicius, that Ariſtotle recommended it to his diſciples to follow the moſt recent obſervations, as being much more certain than thoſe of the ancients, which did not exactly agree with the phænomena; "Becauſe, ſays he, Calliſthenes, a diſciple of Ariſtotle, "had not then ſent from Babylon "into Greece the obſervations "made for more than 1900 years "before Alexander, according to "the calculation of Porphyry." In fact, the Chaldeans, according to the common opinion, are the moſt ancient obſervers that are known, having been invited to that noble ſtudy by the ſituation of the vaſt and level plains which they inhabited. The Egyptians, for the ſame reaſon, were induced to imitate them. Macrobius †, nevertheleſs, makes them the firſt obſervers of the heavens, and gives the particulars of an artifice which they employed to attain an exact diviſion of the Zodiac. But the Phœnicians were urged to it by the neceſſity of navigation and traffic. In the time of the Judges of Iſrael, they had erected in Paleſtine ſome heliotropes, aſtronomical pillars, or dials, which ſhewed the motions of the ſun. That of King Ahaz is a proof that the Hebrews did not neglect the knowledge of the heavenly motions; and I have ſhewn, in another work, that thoſe pillars, which Joſephus mentions, and whoſe conſtruction he aſcribes to the deſcendants of Seth, were rather aſtronomical tables, engraved by the ancient Cananeans on thoſe pillars. It is probable, that thoſe changes in the ſun, which Homer tells us (in the Odyſſey) were obſerved in the iſle of Syria, were by a heliotrope made by the Phœnicians, and which the interpreters pretend to have been erected to mark the ſolſtices, which was afterwards renewed, or repaired, or perfected by Pherecydes. Perhaps another was made more exact, in which the ſolſtices were marked by the ſhadow of a ſtyle. The Greeks, inſtructed in aſtronomy by the Egyptians and Phœnicians, cultivated it in ſucceeding times, and after Thales and his ſucceſſors on one ſide, and Pythagoras on the other, it made conſiderable progreſs ſucceſſively down to Ptolemy, who ſurpaſſed in that ſcience the diligence of thoſe who preceded him: The Arabs corrected his obſervations; King Alphonſo (of Caſtile) corrected thoſe of the Arabs, and at length, the Rodolphine Tables of Kepler, founded on the obſervations of Tycho, carried the exactneſs of that knowledge farther than ever. Theſe obſervations of Tycho, and the wonderful inſtruments which he employed to make them, have, it may be ſaid, renewed aſtronomy. Not that the Arabs ſpared trouble and expence to know the heavenly motions; of this we may judge by that inſtrument which Albategnius employed, who lived 800 years ago, the Alhidade, or Index, of which inſtrument, was ten ells in length.

---

* Simplic. in Ariſtot. de Cœlo, lib. ii. p. 123.

† Macrob, in Somn. cip. lib. i. cap. xxi.

The ſpheres which the ancients uſed to repreſent the heavens, were very different from ours. They had armillary ſpheres, but made in their own manner. Some of them were made * of reeds to repreſent the circles. That of Archimedes, which was ſo celebrated, diſplayed his ſkill in mechanics much more than in aſtronomy. It was formed of braſs circles, and of hollow globes of glaſs, which were moved by pneumatic ſprings, and repreſented the heavenly motions †. Claudian ‡ obſerves, that thoſe glaſs ſpheres, apparently made in imitation of that of Archimedes, were in uſe in his time. The ſame effects which were admired in thoſe ſpheres, have been imitated in our days more than once by other artificers no leſs ingenious, and produced by a knowledge no leſs profound of aſtronomy and mechanics.

The diviſion of the heavenly circles has ſucceſſively received various improvements. The moſt ancient is that of the Zodiac. The twelve ſigns made the firſt diviſion of it. The 365 days, of which the year was compoſed, and which the ſun took up in traverſing the heavens, naturally led the obſervers to the diviſion of that circle into 360 degrees. It is thus mentioned by Pliny, l. 2. c. viii. *Certum eſt Solis meatum eſſe partium quidem trecentarum ſexagima. Sed ut obſervatio umbrarum ejus redeat ad notas, quinos annis dies adjecit, ſurperque quartam partem diei.* And he afterwards employs (ch. xv.) the ſame diviſion of the Zodiac into 360 parts. Manilius (book 1. ver. 667.) applies the ſame diviſion to the Zodiac, and he gives twelve of thoſe degrees to the breadth of the Zodiac, which the moderns have extended to ſixteen. This diviſion into 360 degrees was at firſt confined to the Zodiac, of which the ſun ſeemed to be the firſt author; but the other great circles, and principally the Equator, were generally divided into ſixty degrees; and no other diviſion was uſed before Eudoxus, who was the diſciple of Plato. They reckoned § four of theſe degrees from the Equator to the Tropic, and fifteen to the Pole. The ancients had alſo other diviſions. They called the ſigns of the Zodiac Dodecatemories, that is to ſay, twelfth parts: and they divided each of theſe twelfth parts, or Dodecatemories, into twelve other Dodecatemories, each of which contained two degrees and a half, of the number of thirty which each ſign occupied; or five half degrees, to each of which they alſo † gave the name of Dodecatemories. Manilius has remarked theſe three ſorts of Dodecatemories: but the moderns have either not obſerved or neglected them. I find, however, in a paſſage of Sextus Empiricus, (Adv. Math. p. 111. AB.) who lived under Marcus Aurelius, that at that time each of the 360 degrees of the Zodiac was divided into ſixty minutes. Euſebius quotes, in his Evangelical preparation, b. 6. ch. vii. a large fragment of the Commentaries of Origen on Geneſis, by which it appears, that in his time the Aſtrologers, deſiring to caſt the nativities of children, not only ſought what ſign was aſcending, but alſo what part of the number of the ſixty parts into which the ſign was divided; and that carrying their enquiry and preciſion ſtill farther, and dividing each of theſe parts into ſixty others, they examined which of theſe hundred and ſixty loſt parts was aſcending; and that they uſed the ſame diligence in the obſervations which they made of the courſe of the planets. The diviſions and ſub-diviſions of thoſe motions were practiſed in the time of Ammianus Marcellinus, and he ſtyles (b. 20. ch. xxx.) parts of parts that we ſtyle minutes. This ſhews that the exactneſs and curioſity of the moderns have not in that ſurpaſſed thoſe of the ancients.

---

* Lucian. in Nigrino. See Claud. Epigr. 18. Lactant. lib. 2. cap. v. Salmaſ. in Solin. Vol. 1. p. 824.

† The moſt celebrated glaſs ſphere of modern times is that made by the late Dr. Long, Aſtronomy Profeſſor at Cambridge, which was large enough to contain one or more perſons, and being ſet in motion exhibits the motions of the heavenly bodies juſt as they really appear, the conſtellations, &c. being delineated on the concave ſide.

‡ Claudian Epigr. 25. ad Curetium.

§ Strabo, book 2.

The poſtures which have been given to the conſtellations on the artificial globes were another occaſion of difference between the old and new aſtronomers. For when they would repreſent on the globe what they had ſeen in the heavens, they marked on the convex ſurface of the globe, what they ſaw in the concave face of the heavens; ſo that if a conſtellation appeared to them in the heavens, with the face turned towards them, that is, towards the earth and towards the centre of the heavens, as, for inſtance, that of Andromeda, or of Aquarius, when they would repreſent it on the artificial globe, as they had ſeen it, that is, turned towards them, this ſituation was neceſſarily contrary and oppoſite to that which it has in the heavens: for it muſt be reverſed, and as it were lying on the back and looking up and above it; whereas, in the heavens, it looks down and below it. Thus the face of the artificial globe was, properly ſpeaking, the wrong ſide of the face of the heavens. Hence enſued a ſtrange confuſion in the conſtruction of artificial globes; for that which was on the right in the heavens was found on the left in the globe. This occaſioned two different ſects among the aſtronomers. The one was that of Theon, which would have the conſtellations drawn with their backs turned towards us, in order to ſhow that the fore part of their bodies was that which appears to us in the concave face of the heavens. The other ſect was that of Hipparchus, which, on the contrary, would have them drawn with the inſide of the body turned towards thoſe who view them on the globe, unleſs there is ſomething on the oppoſite ſide which deſerves to be marked there:

---

† See Manil xxi. 646.

That is to ſay, Hippatchus would have the conſtellations repreſented on the outward ſurface as they appear to our eyes, being viewed from the earth: and Theon would have them repreſented as they would have appeared to the eyes of thoſe who had viewed them through the outſide of the globe, if that globe had been tranſparent.

Beſides this confuſion, time alſo has disfigured thoſe conſtellations, and the moderns have not expreſſed the ancient figures. I will here mention ſome of them, which may ſerve as a ſpecimen. The *Ram (Aries)* is now repreſented on the globes lying down and looking behind him. The ancients repreſented him running, and looking towards the weſt, that is, before him. The *Balance (Libra)* is repreſented with its two Scales, reſting only on the earth. Manilius adds to it a man who ſupports it, and holds it in action: *Humana eſt facies Libræ*, ſays he. The old Almanacks made it be ſupported by the Virgin: but that employment was delegated to Auguſtus by the flatterers of his time. The Egyptians aſcribed it to a man, who, ſupporting the balance with his right hand, held in his left a perch or Surveyor's meaſure. The *Twins (Gemini)* were formerly repreſented, as two boys embracing each other. The Lacedæmonians drew them fore-ſhortened in two parallel lines, joined together by two other croſs lines, as they are ſtill repreſented at this time. They called this ſign δοκανα, a word derived, as I ſuppoſe, from δοκος, which ſignifies a beam or rafter; for, in fact, it is two beams joined by two croſs beams. A beam is ſtiled in Latin *trabs*. And as δοκανον is derived from δοκος, *trabale* is derived from *trabs*, from whence, as I conjecture, proceeds the word *travail, (traviſe,)* which, in its proper ſignification, denotes that machine in which Farriers confine mettleſome and vicious horſes in order to ſhoe them. And indeed this machine repreſents the figure which ſerves to mark the twins. It is pretended, that theſe twins are Caſtor and Pollux; others will have them to be Apollo and Hercules; and they ſtill retain thoſe names in the ſphere of the Arabs, who took them from the Egyptians. Pliny (b. 18. chap. xxix.) does not diſſemble that the ancients confounded the ſituation of the conſtellations of the *great Dog*, and the *little Dog*. They gave the name of the *Dog* and of *Sirius* to the conſtellation of the *great Dog*, and to that bright ſtar which he has in his mouth. They alſo gave the name of *Canicula* to the *great* and the *little Dog*. The conſtellation of *Orion* was called *Jugula* by the ancients, on account of three ſtars which they placed on his neck. Manilius * and all the moderns place them on his face. In ſhort, to ſhew at once the difference between the ancient ſphere and the modern, it is ſufficient to ſay, that the latter places forty-eight conſtellations in the heavens, and the ancient had only thirty-five, as Martianus Capella has expreſsly ſhewn, book 8.

But the changes which time is

---

* See Manil. iv. 754. Plutarch. de Fraterno amore. Euſtach. in Iliad. p. 1125.

accuſtomed to introduce in human ſciences, are not to be compared with thoſe which the Arabs introduced in aſtronomy, when they would adopt it to their religion. They would have thought themſelves guilty of idolatry, if they had placed, and as it were, conſecrated human figures in the heavens. They therefore put two Peacocks in the place of *the Twins*, a ſheaf of corn inſtead of *the Virgin*, a quiver in the place of *Sagittarius*, a Mule loaded with panniers in that of *Aquarius*, a Seacow in that of *Andromeda*, and ſo on.

Aſtronomers have no leſs varied in fixing the points of the Solſtices and the Equinoxes. Some have placed them in the firſt degree of *Cancer*, and in that of *Capricorn*; in the firſt degree of *Aries*, and in that of *Libra*; others in the eighth degrees of thoſe ſigns, others in the tenth, others in the twelfth, and ſome in the fifteenth, which is aſcribed to Eudoxus. Others enlarged the ſpace in which they placed the tropical points into the whole extent of thoſe ſigns. Manilius bears witneſs of theſe variations at the end of his third book. Nevertheleſs, the opinion of thoſe who placed them in the eighth degrees of thoſe ſigns has prevailed; and it ſeems to deſerve that preference by its antiquity, and by the authority of Anaximander, who appears to have been the inventor of it. And hence it follows, that in the calendar reformed by Julius Cæſar, the firſt days of the months fall in the eighth parts of the ſigns of the Zodiac, according to the ancient aſtronomy, to which Geminus refers alſo the opinion of thoſe who extended the Solſtices and the Equinoxes through the whole length of the tropical ſigns.

The variation was ſtill greater, when the beginning of ſpring was to be fixed. Some had regard to the degree which the ſun occupied in Aries, when the weſt wind begins to blow, or to the firſt flight of the ſwallows. Others placed the beginning of ſpring ſome days after thoſe marks. The blowing of the weſt wind, the flight of the ſwallows, the return of ſpring, the entrance of the ſun into *Aries*, and the *Equinox*, are even remarked in ancient authors as diſtinct Epochas.

Aſtronomers were no better agreed as to the ſituation and order of the planets. Plutarch, in his ſecond book of the Dogmas of the Philoſophers, has a chapter on this variation. He ſays, that Plato made the Sun and the Moon the loweſt of the planets; then Anaximander, on the contrary, and others after him, placed them in the higheſt rank. The author of the book De Mundo, which bears the name of Ariſtotle, places Mercury immediately below Mars, Venus afterwards, and at laſt the Sun and Moon; and ſome others have placed Mercury below Venus.

Thoughts on Quacks of all Denominations; *by* Mr. Voltaire.

PHYSICIANS live in great cities; there are few of them in the country. The reaſon of this is obvious. In great cities there are rich patients; and among theſe, debauchery, the pleaſures of the table, and the gratification of the paſſions, give riſe to a variety of diſeaſes. Dumoulin, not the lawyer, but the phyſician, who was a no leſs famous practitioner, obſerved at his death, "That he left behind him two great phyſicians, regimen, and river water."

In 1728, one Villars told his friends in confidence, that his uncle, who had lived almoſt an hundred years, and who died only by accident, had left him a certain preparation, which had the virtue to prolong a man's life to an hundred and fifty years, if he lived with ſobriety. When he happened to obſerve the proceſſion of a funeral, he ſhrugged up his ſhoulders in pity: If the deceaſed, ſaid he, had taken my medicine, he would not be where he is. His friends, among whom he diſtributed it generouſly, obſerving the condition required, found its utility, and extolled it. He was thence encouraged to ſell it at a crown the bottle; and the ſale was prodigious. It was no more than the water of the Seine, mixed with a little nitre. Thoſe who made uſe of it, and were attentive, at the ſame time, to regimen, or who were happy in good conſtitutions, ſoon recovered their uſual health. To others, he obſerved, "It is your own fault if you be not perfectly cured; you have been intemperate and incontinent; renounce theſe vices, and, believe me, you will live at leaſt an hundred and fifty years." Some of them took his advice; and his wealth grew with his reputation. The Abbé Pons extolled this quack, and gave him the preference to the Mariſchal de Villars: "the latter" ſaid he, "kills men; the former prolongs their exiſtence."

At length, it was diſcovered that Villar's medicine was compoſed chiefly of river water. His practice was now at an end. Men had recourſe to other quacks.

Villars was certainly of no diſſervice to his patients, and can only be reproached with ſelling the water of the Seine at too high a price. He excited men to temperance, and in this reſpect was infinitely ſuperior to the apothecary Arnoup, who filled Europe with his noſtrums for the apoplexy, without recommending the practice of any one virtue.

I knew at London a phyſician, of the name of Brown, who had practiſed at Barbadoes. He had a ſugar-work and negroes; and having been robbed of a conſiderable ſum, he called together his ſlaves. "My friends" ſaid he, "the great ſerpent appeared to me during the night, and told me, that the perſon who ſtole my money ſhould, at this inſtant, have a parrot's feather at the point of his noſe." The thief immediately put his hand to his noſe. "It is you," cried the maſter, "that robbed me; the great ſerpent has juſt now told me ſo." By this method the phyſician recovered his money. This piece of quackery is not to be condemned; but, in order to practice it, one muſt have to do with negroes.

Scipio, the firſt Africanus, a man in other reſpects ſo different from Dr. Brown, perſuaded his ſoldiers that he was directed and inſpired by the gods. This piece of fraud had been long and ſucceſsfully practiſed. Can we blame Scipio for having recourſe to it? There is not, perhaps, a perſon who does greater honour to the Roman republic; but how came it, let me aſk, that the gods inſpired him not to give in his accounts?

Numa acted better. He had a band of robbers to civilize, and a ſenate that conſtituted the moſt intractable part of them. Had he propoſed his laws to the aſſembled tribes, he would have met with a thouſand difficulties from the aſſaſſins of his predeceſſor. He adopted a different method. He addreſſed himſelf to the goddeſs Egeria, who gave him a code, ſanctified with divine authority. What was the conſequence? He was ſubmitted to without oppoſition, and reigned happily. His intentions were admirable, and his quackery had in view the public good; but if one of his enemies had diſcloſed his artifice, and ſaid, "let us puniſh an impoſter, who proſtitutes the name of the gods to deceive mankind," he would have undergone the fate of Romulus.

It is probable, that Numa concerted his meaſures with great prudence, and deceived the Romans, with a view to their advantage, with an addreſs, ſuited to the time, the place, and the genius of that people.

Mahomet was twenty times on the point of miſcarrying; but, at length, he ſucceeded with the inhabitants of Medina, and was believed to be the intimate friend of the angel Gabriel. At preſent, ſhould any one announce himſelf at Conſtantinople to be the favourite of the angel Raphael, who is ſuperior in dignity to Gabriel, and inſiſt that they muſt believe in him alone, he would be impaled alive. Quacks ſhould know how to time their impoſtures.

Was there not ſomewhat of deceit in Socrates, with his familiar Demon, and the preciſe declaration of the oracle, which proclaimed him the wiſeſt of men? it is ridiculous in Rollin to inſiſt, in his hiſtory, on the ſincerity of this oracle. Why does he not inform his readers, that it was purely a piece of quackery? Socrates was unfortunate as to the time of his appearance. An hundred years ſooner he might have governed Athens.

The leaders of philoſophical ſects have all of them been tinctured with quackery. But the greateſt of all quacks are thoſe who have aſpired to power. How formidable a quack was Cromwell! He appeared preciſely at the time when he could have ſucceeded. Under Elizabeth he would have been hanged; under Charles II. he would have been an object of ridicule. He came at a period when the Engliſh were diſguſted with Kings; and his ſon, at a time when they were diſguſted with protectors.

It is to be regretted that Subjects of the greateſt Importance to the Happineſs of Mankind were not oftener defended by ſo able a Writer as Voltaire. *When he turns Champion, however, in behalf of Virtue and Religion, to neglect an Opportunity of acquainting the World with his Atchievements for that noble Cauſe, would be Injuſtice to him, and to the Public.—Monſieur* Maribaud *hath lately publiſhed a Treatiſe, intitled, the Syſtem of Nature; in which he endeavours to deſtroy the Belief of a future State. To this dangerous Book Mr.* Voltaire *has written a ſpirited and maſterly Anſwer; the* *following Extract of which, we doubt not, will be agreeable to our Readers.*

'IF I reaſon as a natural philoſopher, ſays the author, every thing appears to me incomprehenſible without a God. The word Nature is to me a mere word; but an intelligent agent fully accounts for the little I am capable of knowing. Upon the ſuppoſition that there is a God, I conceive ſomething; without him I conceive nothing; without a God I conceive no idea of order; without a God it appears to me abſolutely impoſſible that things ſhould be ordered and diſpoſed as they are.

' You attribute to matter alone the power of gravitation, the power of communicating motion, &c. but this is only ſuppoſition inſtead of demonſtration. You ſeem to me to be guilty of what you ſo juſtly blame in divines, viz. ſetting out with begging the queſtion.

' You combat the opinion of that great metaphyſician, Dr. Samuel Clarke; and think that matter, which is eternal, ſtands in no need of a mover. Now to me it appears abſolutely incomprehenſible, that matter, of itſelf, ſhould perform motions eternally regular, and produce generations of animals conſtantly reſembling each other.

' I allow you have the better of the Doctor, when he ſays that ſpace is the ſenſorium of the Deity, that God penetrates matter, &c. The Doctor wanted to be too knowing. You may be in the right, likewiſe, in regard to ſome of the divine attributes, which the Doctor rather ſuppoſes than proves; but, when theſe branches are lopped off, the tree ſtill remains: There ſtill remains a firſt mover, powerful, intelligent, and who cannot poſſibly be malevolent.

' You reject the chimerical innate ideas of Des Cartes; I reject them too: You don't even ſpare the great Newton: I allow with you, that Newton was not ſo good a metaphyſician as he was a geometrician; but, if his definition of God is obſcure, it is not contradictory. There appears to me, however, a manifeſt contradiction in ſuppoſing a maſs of matter regularly moved without a mover; beſtowing intelligence upon itſelf in man, and withholding it in a ſtone; eſtabliſhing relations and connections through the whole of its works without any end or deſign; labouring blindly with the moſt ſublime induſtry. In a word, you combat what is obſcure in the writings of Newton and Clarke, but you dare not attack what is clear.

' As to the common difficulties—why ſuch a quantity of evil, why ſo many monſters, &c? Were there a thouſand times as many, I can never give up this point, ' the heavens declare the glory of God.' All the efforts of your genius will never prove that there is no God: All that you have proved is, that divines have ſometimes reaſoned wretchedly. You have pointed out great difficulties, but the ſyſtem of a blind nature is big with abſurdities.

' You are obliged to allow that there are great marks of order through the whole of nature; and you tell us, that this vaſt combination was neceſſary. I believe, with you, that it was. Contingency appears

pears to me a contradiction, as well as chance. It was neceſſary that the univerſe ſhould exiſt, ſince it does exiſt. Uſeleſs and abſurd, in this caſe, are the ſame. What are we to conclude from all this? Nothing, in my opinion, but that it was as neceſſary that the Supreme Being ſhould produce ſuch wonderful things, as it was neceſſary that he ſhould exiſt. He could not have produced them without intelligence and power; now this is what you call Nature, and what I call God. Why will not you allow me to adore this great, intelligent, and powerful Being, who has given me life and reaſon? Permit me to add,—beware of ingratitude, you, on whom he has beſtowed ſo much genius; for, ſurely, you did not beſtow it on yourſelf.

'But under this Supreme Being, we are, almoſt all of us, wretched and unjuſt.—This is but too true: We ſuffer; ſuch is the lot of humanity.—From the days of Job down to the preſent time, a very large portion of mankind have curſed their own exiſtence: We ſtand in conſtant need, therefore, of conſolation and hope, and your philoſophy deprives us of both. Philoſophy, you tell us, furniſhes no proofs of happineſs in a future ſtate; ſuppoſing it does not, you have no demonſtration of the contrary. There is nothing in the idea of a future ſtate that is contrary to reaſon, though reaſon alone does not prove that there is one. But has not the belief of ſuch a ſtate a vaſt advantage over the diſbelief of it? The one is uſeful to mankind, the other prejudicial; the latter may encourage a Nero, the other may check and reſtrain him.

'In that ſtate of doubt and uncertainty in which we both are, I ſhall not, in order to extricate you, endeavour to perſuade you to go to Mecca, and kiſs the black ſtone, turn fanatic in order to obtain the favour of the Supreme Being, &c. &c. I ſhall only ſay, perſiſt in cultivating virtue, in being beneficent, in looking upon every ſpecies of ſuperſtition with abhorrence and pity; but join with me in adoring that deſign which is apparent in all the works of nature, and, conſequently, the author of that deſign, the great original and final cauſe of all; join with me in hoping that that principle within us, which reaſons concerning the great eternal Being, may be rendered happy by him in a future ſtate. There is no contradiction in this; you can never prove that it is impoſſible, any more than I can prove, mathematically, that there will be ſuch a ſtate. In metaphyſics we only reaſon upon probabilities. "Nous nageons "tous dans une mer dont nous "n'avons jamais vu le rivage. "Malheur à ceux qui ſe battent "en nageant. Abordera qui "pourra; mais celui qui me crie, "vous nagez en vain, il n'y a "point de port, me décourage, et "meôte toutes mes forces."

'You are afraid, leſt by adoring God, we ſhould ſoon become ſuperſtitious and fanatical; but is there no reaſon to fear, leſt, by denying his exiſtence, we ſhould become ſlaves to the moſt furious paſſions, and commit the moſt atrocious crimes? Between theſe two extremes, is there no juſt, no due medium? Where ſhall we reſt in ſafety between theſe two dangerous rocks? I will tell you; in God, and in wiſe laws.

'If we ſuppoſe, ſay you, any

connections and relations between man, and the ſupreme incomprehenſible Being, we muſt erect altars to him, make him preſents, &c. if we can form no conceptions of ſuch a Being, we muſt have recourſe to prieſts, &c. And, pray, where is the mighty harm of aſſembling, in the time of harveſt, to thank God for the bread he beſtows upon us! Who talks of making preſents to the Deity? The very idea is ridiculous. But what harm is there in employing a citizen, who ſhall be called prieſt, to offer up thankſgivings to God, in the name of his fellow-citizens, provided this prieſt be neither a Gregory the VIIth, an Alexander the VIth, a Le Tellier, or a W——n.—Ces cas ſont rares. L'état du ſacerdoce eſt un frein qui force a la bienſeance.

'A fooliſh prieſt excites contempt; a wicked one inſpires horror; but a benevolent, gentle, pious, charitable, tolerating prieſt, and free from ſuperſtition, is a character intitled to eſteem and reſpect. But you are afraid of abuſes; ſo am I. Let us unite in order to prevent them, but let us not condemn a profeſſion when it is uſeful to ſociety, and when the deſign of it is not perverted by fanaticiſm and wicked fraud.

'I have one thing to ſay to you, and it is of ſome importance. I am perſuaded that you are in a great error; but I am perſuaded likewiſe that your error proceeds from no badneſs of heart. You would have all men virtuous, even without a God. This philoſophical diſpute will be only between you and a few philoſophers in Europe; the reſt of the world will hear nothing of it. The vulgar give themſelves no trouble about the writings of us philoſophers. Should any divine be deſirous of perſecuting you, he would ſhew the malevolence and wickedneſs of his heart; he would ſhew his ignorance and folly too, which would only ſerve to confirm you in your opinions, and increaſe the number of Atheiſts.

'You are in an error; but the Greeks did not perſecute Epicurus, nor the Romans Lucretius. You are in an error; but we muſt reſpect your genius and your virtue, while we refute your opinions with all our might.

'The beſt homage, in my opinion, that can be paid to God, is to defend his cauſe without paſſion; and the moſt unworthy view that can be given of his character, is to repreſent it as furious and vindictive. He is the truth itſelf; truth void of paſſion. He therefore is the diſciple of God, who defends the truth with gentleneſs of ſpirit, and with a firm and ſteady mind.

'I agree with you that fanaticiſm is a monſter, a thouſand times more dangerous than philoſophic atheiſm. Spinoſa never committed a ſingle crime. Chatel and Ravaillac, both fanatics, aſſaſſinated Henry the fourth.

'The cloſet Atheiſt is almoſt always a peaceable philoſopher; the Fanatic is always turbulent; but a Court Atheiſt, an Atheiſt upon the Throne, may prove a ſcourge to human kind. The misfortune is, that cloſet Atheiſts make Court Atheiſts. It is Chiron educating Achilles, and feeding him with lion's marrow. This Achilles ſhall one day drag Hector's body round the walls of Troy, and ſacrifice twelve innocent captives to his vengeance.

'God preſerve us from an abominable prieſt, who ſhall dip his impious hands in the blood of his prince, or, at the age of ſeventy, ſhall ſign the ridiculous excommunication of a King of France, &c. &c. But God preſerve us likewiſe from an angry and barbarous Tyrant, who, not believing in God, is a god to himſelf; who renders himſelf unworthy of his exalted ſtation, by trampling upon the ſacred duties of it; who ſacrifices his friends, his relations, and his ſubjects to his anger and ambition, without any remorſe. Both theſe tygers, the one ſhorn, and the other crowned, are equally formidable; and how are they to be checked or reſtrained?

'If the idea of a God, to whom our ſouls may be re-united, has formed a Titus, a Trajan, an Antoninus, and a Marcus Aurelius, ſuch examples are ſufficient for my cauſe; and the cauſe I plead is that of all mankind.'

Obſervations on the Patriotiſm of the ancient and modern Greeks. *Tranſlated from M.* Guy's *Voyage Literaire de la Greece, juſt publiſhed at Paris in a Series of Letters.*

YOU aſk me if the Greeks ſtill love their country? That virtue is ſtill theirs; and notwithſtanding the preſent ſtate of Athens, Sparta, Mytilene, and Corinth, the inhabitants retain the moſt ardent affection for their reſpective cities. That ſentiment, which nature has written on the hearts of mankind in general, the Greeks have cultivated with pecular care; and it has even ſurvived the fair monuments of their former glory.

I ſpeak not here of that blind attachment, that connection formed by habit, ſtrengthened by ignorance, and confirmed by the ties of property. Barbarians and ſavages love nothing, becauſe they know nothing more than their huts and hearths. Even among civilized nations the common people blindly follow one inſtinctive ſentiment: but men of enlightened minds, who have diſtinct ideas of their inclinations and their duty, are attached to their country upon different principles.

I never felt more ſtrongly the force of natural eloquence, than when I heard two Greeks diſputing on the pre-eminence of their reſpective countries.

I travelled with a Tiniot, who had carried on a maritime commerce more than twenty years. He left his iſland to go to Smyrna, where he laid out his money in merchandize, which he carried to Marſeilles. From the laſt place he embarked for our American iſlands, and returned, in a regular courſe of exchange, to the port from whence he ſet out, and where he ſhould again renew the ſame ſyſtem of commerce.

I was with him and Mr. Peyſſonel in 1748, during the war between England and France, in a ſmall Swediſh bottom, which was wrecked off the iſle of Andros. This Greek ſpoke many handſome things of Marſeilles, and of our colonies; but no country, he ſaid, was comparable to his own. His utmoſt ambition was to end his days in his iſland, and to carry thither the fruits of his toil and travels.

Such were all the Greeks I have known. One cannot but be intereſted in that pleaſure and admiration

tion with which they ſpeak of their native country. The very name of it awakens their paſſions and their powers: excites their tenderneſs, their eloquence, their ardour. I have made ſome reflections on the patriotiſm of the modern Greeks in comparing it, as is my uſual method, with that of their anceſtors, and even with that of the Romans. Suffer me to ſubmit theſe reflections to your judgment.

The patriotic affection was ſo univerſally embraced by the antients, that it could hardly become a queſtion; but for us it may not be uſeleſs to expatiate upon it from time to time. We have, in reality, no attachment except to our capitals, whither the aſſemblage of arts, talents, and pleaſures, draw us almoſt irreſiſtibly, and where we frequently forget the places of our nativity.

The patriotiſm of the antient Greeks was founded on the moſt powerful motives:

1. Natural inclination, the firſt ſeed of the paſſion, in proceſs of time, became an hereditary virtue, and was often carried to extremes.

2. The principles of education.

3. The beauty of the country and the climate. For local phyſic is not the feebleſt tie that binds us to our common mother.

4. The lectures of the antient orators, always eloquent on this point.

5. The preference which the Greeks gave to their own laws and cuſtoms above thoſe of other nations.

6. The examples of thoſe who had ſignalized themſelves by the zeal they had teſtified, or the ſervice they had done, for their country.

7. The religion of their country, which ever leads men to the local worſhip of their fathers; and under this head I comprehend feſtivals and dances, to which the modern Greeks are not leſs attached than were their remoteſt anceſtors.

The people of Candia called their country their mother. "Though older," ſays Plutarch, "than our immediate parents, ſhe has a ſtronger right to our affection and duty."

Nature and law, according to Lucian, place the patriotic before the filial duty. We learn arts and ſciences, ſays he, for no other purpoſe than to be uſeful to our country. We enjoy no property but to ſupport her intereſt and ſecurity. Whatever ſhe may be ſhe is ſtill the object of our affection, and we are afraid of being baniſhed from her, even after death.

The body of Palinurus thrown by the waves upon a foreign ſhore, is what the Trojans conſidered as the moſt deplorable circumſtance attending their pilot. For, independently of the religious rites of burial, the ancients thought highly of the privilege of dying in their own families, and amongſt their friends. Oreſtes, before he is ſacrificed in Tauris, takes meaſures to ſecure his interment; and Iphigenia, who does not then know him, promiſes to ſupply the place of a ſiſter.

The Greeks were not leſs attached to their laws than to their country. Buſiris and Spertis, Lacedæmonians, went courageouſly to Xerxes, and offered him their lives to diſcharge the puniſhment their fellow citizens had merited for maſſacring his heralds. The king, ſtruck with their generoſity, offered them the pardon they demanded for the Spartans, on this condition, that they ſhould remain upon honourable terms at his court. The two Spartans refuſed this advantageous offer, ſaying, that they could not poſſibly live at a diſtance from their country, and under foreign laws. Death ſeemed preferable to this.

A ſtranger ſaid one day to Theopompus, the Lacedæmonian, without doubt from a deſign to pay his court to him, "My name is Philolacon," that is, a lover of Sparta; "I wiſh," ſaid the Spartan, "the love of your own country had induced you to take your ſurname from it. It would have done you more honour than that which you affect."

It is obſervable, that the ancient, like the modern Greeks, aſſumed their patronymics, not from ſelfiſh motives, as Theocritus did to diſtinguiſh himſelf from another poet, to whom he was much ſuperior, but that they might bear a name which to them was dearer than any other. "I am Thyrſis of Ætna," ſays one of the paſtoral poet's ſhepherds, with great complacency, as another Greek would have ſaid, I am Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus, or I am Thales of Miletum.

While the Greeks thus aſſumed the name of their country, they found motives to do honour to it by their virtues or their talents, and conſequently an emulation to exert both. "I yield to no man," ſays Ajax; "my birth and my education at Salamis have ſufficiently formed me to valour."

Theſe brave people looked upon it as a thing impoſſible to ſurvive the ruin of their country. In Homer, to whom we muſt neceſſarily refer, when we ſpeak of the manners and cuſtoms of the Greeks, Priam is able to ſupport his grief for the loſs of Hector, but cannot ſurvive the deſtruction of Troy. "May the Gods," ſaid he, "ſend me down to the ſhades, before I ſee my city deſtroyed by the Greeks."

Ariſtotle is content with having obtained from Alexander, the re-eſtabliſhment of Stagyria, his native place, which the conqueror had given up to the ravages of his troops.

This tender attachment to the place of our nativity is the portion of thoſe virtuous and ſenſible hearts which nature has formed for the impreſſions of paternal love, filial piety, and faithful friendſhip; in order to fulfil the ſeveral duties connected with thoſe ſentiments, to animate indifference, and to ſhame ingratitude.

On the Oeconomical Genius of the Italians; *tranſlated from the Journal Oeconomique.*

IT is certain that the Italians are as little deficient in this kind of knowledge, as in many others, in which they have diſtinguiſhed themſelves from neighbouring nations. Their diſcretion, upon which they plume themſelves greatly, a virtue leſs common in other countries, renders them extremely attentive to the augmentation of their wealth, and to the preſervation of their faculties; and that they may not expoſe themſelves to danger, they frequently ſubmit to beg the ſuccour and aſſiſtance of foreign mercenaries. There are very few ſpendthrifts, and ſtill fewer beggars among them, if we except thoſe who endeavour to make a fund from the liberality of others, leſs from neceſſity, than from an inclination to hoard; or who chuſe rather to paſs their days in ſhameful idleneſs, than to get their living by induſtry and labour.

Conſequently, from theſe oeconomical views, the Italian Seignors, whoſe birth and fortune enable them to diſplay their generoſity and magnificence, never voluntarily engage in any expences that can in the leaſt impoveriſh them. They build ſuperb palaces, and ornament them with fine ſtatues and curious pictures, becauſe in Italy theſe things are durable, and do not diminiſh in value; but as that is not the caſe with reſpect to rich furniture, or other ſuperfluities that decay by uſe, they indulge themſelves very rarely, and with extreme diſcretion, in this kind of luxury.

The habiliments worn by the Italians on ſolemn occaſions, are extremely ſimple, and conſiſt of a black doublet and mantle. Caſtiglione remarks, that, in his time, this ſimplicity ſeemed to alter a little, by their commerce with other nations; inſomuch that they dreſſed themſelves partly in the Spaniſh, partly in the French, and partly in the German mode. At preſent, however, the nobility of taſte, and the cavaliers who wiſh to pleaſe the ladies, ſtudy and love to appear in the French faſhions. Nevertherleſs it is with regret that the generality of the people give into theſe exceſſes. Men of gravity and ſound morals, who ſtill retain ſomewhat of the antient manners, exclaim loudly at the abuſe; and the government of ſome particular ſtates, as Venice and Modena, who have ſifted with the greateſt care the conſequences of theſe dangerous innovations, have endeavoured to provide againſt them by ſumptuary laws, which oblige all their ſubjects to wear black.

With a ſimilar diſpoſition of mind, we need not be aſtoniſhed that the Italians are, by inclination and choice, more ſober and more frugal than their neighbours. Their manners, in this reſpect, may be ſomewhat influenced by the temperature of their climate. The inhabitants of the ſouthern provinces of Italy, from the warmth and thickneſs of the air, are leſs ſolicitous of food than the people of the more northern kingdoms. Hence it happens, that they ſeldom eat any ſuppers in Rome; but the Tuſcans, of all the Italians, have the greateſt contempt for the pleaſures of a repaſt. The merchants ſeldom entertain one another at their reſpective houſes; and if you would oblige them, inſtead of inviting them to dinner, ſend them a plate of victuals from your table, by which they will profit in their houſekeeping, and ſave thoſe expences they muſt otherwiſe have been put to. Nevertheleſs, if they can reap no other benefit, except that of being invited to a feaſt, make yourſelf aſſured that they will play their part marvellouſly, that they will eat four times as much as they would at their own houſes, and that they will, if poſſible, ſlyly put into their pocket what they cannot eat. You need not be ſurprized at this, as they generally imagine, that all that you help them to is intended for their uſe, and that they are at liberty to diſpoſe of it as they think proper.

With regard to the people of

faſhion, they ſeldom give entertainments, except at their villas in the country, or on account of ſome publick feaſt. It is on theſe occaſions that they delight to regale with the propriety and delicacy of the French; and the Milaneſe, of all others, do this with the greateſt magnificence.

The firſt of Auguſt, called [*] *Ferragoſte*, is amongſt them a day of feſtivity and good living. They then viſit, compliment, ſend preſents to each other, and treat their relations, friends, and domeſticks.

From a natural inclination to ſobriety, drunkenneſs is leſs common among the Italians, than their neighbours, altho' this vice has become more frequent, ſince the conſiderable augmentation of the vineyards of Lombardy. But among the nobility, and men of education, drunkenneſs is generally looked upon as a ſhameful exceſs, which will admit of no excuſe for the diſorders it occaſions.

In general, the Italians are induſtrious, and frequently enrich themſelves by commerce. The territory of Bergamo produces the greateſt number of merchants, who make their fortunes at Venice. There are therefore many well-eſtabliſhed families in this laſt-mentioned place, as well as at Genoa and Florence. The plenty and riches that reign there, are certainly owing to their laws, which permit both wholeſale and retail dealers to traffic freely; but the prouder inhabitants of ſome other cities deſpiſe this advantage.

Italy comprehends a proportionate diverſity of plains and mountains, more or leſs fertile. The inhabitants of the rich and extenſive fields, make themſelves eaſy in the fruitfulneſs of their lands, and are more indolent than thoſe who live on the hills. The coaſts are well cultivated, and produce an abundance.

One cannot travel two leagues in Italy without meeting with fine cities or large towns, which are an evident proof of the fecundity of the land, and of the induſtry of its inhabitants. In paſſing through this agreeable country, a man may naturally conceive how Paleſtine, occupied by the Iſraelites, (and which travellers now find uncultivated) could nouriſh and afford every thing requiſite for the twelve tribes, which comprehended one million three hundred thouſand men capable of bearing arms.

The Italian women, particularly thoſe who are not corrupted by foreign manners, apply themſelves with the greateſt ſucceſs to the preſervation of good order in their families, and to other domeſtic concerns. In theſe affairs the Venetians particularly diſtinguiſh themſelves. The wives of the merchants, as in other countries, never interfere with the buſineſs of their huſbands, either in their ſhops or warehouſes; retired in their chambers, they take no part in the embarraſſments of commerce. We muſt nevertheleſs except the ladies of Genoa and Turin, where the contrary cuſtom chiefly prevails.

---

[*] *Ferragoſte* ſignifies *Feriæ Auguſti*. It is imagined that this ceremony is the remains of a Bacchanalian feaſt, inſtituted by the antient Romans, and which, according to Scaliger, were of two ſorts; the one called *Vinalia Propria*, was dedicated to Venus, and celebrated upon the 22d of April; the other, conſecrated to Jupiter, was held on the 22d of Auguſt, and called *Vinalia Poſteriora*. On this laſt ſolemnity it was that they taſted the wines, or rather, that they offered the firſt fruits to the gods. According to Ovid, (Lib. 5. Faſt.) it was unlawful to drink new wine before this ceremony.

Venerat autumnis, calcatis ſordidus uvis;
Redduntur merito debita vina Jovi
Dicta dies hinc eſt viralia; Jupiter illam
Vi dicat, et feſtis gaudet ineſſe ſuis.

Pliny, lib. xviii. chap. 29, calls it *Feriæ deguſtandis vinis inſtitutæ*.

The Florentines are eſteemed the greateſt oeconomiſts of Italy; this they owe to their penetration and fineſſe, and perhaps in ſome meaſure to the ſmallneſs of their territories, which obliges them to leave no part uncultivated. The Genoeſe know how to join oeconomy to an apparent magnificence. The Piedmonteſe and the Milaneſe are ſufficiently fond of expence: Milan ſurpaſſes all the other cities of Italy in the richneſs of equipages, the grandeur of buildings, and the delicacies of the table. At Rome the Princes and Lords are diſtinguiſhed by the elegance of their furniture, by the number of their carriages and livery ſervants, and by a certain oſtentation in their feaſts and public ceremonies. Theſe chiefly ariſe from the great number of foreign ambaſſadors and ſtrangers of quality, who frequent the Pontifical Court, and the capital of the Chriſtian world.

The floods and earthquakes with which Italy is often afflicted, has induced the learned of this country to ſtudy the operations of nature, and to publiſh ſeveral very curious treatiſes upon this ſubject; particularly thoſe of Alexander Sardo, of Gaſpar Paragallo, of Paul Reggio, of Anthony Buoni, of Julius Ceſar Ricupito, of Vincent Magnali, of John Alphonſo Borelli, of Fabricius Seſſa, of Boccone, of Bulifon, and of D. M. Bonito, wherein we have a hiſtory of earthquakes from the deluge to the year 1686. To obviate as much as poſſible the effect of floods, the Italians have joined the ſtudy of mathematics in general, and particularly of hydraulics, to that of phyſics. They have upon theſe ſubjects the works of Viviani, of Caſſini, of Guillelmini, of Manfredi, of Poleni, and of B. Zendrini, phyſician of Venice, &c.

The glory of excelling in architecture, ſculpture, painting, and muſic, is indiſputably due to the Italians. In Italy theſe arts have been revived, and there alſo they have attained the higheſt degree of perfection. In the former, many artiſts have been conſpicuous; particularly the celebrated Michael Angelo Buonaroti, and the Chevalier Bernini. Theſe were the men who found out a method of making porcelaine at Faenza, which, from the name of that place, was called Fayence. The illuſtrious Raphael Urbin, did not diſdain to employ all the richneſs of his genius, and all the graces of his pencil, in ornamenting veſſels formed of ſo fragile a ſubſtance.

The Moſaique is alſo an Italian art, that has been long practiſed. At Rome there are many antient monuments of this kind, the major part of which, indeed, are very rude and unpoliſhed. A few years ſince however, a piece of Moſaique of two feet ſquare, was diſcovered, repreſenting four pidgeons, which is executed with great taſte and ſurprizing delicacy. This piece is the admiration of the connoiſſeurs and artiſts, who are employed by the ſovereign pontiff.

Moſaique work is proof againſt all the injuries of time; neither damps, dirt, or vermin can affect it. It is an aſſemblage of ſmall pieces of coloured glaſs, of a quadrangular pyramidical form, which are fixed with the points downwards in a certain paſte of gums, while it is ſoft. This paſte in time becomes as hard as the glaſs itſelf, from which it is inſeparable. When the work is finiſhed, and the paſte is dry, the workmen rub away the irregularities off the ſurface by the help of emery. This poliſhing gives a brilliancy to the piece, that neither oils nor varniſhes can produce, and is for ever unalterable.

The Moſaique manufactory at Rome was eſtabliſhed principally for the ſake of copying the magnificent pictures in the baſiliſk of St. Peter, which may in time periſh. Theſe pictures have lately, we are told, been depoſited in the Carthuſian church at Termini.

The patience of the Italian workmen cannot be too much admired, not only in Moſaique compoſitions, but alſo in inlaid works, and incruſtations of different coloured marbles, which decorate, and are the richeſt ornaments of many of their churches. The chapel of St. Laurence, in the ducal palace at Florence, begun above a century ago, is in theſe reſpects moſt ſingularly curious. There is among the curioſities of the gallery of Medicis, ſeveral pieces of inlaid work, made of diamonds and precious ſtones, ſhaped and joined together with the greateſt judgment and art.

With regard to muſicians, ſince the thirteenth century Italy has produced the moſt celebrated; and they have enjoyed the reputation of having few rivals of other nations comparable with them, either in point of compoſition, or in vocal and inſtrumental execution. At Venice and Naples, there are academies of muſic, where thoſe who intend to follow that profeſſion, have an opportunity of being inſtructed, and of acquiring every kind of knowledge relative thereto, in the ſame manner as the ſciences are ſtudied in other colleges and univerſities. It is chiefly owing to theſe inſtitutions, that the Italians have acquired their ſuperiority; and it is aſtoniſhing that the example has not been followed elſewhere.

An Account of ſome Veſtiges of Cultivation and Antiquity, which the French met with, in their Attempt to trace out the Paſſage by Land from Canada *to the South Sea; from Profeſſor* Kalm.

IN later times there have, however, been found a few marks of antiquity, from which it may be conjectured, that North-America was formerly inhabited by a nation more verſed in ſcience, and more civilized, than that which the Europeans found on their arrival here; or that a great military expedition was undertaken to this continent, from theſe known parts of the world.

This is confirmed by an account, which I received from Mr. de

Verandrier, who has commanded the expedition to the ſouth ſea in perſon, of which I ſhall preſently give an account. I have heard it repeated by others, who have been eye-witneſſes of every thing that happened on that occaſion. Some years before I came into Canada, the then governor-general, Chevalier de Beauharnois, gave Mr. de Verandrier an order to go from Canada, with a number of people, on an expedition acroſs North-America to the ſouth-ſea, in order to examine, how far thoſe two places are diſtant from each other, and to find out, what advantages might acrue to Canada, or Louiſiana, from a communication with that ocean. They ſet out on horſeback from Montreal, and went as much due weſt as they could, on account of the lakes, rivers, and mountains, which fell in their way. As they came far into the country, beyond many nations, they ſometimes met with large tracts of land, free from wood, but covered with a kind of very tall graſs, for the ſpace of ſome days journey. Many of theſe fields were every where covered with furrows, as if they had been ploughed and ſown formerly. It is to be obſerved, that the nations, which now inhabit North-America, could not cultivate the land in this manner, becauſe they never made uſe of horſes, oxen, ploughs, or any inſtruments of huſbandry, nor had they ever ſeen a plough before the Europeans came to them. In two or three places, at a conſiderable diſtance from each other, our travellers met with impreſſions of the feet of grown people and children, in a rock; but this ſeems to have been no more than a *luſus naturæ*. When they came far to the weſt, where, to the beſt of their knowledge, no Frenchmen, or European, had ever been, they found in one place in the woods, and again on a large plain, great pillars of ſtone, leaning upon each other. The pillars conſiſted of one ſingle ſtone each, and the Frenchmen could not but ſuppoſe, that they had been erected by human hands. Sometimes they have found ſuch ſtones laid upon one another, and, as it were, formed into a wall. In ſome of thoſe places where they found ſuch ſtones, they could not find any other ſorts of ſtones. They have not been able to diſcover any characters, or writing, upon any of theſe ſtones, though they have made a very careful ſearch after them. At laſt they met with a large ſtone, like a pillar, and in it a ſmaller ſtone was fixed, which was covered on both ſides with unknown characters. This ſtone, which was about a foot of French meaſure in length, and between four or five inches broad, they broke looſe, and carried to Canada with them, from whence it was ſent to France, to the ſecretary of ſtate, the count of Maurepas. What became of it afterwards is unknown to them, but they think it is yet preſerved in his collection. Several of the Jeſuits, who have ſeen and handled this ſtone in Canada, unanimouſly affirm, that the letters on it, are the ſame with thoſe which in the books, containing accounts of Tataria, are called Tatarian characters *, and that, on comparing both together, they found them perfectly alike. Notwithſtanding the queſtions which the French on the ſouth-ſea expedition aſked the people there, concerning the time when, and by whom thoſe pillars were erected? what their traditions and ſentiments concerning them were? who had wrote the characters? what was meant by them? what kind of letters they were? in what language they were written? and other circumſtances; yet they could never get the leaſt explication, the Indians being as ignorant of all thoſe things, as the French themſelves. All they could ſay was, that theſe ſtones had been in thoſe places, ſince times immemorial. The places where the pillars ſtood were near nine hundred French miles weſtward of Montreal. The chief intention of this journey, viz. to come to the ſouth-ſea, and to examine its diſtance from Canada, was never attained on this occaſion. For the people ſent out for that purpoſe,

---

* This account ſeems to be highly probable, for we find in Marco Paolo that

---

that Kublai-Khan, one of the ſucceſſors of Genghizkhan, after the conqueſt of the ſouthern part of China, ſent ſhips out, to conquer the kingdom of Japan, or, as they call it, Nipan-gri, but in a terrible ſtorm the whole fleet was caſt away, and nothing was ever heard of the men in that fleet. It ſeems that ſome of theſe ſhips were caſt to the ſhores, oppoſite the great American lakes, between forty and fifty degrees north latitude, and there probably erected theſe monuments, and were the anceſtors of ſome nations, who are called Mozemlecks, and have ſome degree of civilization. Another part of this fleet, it ſeems, reached the country oppoſite Mexico, and there founded the Mexican empire, which, according to their own records, as preſerved by the Spaniards, and in their painted annals, in Purchas's Pilgrimage, are very recent; ſo that they can ſcarcely remember any more than ſeven princes before Motezuma II. who was reigning when the Spaniards arrived there, 1519, under Fernando Cortez; conſequently the firſt of theſe princes, ſuppoſing each had a reign of thirty-three years and four months, and adding to it the ſixteen years of Motezuma, began to reign in the year 1270, when Kublai-Khan, the conqueror of all China and of Japan, was on the throne, and in whoſe time happened, I believe, the firſt abortive expedition to Japan, which I mentioned above, and probably furniſhed North-America with civilized inhabitants. There is, if I am not miſtaken, a great ſimilarity between the figures of the Mexican idols, and thoſe which are uſually among the Tartars, who embrace the doctrines and religion of the Dalaï Lama, whoſe religion Kublai-Khan firſt introduced among the Monguls, or Moguls. The ſavage Indians of North-America, it ſeems, have another origin, and are probably deſcended from the Yukaghiri and Tchucktchi, inhabitants of the moſt eaſterly and northerly part of Aſia, where, according to the accounts of the Ruſſians, there is but a ſmall traject to America. The ferocity of theſe nations, ſimilar to that of the Americans, their way of painting, their fondneſs of inebriating liquors, (which the Yukaghiri prepare from poiſonous and inebriating muſhrooms, bought of the Ruſſians) and many other things, ſhow them plainly to be of the ſame origin. The Eſkimaux ſeem to be the ſame nation with the inhabitants of Greenland, the Samoyedes, and Lapponians. South-America, and eſpecially Peru, is probably peopled from the great unknown ſouth continent, which is very near America, civilized, and full of inhabitants of various colours: who therefore might very eaſily be caſt on the American continent, in boats, or proas. F. *The foregoing obſervations are made by Mr. Forſter the tranſlator.*

were induced to take part in a war between ſome of the moſt diſtant Indian nations, in which ſome of the French were taken priſoners, and the reſt obliged to return. Among the laſt and moſt weſterly Indians they were with, they heard that the ſouth-ſea was but a few days journey off; that they (the Indians) often traded with the Spaniards on that coaſt, and ſometimes likewiſe they went to Hudſon's Bay, to trade with the Engliſh. Some of theſe Indians had houſes, which were made of earth. Many nations had never ſeen any Frenchmen; they were commonly clad in ſkins, but many were quite naked.

All thoſe who had made long journies in Canada to the ſouth, but chiefly weſtward, agreed that there were many great plains deſtitute of trees, where the land was furrowed, as if it had been ploughed. In what manner this happened, no one knows; for the corn-fields of a great village, or town, of the Indians, are ſcarce above four or ſix of our acres in extent; whereas thoſe furrowed plains ſometimes continue for ſeveral days journey, except now and then a ſmall ſmooth ſpot, and here and there ſome riſing ground.

Eſſay towards an Hiſtory of Mankind.

Quicquid agunt homines, noſtri farrago libelli. HOR.

SIR,

OF all the fantaſtic amuſements in which modern genius indulges itſelf, the moſt whimſical is Life-writing. This ſpecies of writing is ſo replete with opportunities of gratifying the little vanities, and indulging the caprices of the human breaſt, that vain and capricious men are ſeldom able to reſiſt it. Hence it is that our age is the repoſitory of Lives, Opinions, Memoirs, and Anecdotes.

"I will write my life (ſays Clodio, ſitting on a three-legged table, with a ſtump of a pen in his hand); it has been chequered with incident, clouded with misfortunes, and diverſified with travel. The world has uſed me ill, and it ſhall hear of it."—— "Patience, (replies a man of a gayer mood, who has juſt riſen from his chocolate, and is ſtrutting up and down his room in an Aſiatic morning-gown and African ſlippers)—patience, Sir Serious! and let your betters have the pre-eminence: I have intrigued from fifteen to fifty, and the hiſtory of Europe is blended with the hiſtory of my amours. —Half of the age is of my begetting, and 'tis fitting the next age ſhould hear of their benefactor."—Unhappy men! ye are both miſtaken: throw aſide your pens, and let the one go to the dancing-ſchool, and the other to church. If ye write your hiſtories, what do ye but renew your crimes? what do ye but exhibit to the world a picture of diſcontent and folly—a tiſſue of melancholy and laughter? Is not this aſſuring the world, that the one is a blockhead, and the other a coxcomb?—We have enough of ſuch already. Throw aſide your pens, and the world will be freed of two more fools.

If I were adviſing my grandfather to ſay his prayers and think of heaven, I could not think more ſeriouſly than I do at preſent—and yet I fear my fellow-writers will not liſten to me. Their paſſions are concerned in the buſineſs. Now, though I might be ſucceſsful in oppoſing the judgment, and convincing it of error; yet where the paſſions are the leading motives, I deſpair of the attempt. It is in vain to remind them, that, though biography is the moſt uſeful and amuſing department of literature, when it is properly executed; yet, when it dwindles into a trivial detail of pert opinions, and trifling anecdotes, it loſes the *utile et dulce*: Its advantages and charms are tarniſhed; and inſtead of the manly exerciſe and diſplay of the ſuperior faculties, we are inſulted with ſtudies for ſchoolboys, and amuſements for children.

And tell me, ye friends of modern biography, what are all the ſwarms of new lives, new memoirs, and new novels, but candidates for this character? What are they but catalogues of private ſpleen and folly, or records of infamy and ſcandal? In truth, this modern frippery is well calculated to gratify the weak and the wanton part of mankind; but the crop of a whole century will never ſnatch an infamous man from infamy, nor add one virtuous man to the virtuous.

In ſhort, unleſs I offer my aſſiſtance to this life-writing part of the world, I ſee there will be no end of this trifling. Be it known, therefore, to all whom it may concern, that I have compoſed a book called the Hiſtory of Mankind. As this is a work of labour and experience, the world will find their account in it. It will ſave many a dull and honeſt fellow the trouble of chewing his pen, ſcratching his head, and beating his brains, for qualities which they never poſſeſſed, and for fictitious incidents to ſupply the place of real ones. This work is divided and ſubdivided into ſections, which comprehend the differeut claſſes of mankind; ſo that when a man is touched with the *cacoethes ſcribendi*, and has an inclination to make the world acquainted with himſelf, he needs only to look into that claſs of the work which he belongs to, and he will find his life and opinions ready written to his hand.—But a ſpecimen will do better than a page of deſcription. Thus, for

A PHYSICIAN,

May it not be ſaid, that he was a formal man, and wore a formal wig—that he ſpoke politics when he ſhould be ſtudying preſcriptions, and though he ſeldom cured a man, he never refuſed his fee——that he rolled in a chariot, took care to viſit his patients at dinner-time, and wrote a treatiſe on the cure of the gout——which, notwithſtanding, is ſtill undiſcovered, and of which diſeaſe he died.——For

A CITIZEN,

That he was a prudent man, and liked his money better than all the friends and relations he had in the world,——that he went to church regularly one day in the week, and as regularly cheated his neighbours the other ſix days—that he once made a ſpeech in the common-council, took his daily ſixpennyworth at Aſhley's, and heartily hated Lord North (or the prime miniſter for the time being)—that he at length grew rich, got a country-houſe at Camberwell, with Chineſe railing before it; and finally got a whiſky, in which he drove his wife and children every Saturday afternoon to his country-houſe—

houſe—and then died, "after eating a hearty ſupper."

His Opinions.

That he ſwore eternal enmity to every miniſtry, becauſe they were —— the miniſtry; that the court ought to ſubmit to the city in all caſes; that all education conſiſted in writing and arithmetic; and that turtle was a much better diſh than French ſoups and French frogs.

A JUSTICE.

That he was one of the *quorum*, never miſſed a turnpike-meeting; was the terror of poachers and of the fathers of baſtards, made a quarterly ſpeech at the meeting of the *quorum*, gave licenſes to ſtrollers, and had the gout; that he drank brown ale in the morning, read acts of parliament and the Country Juſtice at noon, ſmoked his pipe after ſupper, and had two daughters; and that he died the day after the general election.

His Opinions.

That the revolution was a good thing; ſo was the game-act; and the dog-act was the beſt of all; exportation ought to be unlimited; vagabonds puniſhed; daughters ſent out of London; the militia a very fine thing, and Lord Chatham the greateſt politician in the world.

A SQUIRE.

That he was a wicked dog in his youth, and had a baſtard at ſeventeen; that he kept a handſome dairy-maid, rode the beſt hunter in the country, and had the beſt dogs; that he had tried once to be a parliament-man, but was foiled by a nabob, after which he turned fox-hunter; and that, having killed eighteen foxes; he next killed himſelf, in attempting to leap over a hedge.

His Opinions.

He believed, that it was a great ſhame the land-tax ſhould be 4s. in the pound, which was owing "to them damn'd nobubs;" that he hated the clergy, and the only nuiſance in the nation was the parſon of his pariſh; that cyder and october were the moſt wholeſome drink; and he had but four enemies in the world—the French King, the Pope, the Pretender, and the Devil.

A PARSON.

That he was a very good man, tho' he loved pudding; that he was ſtrict in receiving his tythes, and ſettled the price of pews; that he dined once a week with the Squire, wrote five ſermons on toleration, and fifty againſt popery; and that he died at a chriſtening.

His Opinions.

That the clergy were the ſupport of the kingdom; that a Biſhop's ſtall was a fat place, and the litany was free of errors; that matrimony was not ſufficiently encouraged, and that ringwood was the moſt orthodox ale in the kingdom; that the ſouls of the dead went immediately to their deſtined place, and that there were no witches.

A COLONEL.

That he was the younger brother of a Lord, and could dance the beſt of any man in the regiment; that he loved a wench, and railed at religion; that he dreſſed well, and could lay ſiege to a—— lady with continual ſucceſs; and that after being thirty years a ſoldier, he died a natural death in his bed at home.

His OPINIONS.

He had none. When he had occaſion for any, he borrowed them from his neighbours.

A LORD.

That he was a hopeful youth, got a tutor, made the tour of Europe, and returned home with all its follies in his head, and an Italian dancer at his heels; that he took his ſeat in the Houſe, was orator enough to ſay Ay or No, and always voted with the Miniſtry; that he was a member at Arthur's, made three men cuckolds, and never paid his debts; that he went at laſt to Newmarket, was taken in by the Black Legs, returned home, and ſhot himſelf.

His OPINIONS.

He always thought with the Miniſter of the day——which ſee.

A PREMIER, or FIRST MINISTER.

That he was firſt a whipper-in to the Premier, and then became Premier himſelf; that he led the Houſe of Commons by the noſe, and hated the city; that he drained the Treaſury to enrich his friends and paraſites; that he dreaded general warrants, was for a ſtanding army, and conſtantly oppoſed the liberty of the ſubject; and that if he was not beheaded, he ought to have been.

His OPINIONS.

That it was always better to end diſputes by treaty than by war; that weighing down the people by taxes was the beſt ſecurity of their obedience; that He and the King could do no wrong; that petitions were never to be anſwered, and that all who oppoſed the Court were the ſcum of the earth.

M.

The Powers of pretty Bar-Maids.

To the Printer of the Town *and* Country Magazine.

SIR,

SINCE coffee-houſes were firſt inſtituted, the proprietors have judiciouſly endeavoured to place a pretty female in the bar, to attract young fellows and ſaunterers to the houſe; and I have known this ſcheme have ſo good an effect, that when a certain coffee-houſe, not far from Leiceſter-fields, was upon the point of ſhutting up for want of cuſtom, a pretty girl being taken in for a bar-maid, the houſe had immediately, and ſtill has, ſuch a run of trade, that the maſter is upon the point of retiring with an eaſy fortune, and probably the young woman may marry a man of faſhion, if ſhe has the fortitude to withſtand the daily and hourly attacks made upon her by the pretty fellows of the age. Many inſtances of the Quixotiſm as well as admiration of coffee-houſe loungers might be produced to evince what uncommon lengths they are capable of going for the honour and reputation, as well as diſhonour and ſeduction of theſe fair manufacturers of orgeat and capillaire. One ſhall ſuffice for the preſent. When the Rev. Mr. Miller endeavoured to bring on a comedy called the Coffee-Houſe, at Drury-Lane Theatre, the danglers at Dick's coffee-houſe near the Temple, fancied the beautiful bar-keeper of that houſe, Miſs Yarrow, was to be introduced as the heroine of the piece; and to ſave her from the ſhafts of ridicule, they let fly ſuch a volley of the arrows of criticiſm as d—nd the parſon and his piece: though he took every poſſible means to convince theſe champions of the ſuppoſed injured lady, that they were utterly miſtaken.

The ſtation of a bar-keeper ſeems, indeed, peculiarly propitious to beauty; and even old age and deformity can captivate in this ſtation. I know a group of beaux, who conſtantly pay their daily adulation to grey hairs and a pair of ſpectacles; and another lady, thus happily ſituated, commands the admiration of the officers of the three regiments of foot-guards; though the ſmall-pox has deprived her of every poſſible claim to love or charms, and the only line of beauty in her whole figure is confined to her back. It is ſomewhat whimſical, though ſtrictly true, that whilſt the furies conquer our hearts, ſeated beneath a canopy of punch-bowls, that Venus herſelf ſhould be diveſted of her attractions, the moment ſhe quits this enchanting circle.

Tom Spangle has been theſe four months deeply in love with Charlotte at the ———. He has ſaid all the tender things to her, that his memory could ſupply from plays and romances; the graces, and the Cyprian queen herſelf, have been ſet at nought, when compared to his divine Charlotte. The whole ſex was eclipſed by her, and wherever ſhe went, every woman muſt be her rival, as ſhe muſt ſecure the attention of every man to behold her with admiration. Such was the language of Tom Spangle, and poor Charlotte began ſeriouſly to believe he was in earneſt. Laſt Wedneſday, after he had run over his catalogue of compliments to the vain girl, at five he ſet off for chambers to dreſs for Ranelagh. Charlotte heard his deſtination that evening, and reſolved to rivet his fetters in her laſt new ſack and beaver hat. Tom did not reach the rotunda till near nine; Charlotte had been there above an hour, but had not yet drank tea, as ſhe propoſed Tom ſhould ſquire her, the party being without a man. Charlotte paſſed him three times in the circle unobſerved; the fourth time ſhe curtſeyed—“ Good G—d,” ſaid Tom to me, “ I think I remember ſomething of that face.” I could not contain, I burſt into a laugh. —“ Why it is your divine Charlotte, who eclipſes the whole ſex wherever ſhe goes!” “ The devil “ it is,” replied Tom; “ there's “ no ſpeaking to her here; ſhe “ looks like a mop-ſqueezer; ſo “ I'll e'en beat a march,” and off he went.

April 20. No DANGLER.

Modern Matrimonial Grievances. *From the* Gentleman's Magazine.

Mr. URBAN,

WILL you ſpare one corner of your Magazine for the relief of a poor female, who will not often trouble you, and who could not exiſt without giving an immediate vent to the ill treatment and hardſhips ſhe ſuffers from that legal tyrant, a Huſband.

You muſt know, Mr. Printer, I was married about ſix years ago to an haberdaſher in the city, and have four children by him. He is in a great run of buſineſs, and in a fair way of getting a large fortune. The man, I muſt allow, is fond enough of my perſon, and makes, in what is called the main point, a tolerable huſband; but then he is ſo very ſolicitous and anxious about ſaving money, and providing well for his family, that he will not permit me to partake of thoſe faſhionable pleaſures and amuſements, which give a zeſt to life, and without which a woman of any ſpirit muſt be miſerable. Would you believe it, Sir, he hath actually forbidden me to go to any balls, routs, &c. and is not pleaſed at my making a party at cards every evening only in the neighbourhood. This is ſuch tyranny, Sir, as no woman can, or ought to bear. I need not acquaint you, Mr. Urban, that when wives meet with ſuch perverſe and obſtinate huſbands, they are frequently obliged to have recourſe to arts, in order to mollify them, and for which purpoſe it is common for our ſex, in ſuch caſes, to fall into fits.

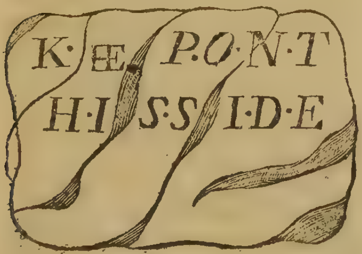
I had ſet my heart upon going to a ball the other night, with ſome of my acquaintance, and tried every endearing method of obtaining my huſband's conſent to it, but in vain; thus driven to my laſt reſource, I fell into fits. My huſband was frightened, and ſent for the apothecary, and he adviſed ſending for a phyſician. The doctor came, and ordered me to be put to bed, and preſcribed a number of ſtinking medicines for me to take, all which I ſecretly ordered my maid to fling away, and ſay I had taken them.

I kept my bed for a week, without appearing to be much better; and during that time, I perceived in the news paper, which my huſband takes in, and brought me every day to amuſe me, an advertiſement of a maſked-ball, which was to be held at Margate on the 11th of this month. This ſtruck me immediately, and I reſolved to aſk the doctor, if going to Margate, and bathing there, would not do me good, and ſtrengthen my nerves. The doctor came into it immediately, and ſaid, he thought it would be of ſervice to me. I then deſired him to tell my huſband ſo, and perſuade him to let me go. He did ſo; and my huſband came preſently afterwards to me, and told me what the doctor had adviſed, and ſaid, as this was the moſt leiſure time of the year, he would order matters ſo as to go along with me. This was a blow I did not expect. My huſband perceived it by my countenance. I could hide it no otherwiſe than by falling into a fit; ſince which I have inſinuated to him, that I was afraid his going with me might be prejudicial to his buſineſs, and that it would be better to let me go alone. But he perſiſts in his reſolution of attending me there, and I muſt have the mortification of going to Margate, where there is to be a maſked ball, to which I know my huſband will not permit me to go. There is no retracting; we are to ſet out to-morrow morning; and my diſappointment is ſo great, that I ſhould burſt with vexation, did I not find a vent for it, by giving you an account of my intolerable hardſhips.

Sept. 5, 1771. DOROTHY TAPE.

An Ancient Stone and Inſcription recovered; from the Town and Country Magazine.

A few years ago, at L——n, a village in Northumberland, a ſtone a ſtone with an antique inſcription was dug up on the deſolate part of a heath, which naturally fell into the hands of the ſquire of the pariſh; but as he was not verſed in the more myſterious parts of recondite erudition, the parſon was called in to his aſſiſtance; he too, as well as the ſquire, was incapable of decyphering the characters. In this dreadful dilemma, the divine took a copy of the inſcription, and ſent it up to the ſociety of antiquaries, whilſt all poſſible ſecrecy was obſerved, leſt ſuch an invaluable relique ſhould by any means be conveyed away.—A meeting of the members of that learned body was ſummoned on this occaſion; but it was impoſſible to form an abſolute determination, at firſt view, to what this inſcription might infer. Their opinions at that time amounted merely to conjecture; however, after ſome months ſpent in abſtracted contemplation, the following are the explanations which it received from ſome of the more erudite members; which, together with an exact draught of the ſtone and its inſcription, are inſerted for the inſpection of the curious. The original, with the debates at large upon it, may be ſeen *in the Journal* of that venerable ſociety.



The firſt opinion was as follows:

"On the firſt examination of the ſtone, I was not able to form any ſatisfactory conjecture concerning the inſcription; but, as the identity of the place where it was found ought to be materially conſidered, I wrote to the gentleman at L——n for information, if there were any *veſtigia* of antiquity, as camps, fortifications, &c. in the vicinage. In anſwer to which enquiry I was informed, that there was nothing of this kind which he knew of, except the ruins of a priory about a *mile* diſtant. This is, indeed, *ſufficient* for our purpoſe, and *clears up the matter* at once. *Clemens pontifex hic jacet, ſanctus ſervus Dei.* The ſecond letter being *evidently* an L, and the I. D. E. a tranſpoſition of *Dei*, from the ignorance of the ſculptor: a ſtone erected to the memory of one *Clemens*, a dignified brother in the convent. Nothing can be *more plain and eaſy* than this."

Signed X.

So much for the firſt opinion: now let us examine the merits of the ſecond.

"I never was ſo much aſtoniſh'd in my life, as at the peruſal of Mr. X's ſolution of the inſcription in queſtion: what a forced conſtruction! what a prepoſterous idea!—I will grant him that K is often found on monuments of antiquity in the place of C; but how, in the name of wonder, could he imagine the two following letters to be L. E. which are *plainly* Æ.--- But, the cream of the jeſt, I. D. E. a tranſpoſition of *Dei!---Riſum teneatis!*——Why, I cou'd have help'd him to a better expoſition myſelf, if nothing but a monkiſh origin wou'd content him, S. S I. D. E. *ſanctiſſimus in Deo.*——But this inſcription is undoubtedly more antient than the days of popery. I grant him that the veſtigia of antiquity in a vicinage ought always to have great weight in determinations of this kind: but, if my reſearches into its locality had not been carried further than Mr. X's, the world wou'd have been ſtill at a loſs in a point where hiſtory is ſo materially concern'd. On a perſonal ſurvey of the place, I diſcovered that the ſtone was found near an old Roman military road, cloſe by the ſide of which a large moraſs extends ſome miles to the eaſtward, and ſeems, by the ſituation of the country, to have covered as much ground formerly to the weſtward. Here, indeed, we have a light thrown on the ſubject, which will clear up all manner of difficulty. K often found in inſcriptions for C, and C for *Cælius*——Æ. *ædilis*, an officer whoſe buſineſs it was to ſee the roads kept in proper order——P. O. N. T. *pontem*—H. *Hadriani*, the ſame who built the wall to prevent the inroads of the Picts, thence called Hadrian's wall.—I. S. S. I. *juſſu*, the firſt *u*, and the former part of the latter *u* being obliterated—D. E. *demoliſit*—*Cælius ædilis, Hadriani juſſu, pontem demoliſit*, when by draining the moraſs, the bridge became unneceſſary.

Signed Y.

"N. B. The priory Mr. X. talks of, ſeems to have ſome of the ſtones of the old bridge about its foundation."

We have ſeen the poſitive, and the comparative, proceed we to the ſuperlative degree.

"I am perfectly of Mr. Y's opinion, with regard to Mr. X's explanation of this invaluable inſcription, in thinking it the moſt ridiculous idea that ever entered into the head of an antiquarian. His conjectures are ingenious; but all the light he boaſts of will no more lead us to the truth, than a Will o'wiſp will conduct the traveller ſafe homewards;——

Fumum ex fulgore; non ex fumo dare lucem
Cogitat.——

And I am ſorry to inform him that he hath betrayed an egregious ignorance of the Roman ſtate, and a want of being verſed in the *monumenta veterum*. Every man knows that the office of ædile was confined merely to the city of Rome and its environs; and then, the moſt elegant of their inſcriptions are always couched in initials. Where he ſays that hiſtory is materially concerned in reſearches of this nature, I heartily agree with him; and indeed it is the only point where the learned gentleman and myſelf can concur in opinion. The greateſt lights have been thrown on the obſcure paſſages of hiſtory, diſcoveries of the laſt importance to ſociety have been made by thoſe, whoſe ſtudy hath been the noble ſcience of antiquity.—What a glorious opportunity then is here offer'd us of extending our knowledge into the arcana of paſt ages! What would a Camden or a Hollinſhead have given to have traced the footſteps of Auguſtus Cæſar ſo far as the northernmoſt parts of the Brigantes; or ſee him introducing the Roman temple into Britain! I have taken the moſt obvious and generally receiv-ed meaning of the initials, and find the ſolution to ſtand thus, *Cæſaris ex edicto per orbem nuntiatur templum hic inſtauratum ſacrum ſibi ipſi dicatum eſſe.*—We find him here, after having, like Hercules, finiſhed the greateſt of his labours; after having extended his conqueſts over the *feros & indomitas Britannos*; erecting a temple on the limits of his ambition, and fluſhed with conqueſt aſſuming the honours of a god. This is the moſt eaſy and natural conſtruction, and perfectly conſonant with the conciſe terms in which their inſcriptions were generally couched. We need no other proof to convince us of the certainty of the fact; but, as a corroborating circumſtance, if we look into Horace, lib. 4. ode 5, we ſhall there find Auguſtus pleaſed with the new aſſumed title of a deity, after finiſhing the moſt glorious of all his victories. A paſſage which evidently refers to this very circumſtance———

> ——PRÆSENS DIVUS *habebitur*
> *Auguſtus, adjectis Britannis*
> *Imperio*;———

Signed Z.

" The ſtones which Mr. Y. mentions in the priory have a much greater reſemblance of the remains of an old temple, than the trifling ruins of a bridge, eſpecially one which has the uncouth figure of a ſword upon it."

I muſt not here omit one circumſtance, and Mr. Z. was not a member of that ſociety when he wrote this; but, immediately on the appearance of this expoſition, he was unanimouſly elected by the whole body, concluding that, from ſuch amazing abilities, and ſo ſtriking a mark of his genius, he would one day or other do honour to the chair.

Thus was the noble ſcience of antiquity within one ſtep of the poſſeſſion of her long loſt treaſure, now rendered more valuable by the ruſt of ages. Hiſtory had already ſnatched her pencil, and ſtood ready to record the great event: but, alas! *vanitas vanitatum, omnia vanitas!* how was this aerial ſtructure, raiſed by the united learning of that venerable body, ſhaken to its foundation, by the oral tradition of an old grey-bearded ſchoolmaſter of the village! whoſe memory unluckily informed him, when the affair became public, that this invaluable inſcription was neither more nor leſs than —Keep on this ſide—an inſtance of the benevolence of ſome good-hearted cottager, to warn the traveller of his danger, and prevent him from riding into the quagmire; all the joſtling of the letters owing to the uncouth ſurface of the ſtone, and all the inelegance of the ſculpture to the excentricity of the untutored hand which had engraved it.

Reflections on Dramatic Performances.

IF the ſtage ſhould be really what the generality of our polite writers tell us it ought to be, a ſchool of agreeable morality, it naturally follows, that thoſe plays are the beſt which afford us the moſt pleaſing inſtruction, and that it is neither a ſtrict adherence to the ſeverity of critical diſcipline, nor a ſlaviſh imitation of the antients, which can poſſibly conſtitute the excellence of dramatic literature.

Nothing is more neceſſary for an author to conſider, who means to exhibit his productions upon the ſtage, than the genius of the people before whom they are to be repreſented; different countries have their different manners, and on this ſimple account, it is utterly impoſſible ever to eſtabliſh an univerſal criterion for dramatic excellence in writing.—The cold declamations, for inſtance, which ſuit the taſte of a French audience, would make an Engliſhman yawn at Drury-lane houſe; and on the other hand, that force of fable, that ſtrength of plot, and variety of buſineſs which is requiſite to entertain an Engliſh ſpectator, would be deemed impertinent or pantomimical, barbarous or unnatural, according as the piece happened to be comic or diſtreſsful, by the refining criticiſm of a Pariſian theatre.

It is whimſical enough to hear our modern critics recommending the antients to our imitation, as the great fathers of the drama, when they themſelves acknowledge, that even the beſt tragedy of Sophocles would be baniſhed indignantly from our ſtage; not becauſe it would want either the fire of exalted genius, or the ſpirit of animated poetry, but becauſe it would want that redundancy of buſineſs, that complication of incident, which alone can keep a Britiſh audience from manifeſting a public diſapprobation. A fine poem may be a very bad play; a fine play may be a very bad poem. Addiſon's Cato is the former—— the verſification is poliſhed—the ſentiments elevated—the characters marked—the manners conſiſtent—and the conduct critical.—Yet with all theſe advantages, it languiſhes moſt miſerably in the exhibition.—All our reverence for the author is neceſſary to reſtrain our diſguſt, and had not the political circumſtances attending its original appearance, fortunately rendered it a favourite no leſs with the tories than the whigs, we are confident it could never have ſurvived a ſecond repreſentation.

Yet even admitting that Sophocles, and the various celebrated tragic writers of antiquity abounded as much in incident, as they are notoriouſly deficient in that neceſſary article, there is one circumſtance which would render them not only diſagreeable, but ridiculous on our ſtage; the claſſical reader muſt ſee we allude to the choruſſes of theſe poets, which are always offenſive to common ſenſe, and conſtantly deſtroying every idea of probability. About ten years ago a ſenſible ſatirical piece, entitled the Wiſhes; or, Harlequin's mouth opened, was performed in the ſummer ſeaſon at Drury-lane theatre, under the direction of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Foote.——The author of this ingenious performance introduced an epiſode, which illuſtrates the preſent obſervation relative to the Greek chorus very happily. The epiſode conſiſted of a mock Tragedy, which was called Gunpowder Treaſon, and of which the ſuppoſed writer, Mr. Diſtreſs, made Guy Faux, naturally enough the hero. When Guy comes to that paſſage where he purpoſes to blow up the parliament houſe, the chorus exhorts him to reject ſo barbarous an enterprize, and make uſe of all the arguments which are obviouſly applicable in ſuch a ſituation. Guy however continues immoveably fixed, and prepares to execute his horrid reſolution: On which one of the ſpectators enquires, why the chorus does not immediately ſend for a conſtable, and carry the villain before a Juſtice of Peace. Mr. Diſtreſs anſwers ſomething to this effect, "Poh, poh, that would be natural, and the chorus is never to diſcover a ſecret."——

When we ſee therefore, that the greateſt of the Grecian poets are ſo generally deſtitute of buſineſs, as to be moſtly dramatic converſations, and when we ſee the chorus, the vehicle, through which the argumentative part of their plays is chiefly conveyed, is thus ridiculouſly fabricated, why are they eternally held up to us as objects of imitation? Are we to imitate what we know will be diſapproved, or to copy an abſurdity upon the authority of Sophocles or Euripedes? Are we to croud our ſtage with choruſes, when the chief perſon in the drama, is perhaps talking in a ſoliloquy of ſomething wholly improper for a ſecond ear? Or to tell a number of humane people our deſign to commit a murder without ever ſuffering their humanity to operate agreeably to the dictates of juſtice? In fact, highly as the Greek ſtage may at preſent be admired by the affectation of criticiſm, our own is upon a much better eſtabliſhment.—It is not governed by the laws of compoſition, but by the principles of common ſenſe.——Whatever is repugnant to nature, is with us immediately condemned, and though we tolerate many ſcenes in favourite pieces, which are palpably unnatural, the beauties nevertheleſs muſt greatly exceed the imperfections, to obtain ſo conſiderable an indulgence at our hands.

The MISTAKE. *An Anecdote of the late King of* Pruſſia.

THE late King of Pruſſia uſed to dreſs in ſo plain a manner, that, when he travelled about his ſtates, ſuch of his ſubjects as did not know him, treated him with no other reſpect than they would an ordinary man. Once, as he was riding about Berlin, without attendants, and very plainly clad, he perceived a young woman digging in the fields, of a gigantic ſtature, being near ſeven feet high. It is well known that the King had a particular predilection for tall men, and as his greateſt paſſion lay that way, he ſpared no expence to procure them from all parts of Europe, for forming, as he did, his regiment of giants and grenadiers out of them. At ſight of this tall woman, he imagined that a couple of the kind muſt produce very large children. He diſmounted, and, coming up to the peaſant, entered into converſation with her, and was overjoyed to hear that ſhe was but nineteen years old, ſtill a virgin, and that her father was a ſhoemaker. Hereupon he ſat down and wrote the following note to the Colonel of his guards:

'You are to marry the bearer of this note with the talleſt of my grenadiers. Take care that the ceremony be performed immediately, and in your preſence. You muſt be reſponſible to me for the execution of this order. 'Tis abſolute;

ſolute; and the leaſt delay will make you criminal in my ſight.'

The King gave this letter to the young woman, without informing her of its contents, and ordered her to deliver it punctually according to the directions, and not to fail, as it was on an affair of great conſequence; he afterwards made her a handſome preſent, and continued his route.

The young woman, who had not the leaſt imagination that it was the King that ſpoke to her, believing it was indifferent whether the letter was delivered by another, ſo it came ſafe to hand, made a bargin with an old woman, whom ſhe charged with the commiſſion, laying an expreſs injunction on her to ſay that ſhe had it from a man of ſuch a garb and mein. The old woman faithfully executed her meſſage. The Colonel, ſurpriſed at the contents of the letter, could not reconcile them with the age and figure of the bearer; yet, the order being peremptory, he thought he could not without danger recede from obeying, and fancied that his maſter wanted to puniſh the ſoldier for ſome miſdemeanor by matching him in ſo diſagreeable a manner. In ſhort, the marriage was celebrated before him to the great regret of the grenadier, whilſt the the old woman, exulting with joy, aſſumed an air of the higheſt ſatisfaction.

Some time after the King, on his return to Berlin, was eager to ſee the couple he had ordered to be married. When preſented to him, he fell into a very deſperate paſſion. The Colonel in vain endeavoured to juſtify himſelf, and the King was implacable till the old woman confeſſed the truth, finiſhing her tale by raiſing her eyes to heaven, and thanking providence for conferring on her a benefit the more ſignal and acceptable to her as unexpected.

* * *

POETRY.

Extract from the Loves of MEDEA *and* JASON. A Poem in three Books. *Tranſlated from the Greek of* Apollonius Rhodius's Argonautics, *by the Rev.* J. Ekins, *M. A.*

MEan-while Medea, fix'd in thought, reſign'd
To one lov'd object all her tender mind.
Vain were the virgin's ſports, the dance, the ſong,
Tho' often varied, yet delights not long.
Heartleſs ſhe ceas'd, and o'er the diſtant plain
Her eyes, diverted from her virgin train,
With cheek inclin'd ſhe caſts, appall'd with fear,
If but the ſound of paſſing winds ſhe hear,
Or tread of footſteps reach her trembling ear.
Soon to her wiſh the youth his preſence gave,
As, high exulting from the ocean's wave,
Bright * Sirius beams in beauty's radiant blaze,
But ſheds deſtruction from his baneful rays;
The youth thus lovely to the ſight appears,
And fair, like his, but fatal aſpect wears.
The virgin's heart ſtraight ſinks within her breaſt,
Warm glows her check, dim clouds her eyes inveſt:
No pow'r to move her liſtleſs knees ſhe found,
And her fix'd feet ſtood rooted to the ground.
Now face to face (withdrawn the virgin band,)
The princely pair in awful ſilence ſtand;
Like two tall oaks, or firs that neighb'ring grow,
When all is calm, upon the mountain's brow
Peaceful they reſt; but when the winds ariſe,
Their mingled craſh aſcends the diſtant ſkies:
So theſe—but ſoon ſhall riſing paſſions move
Their ſouls, excited by the breath of love.
The maid he view'd with heav'n-ſent pangs oppreſt,
And the mild purport of his ſoul addreſt.
" Why, as alone thou ſee'ſt me, gentle maid,
" (Nor vain am I,) to me this reverence paid?

---

* The dog-ſtar.

" I am

"I am not, as the race of boaſters are;
"Nor ſuch the title that in Greece I bear.
"Far be thine awe, O virgin, and require
"Of me, or utter all thy ſoul's deſire;
"And ſince, with friendly purpoſe, we are met,
"Where guilt ne'er enters, in this hallow'd ſeat,
"Free be thy queſtions, free thine anſwers give,
"With ſoothing words, ah! ſeek not to deceive;
"Regard the promiſe to thy ſiſter made,
"And lend, O lend thine herbs' ſalubrious aid!
"Lo! I implore thee, by thy parent's love,
"By awful Hecat, by protecting Jove,
"Who takes the gueſt and ſuppliant to his care!
"To thee as gueſt and ſuppliant I repair.
"Thou only in the conflict, if in vain
"Thine aid I ſeek not, can'ſt my life ſuſtain.
"Such fair return as thoſe that diſtant live
"Can beſt repay, and fits thee to receive,
"Such, virgin, ſhall be thine: immortal fame
"Shall grace with tributary praiſe thy name.
"Our bark its warlike heroes ſhall reſtore,
"Thy deeds reſounding, to their natal ſhore:
"Their wives and parents that expecting ſtand,
"And mourn their abſence on the Grecian ſtrand,
"Grateful to thee ſhall bid their bleſſings flow.
"By thee redeem'd from fate's impending blow.
"Nor erſt in vain implor'd a virgin's aid
"Great Theſeus, reſcu'd by the Cretan Maid,
"(Daughter of Minos, by Paſiphae borne,
"Paſiphae's Sire the god that gilds the morn;)
"With him, as Minos ſoon his wrath forbore,
"She mounts the bark, and leaves her native ſhore!
"Now, by the gods belov'd, her ſparkling rays,
"A ſtarry crown, 'midſt heavenly meteors blaze.
"Nor leſs on thee ſhall heav'n's high favour wait,
"That guard'ſt an hoſt of heroes from their fate:
"And well thy gentle manners may be ſeen
"In the mild graces of thine outward mien."
Thus as in ſounds of ſweet applauſe he ſaid,
A lovely ſmile her glowing cheeks o'erſpread:
Her downcaſt look beſpeaks the love of praiſe
That round her melting heart in ſecret plays.
And as at length ſhe rears her glancing eyes,
Her tongue the dictates of her heart denies;
She knew not yet, tho' lab'ring oft to ſpeak,
How firſt the painful ſilence ſhe ſhould break,
But wiſh'd at once, her thoughts ſo cloſely preſt,
To utter all that ruſh'd upon her breaſt.

Straight from her zone with bounteous hand ſhe gives
The proffer'd herb, which joyful he receives:
The maid as freely had her life beſtow'd,
Such charms in Jaſon's radiant beauties glow'd,
Effulgent grace o'erpow'rs her dazzled ſight,
And her ſoul melts in dreams of ſoft delight:
Thus on the blowing roſe diſſolves away
The dew-drop, warm'd by Phœbus' orient ray.
Now on the ground abaſh'd they look, and now
With ſmiles that beam'd beneath their joyful brow,
From each to each the mutual glances ran;
With fault'ring voice at length the maid began.
" Learn how to thee I grant the promis'd aid,
" While ſtrict obſervance to my counſel's paid.
" Soon as my ſire the ſerpent's teeth ſhall yield,
" And bids thee ſow them in the martial field,
" In equal parts the midnight hour divide,
" Thy limbs firſt bath'd beneath the living tide,
" Then all alone, array'd in black attire,
" Sink a round foſs, there light the ſacred fire;
" A female lamb th' appointed victim ſlay,
" Entire its carcaſe on the altar lay.
" With ſoothing pray'rs dread Hecat's name implore,
" And fragrant honey from thy goblet pour.
" The goddeſs ſtraight propitiate, and retire
" With awful rev'rence from the lighted pyre;
" Nor at the tread of footſteps, nor the cry
" Of howling dogs, revert thy daring eye;
" For ſo the potent charm ſhould'ſt thou defeat,
" Nor back with honour to thy train retreat.
" Next morn diſtilling o'er each poliſh'd joint
" This magic unguent, all thy limbs anoint:
" Endued by this with more than manly force
" The gods thou'lt equal in thy daring courſe.
" In this alike thy ſpear, thy ſword, and ſhield
" Be dipt, to guard thee in the martial field:
" Nor earth-born hoſts ſhall pierce thy deathleſs frame,
" Nor bulls whoſe noſtrils glow with living flame.
" Such for the day, nor more, my ſpells retain
" Their force, do thou thine arduous taſk ſuſtain.
" Take thou this further counſel, when thine hand
" Hath yok'd the bulls, and plough'd the ſtubborn land,
" When, as are ſown the Serpent's teeth, the field
" Its deſtin'd crop a giant hoſt ſhall yield,
" Caſt 'midſt their ranks a pond'rous ſtone, and they,
" Like famiſh'd dogs contending o'er their prey,
" Shall each with mutual wounds his comrade ſlay;

"Then ruſh impetuous on th' expiring foes,
"And the dire ſcene with final ſlaughter cloſe.
"Succeſs thus crowns thine arms; the golden fleece
"Shall far from * Æa be convey'd to Greece;
"Thou too at will far diſtant may'ſt retire,
"Far——far from hence——if ſuch thy ſoul's deſire."
She ſaid; nor from the ground her eyelids rears,
While down her cheeks faſt flow the trickling tears:
Diſtruſt and fear her anxious boſom move,
Leſt far from her o'er diſtant ſeas he rove;
Then, as all ſenſe of ſhame before her fled,
His hand ſhe took, and ſorrowing thus ſhe ſaid.
"O think, alas! (if, ſtranger, it is true
"That thou muſt needs thine homeward courſe purſue,)
"Think of Medea's name! as thine by me
"Shall e'er remember'd, ever honour'd be.
"Say, what's thy country nam'd? O freely tell,
"Where o'er the boundleſs ocean do'ſt thou dwell?
"Lies near Orchomenus thy native ſoil?
"Or nearer bord'ring on th' Ææan iſle?
"Say too, what nymph ſo high renown'd is ſhe,
"Sprung from my ſire's own blood, † Paſiphae?"
She ceas'd; the youth, upon whoſe melting ſoul
Love through the virgin's tender ſorrows ſtole,
Straight anſwering cries, "Nor ever ſhall depart
"By night, or day, your image from my heart,
"If, by your aid preſerv'd, to Greece I fly,
"Nor heavier taſk Æeta ſhall ſupply.——
"But if my far-fam'd country you would know,
"Free from my tongue the grateful tale ſhall flow.
"A land there is by lofty mountains crown'd,
"Where fruitful paſtures, and rich herds abound.
"Prometheus, of Iäpetus the ſon,
"Gave birth there to renown'd Deucalion,
"Who firſt of cities the foundation laid,
"Built ſhrines, and men by laws of empire ſway'd.
"This land, no leſs for many a city fam'd
"Than our Iolchos, is Hæmonia nam'd.——
"But why my birth-place ſhould I vainly tell?
"Or on the praiſe of Ariadne dwell?
"For ſuch the virgin's name that you require,
"Who boaſts the kingly Minos for her ſire:
"Oh! from your ſire ſuch favour might we have,
"As Minos her to much-lov'd Theſeus gave!"

---

* The metropolis of the Colchians, ſurrounded by the river Phaſis: the place where the golden fleece was kept in a wood ſacred to Mars.

† Daughter of the Sun.

Thus with ſoft words he ſooth'd the virgin's ear,
Deep ſinks her heart beneath its load of care.
" Haply in Greece (returns the plaintive maid,)
" To plighted faith due reverence is paid:
" But from Æeta Minos differs far,
" Nor I with Ariadne may compare.
—" Name then the bonds of ſocial faith no more,
" But back returning to thy natal ſhore,
" Still—for 'tis all I aſk—remember me!
" As, in my Sire's deſpite, my ſoul ſhall dwell on thee.
" Fame, or ſome bird, ſwift meſſenger of air,
" If thou art falſe, ſhall ſtraight the tidings bear:
" Then on the tempeſt's wing, o'er boundleſs ſea
" I'd fly, to charge thee with thy perfidy!
" Oh! that I then before thy face could ſtand,
" And ſay—Thou ow'ſt thy ſafety to my hand!"
Freſh flow'd the tears, as thus Medea ſaid,
The quick reply with generous warmth he made;
" Hence, honour'd nymph, thy meſſenger of air,
" Far fly thy tempeſt, far thy groundleſs fear!
" But if to fair Achaia thou wilt go,
" On thee all rev'rence ſhall our ſtate beſtow,
" Thou, as a goddeſs, ſhall't the vows engage
" Alike of every ſex, and every age,
" When to their longing arms reſtor'd they ſee
" Their friends, ſons, huſbands,—all reſtor'd by thee.
" Then ſhould'ſt thou deign my bridal bed to grace,
" Our mutual love death only ſhall eraſe."
His words her boſom melt: but to her eyes
In horror ſtill the dreary proſpects riſe.
Nor long the virgin ſhall her fate withſtand,
Ere ſhe for Greece, (ſo Juno had ordain'd,)
The * ſcourge of Pelias, quits her native land.
Meanwhile behind, to wait th' event, remain
In anxious ſilence, all the female train.
Th' appointed hour now calls the maid away,
Nor ever thought ſhe of the fleeting day,
(Such lively tranſports in her boſom glow,
So fair his form, ſo ſweet his accents flow,)
When he more cautious,—" Hence let us retire,
" Ere the faint ſun's deſcending rays expire.
" Here may we meet again, while yet unſeen
" Of foreign eye love's interview we ſcreen."

---

* The cauſe given by Apollonius of Juno's enmity againſt Pelias, is her having been omitted by him in a general ſacrifice to the gods. She favours the expedition of the Argonauts, in order to make Medea the inſtrument of her revenge.

Extracts from the Minſtrel; *or,* The Progreſs of Genius; *a Poem lately publiſhed.*

AH! who can tell how hard it is to climb
The ſteep where fame's proud temple ſhines afar!
Ah! who can tell how many a ſoul ſublime
Hath felt the influence of malignant ſtar,
And waged with fortune an eternal war!
Check'd by the ſcoff of pride, by envy's frown,
And poverty's unconquerable bar,
In life's low vale remote hath pined alone,
Then dropt into the grave, unpitied and unknown!

And yet, the languor of inglorious days
Not equally oppreſſive is to all.
Him, who ne'er liſten'd to the voice of praiſe,
The ſilence of neglect can ne'er appal.
There are, who, deaf to mad ambition's call,
Would ſhrink to hear th' obſtreperous trump of fame;
Supremely bleſt, if to their portion fall
Health, competence, and peace. Nor higher aim
Had he, whoſe ſimple tale theſe artleſs lines proclaim.

This ſapient age diſclaims all claſſic lore;
Elſe I ſhould here in cunning phraſe diſplay,
How forth the Minſtrel fared in days of yore,
Right glad of heart, though homely in array;
His waving locks and beard all hoary grey:
And, from his bending ſhoulder, decent hung
His harp, the ſole companion of his way,
Which to the whiſtling wind reſponſive rung:
And ever as he went ſome merry lay he ſung.

Life's ſlender ſuſtenance his only meed;
'Twas all he hoped, and all his heart deſired.
And ſuch Dan Homer was, if right I read,
Though with the gifts of every muſe inſpired.
O when ſhall modern bard like him be fired!
Give me but leiſure to attend his lays,
I care not, though my rhymes be ne'er admired.
For ſweeter joy his matchleſs ſtrain ſhall raiſe
Than courts or kings can yield, with penſions, poſts, and praiſe.

— — — — — — —

Though richeſt hues the peacock's plumes adorn,
Yet horror ſcreams from his diſcordant throat.
Riſe, ſons of harmony, and hail the morn,
While warbling larks on ruſſet pinions float;

Or ſeek at noon the woodland ſcene remote,
Where the grey linnets carol from the hill.
O let them ne'er, with artificial note,
To pleaſe a tyrant, ſtrain the little bill,
But ſing what heaven inſpires, and wander where they will.

Liberal, not laviſh, is kind nature's hand;
Nor was perfection made for man below.
Yet all her ſchemes with niceſt art are plann'd,
Good counteracting ill, and gladneſs wo.
With gold and gems if Chilian mountains glow;
If bleak and barren Scotia's hills ariſe;
There plague and poiſon, luſt and rapine grow;
Here peaceful are the vales, and pure the ſkies,
And freedom fires the ſoul, and ſparkles in the eyes.

Then grieve not, thou to whom th' indulgent muſe
Vouchſafes a portion of celeſtial fire;
Nor blame the partial fates, if they refuſe
Th' imperial banquet, and the rich attire.
Know thine own worth, and reverence the lyre.
Wilt thou debaſe the heart which God refined?
No; let thy heaven-taught ſoul to heaven aſpire;
To fancy, freedom, harmony, reſign'd;
Ambition's groveling crew for ever left behind.

Canſt thou forego the pure ethereal ſoul
In each fine ſenſe ſo exquiſitely keen,
On the dull couch of luxury to loll,
Stung with diſeaſe, and ſtupefied with ſpleen;
Fain to implore the aid of flattery's ſcreen,
Even from thyſelf thy loathſome heart to hide,
(The manſion then no more of joy ſerene),
Where fear, diſtruſt, malevolence, abide,
And impotent deſire, and diſappointed pride?

O how canſt thou renounce the boundleſs ſtore
Of charms which nature to her votary yields!
The warbling woodland, the reſounding ſhore,
The pomp of groves, and garniture of fields;
All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
And all that echoes to the ſong of even,
All that the mountain's ſheltering boſom ſhields,
And all the dread magnificence of heaven,
O how canſt thou renounce, and hope to be forgiven!

Theſe charms ſhall work thy ſoul's eternal health,
And love, and gentleneſs, and joy, impart.
But theſe thou muſt renounce, if luſt of wealth
E'er win its way to thy corrupted heart;

For, ah! it poiſons like a ſcorpion's dart;
Prompting th' ungenerous wiſh, the ſelfiſh ſcheme,
The ſtern reſolve unmoved by pity's ſmart,
The troublous day, and long diſtreſsful dream.—
Return, my rambling muſe, reſume thy purpoſed theme.

— — — — — —

The wight whoſe tale theſe artleſs lines unfold,
Was all the offspring of this ſimple pair.
His birth no oracle or ſeer foretold:
No prodigy appear'd in earth or air,
Nor aught that might a ſtrange event declare.
You gueſs each circumſtance of Edwin's birth;
The parent's tranſport, and the parent's care;
The goſſip's prayer for wealth, and wit, and worth;
And one long ſummer-day of indolence and mirth.

And yet poor Edwin was no vulgar boy;
Deep thought oft ſeem'd to fix his infant eye.
Dainties he heeded not, nor gaude, nor toy,
Save one ſhort pipe of rudeſt minſtrelſy.
Silent when glad; affectionate, though ſhy;
And now his look was moſt demurely ſad,
And now he laugh'd aloud, yet none knew why.
The neighbours ſtared and ſigh'd, yet bleſs'd the lad:
Some deem'd him wondrous wiſe, and ſome believed him mad.

But why ſhould I his childiſh feats diſplay?
Concourſe, and noiſe, and toil, he ever fled;
Nor cared to mingle in the clamorous fray
Of ſquabbling imps; but to the foreſt ſped,
Or roam'd at large the lonely mountain's head;
Or, where the maze of ſome bewilder'd ſtream
To deep untrodden groves his footſteps led,
There would he wander wild, till Phebus' beam,
Shot from the weſtern cliff, releaſed the weary team.

Th' exploit of ſtrength, dexterity, or ſpeed,
To him nor vanity nor joy could bring.
His heart, from cruel ſport eſtranged, would bleed
To work the woe of any living thing,
By trap, or net; by arrow, or by ſling;
Theſe he deteſted, thoſe he ſcorn'd to wield:
He wiſh'd to be the guardian, not the king,
Tyrant far leſs, or traitor of the field.
And ſure the ſylvan reign unbloody joy might yield.

Lo! where the ſtripling, wrapt in wonder, roves
Beneath the precipice o'erhung with pine;
And ſees, on high, amidſt th' encircling groves,
From cliff to cliff the foaming torrents ſhine;

While waters, woods, and winds, in concert join,
And echo ſwells the chorus to the ſkies.
Would Edwin this majeſtic ſcene reſign
For aught the huntſman's puny craft ſupplies?
Ah! no: he better knows great nature's charms to prize.

And oft he traced the uplands, to ſurvey,
When o'er the ſky advanced the kindling dawn,
The crimſon cloud, blue main, and mountain grey,
And lake, dim-gleaming on the ſmoky lawn;
Far to the weſt the long long vale withdrawn,
Where twilight loves to linger for a while;
And now he faintly kens the bounding fawn,
And villager abroad at early toil. ——
But, lo! the ſun appears! and heaven, earth, ocean, ſmile.

And oft the craggy cliff he loved to climb,
When all in miſt the world below was loſt.
What dreadful pleaſure! there to ſtand ſublime,
Like ſhipwreck'd mariner on deſert coaſt,
And view th' enormous waſte of vapour, toſt
In billows, lengthening to th' horizon round,
Now ſcoop'd in gulfs, with mountains now emboſs'd!
And hear the voice of mirth and ſong rebound,
Flocks, herds, and waterfalls, along the hoar profound!

In truth he was a ſtrange and wayward wight,
Fond of each gentle, and each dreadful ſcene.
In darkneſs, and in ſtorm, he found delight:
Nor leſs, than when on ocean-wave ſerene
The ſouthern ſun diffuſed his dazzling ſhene.
Even ſad viciſſitude amuſed his ſoul:
And if a ſigh would ſometimes intervene,
And down his cheek a tear of pity roll,
A ſigh, a tear, ſo ſweet, he wiſh'd not to control.

— — — — — —

When the long-ſounding curfew from afar
Loaded with loud lament the lonely gale,
Young Edwin, lighted by the evening ſtar,
Lingering and liſtening, wander'd down the vale.
There would he dream of graves, and corſes pale;
And ghoſts, that to the charnel-dungeon throng,
And drag a length of clanking chain, and wail,
Till ſilenced by the owl's terrific ſong,
Or blaſt that ſhrieks by fits the ſhuddering iſles along.

Or, when the ſetting moon, in crimſon dyed,
Hung o'er the dark and melancholy deep,
To haunted ſtream, remote from man, he hied,
Where fays of yore their revels wont to keep;

And there let fancy roam at large, till ſleep
A viſion brought to his intranced ſight.
And firſt, a wildly-murmuring wind 'gan creep
Shrill to his ringing ear; then tapers bright,
With inſtantaneous gleam, illumed the vault of night.

Anon in view a portal's blazon'd arch
Aroſe; the trumpet bids the valves unfold;
And forth an hoſt of little warriors march,
Graſping the diamond lance, and targe of gold.
Their look was gentle, their demeanour bold,
And green their helms, and green their ſilk attire;
And here and there, right venerably old,
The long-robed minſtrels wake the warbling wire,
And ſome with mellow breath the martial pipe inſpire.

With merriment, and ſong, and timbrels clear,
A troop of dames from myrtle bowers advance;
The little warriors doff the targe and ſpear,
And loud enlivening ſtrains provoke the dance.
They meet, they dart away, they wheel aſkance;
To right, to left, they thrid the flying maze;
Now bound aloft with vigorous ſpring, then glance
Rapid along: with many-colour'd rays
Of tapers, gems, and gold, the echoing foreſts blaze.

The dream is fled. Proud harbinger of day,
Who ſcaredſt the viſion with thy clarion ſhrill,
Fell chanticleer! who oft haſt reft away
My fancied good, and brought ſubſtantial ill!
O to thy curſed ſcream, diſcordant ſtill,
Let harmony aye ſhut her gentle ear:
Thy boaſtful myrth let jealous rivals ſpill
Inſult thy creſt, and gloſſy pinions tear,
And ever in thy dreams the ruthleſs fox appear.

Forbear, my muſe. Let love attune thy line.
Revoke the ſpell. Thine Edwin frets not ſo.
For how ſhould he at wicked chance repine,
Who feels from every change amuſement flow?
Even now his eyes with ſmiles of rapture glow,
As on he wanders through the ſcenes of morn,
Where the freſh flowers in living luſtre blow,
Where thouſand pearls the dewy lawns adorn,
A thouſand notes of joy in every breeze are born.

But who the melodies of morn can tell?
The wild brook babbling down the mountain-ſide;
The lowing herd; the ſheepfold's ſimple bell;
The pipe of early ſhepherd dim deſcried

In the lone valley; echoing far and wide
The clamorous horn along the cliffs above;
The hollow murmur of the ocean-tide;
The hum of bees, and linnet's lay of love,
And the full choir that wakes the univerſal grove.

The cottage-curs at early pilgrim bark;
Crown'd with her pail the tripping milkmaid ſings;
The whiſtling plowman ſtalks afield; and, hark!
Down the rough ſlope the ponderous waggon rings;
Through ruſtling corn the hare aſtoniſh'd ſprings;
Slow tolls the village-clock the drowſy hour;
The partridge burſts away on whirring wings;
Deep mourns the turtle in ſequeſter'd bower,
And ſhrill lark carols clear from her aereal tour.

O nature, how in every charm ſupreme!
Whoſe votaries feaſt on raptures ever new!
O for the voice and fire of ſeraphim,
To ſing thy glories with devotion due!
Bleſt be the day I ſcap'd the wrangling crew,
From Pyrrho's maze, and Epicurus' ſty;
And held high converſe with the godlike few,
Who to th' enraptured heart, and ear, and eye,
Teach beauty, virtue, truth, and love, and melody.

Hence! ye, who ſnare and ſtupefy the mind,
Sophiſts, of beauty, virtue, joy, the bane!
Greedy and fell, though impotent and blind,
Who ſpread your filthy nets in truth's fair fane,
And ever ply your venom'd fangs amain!
Hence to dark error's den, whoſe rankling ſlime
Firſt gave you form! hence! leſt the muſe ſhould deign,
(Though loth on theme ſo mean to waſte a rhyme),
With vengeance to purſue your ſacrilegious crime.

But hail, ye mighty maſters of the lay,
Nature's true ſons, the friends of man and truth!
Whoſe ſong, ſublimely ſweet, ſerenely gay,
Amuſed my childhood, and inform'd my youth.
O let your ſpirit ſtill my boſom ſooth.
Inſpire my dreams, and my wild wanderings guide.
Your voice each rugged path of life can ſmooth;
For well I know, where-ever ye reſide,
There harmony, and peace, and innocence, abide.

Specimen of a Tranſlation of the Luſiad *of* Camoens; *by Mr.* Mickle.

NOW proſp'rous gales the bending canvas ſwell'd;
From theſe rude ſhores our fearleſs courſe we held:
Beneath the gliſt'ning wave the god of day
Had now five times withdrawn the parting ray,

When o'er the prow a ſudden darkneſs ſpread,
And ſlowly floating o'er the maſt's tall head
A black cloud hover'd: nor appear'd from far
The moon's pale glimpſe, nor faintly twinkling ſtar;
So deep a gloom the louring vapour caſt,
Transfixt with awe the braveſt ſtood aghaſt.
Meanwhile a hollow burſting roar reſounds
As when hoarſe ſurges laſh their rocky mounds;
Nor had the black'ning wave, nor frowning heav'n
The wonted ſigns of gath'ring tempeſt giv'n.
Amaz'd we ſtood—O Thou, our fortune's guide,
Avert this omen, mighty God,—I cry'd;
Or through forbidden climes advent'rous ſtray'd,
Have we the ſecrets of the deep ſurvey'd,
Which theſe wide ſolitudes of ſeas and ſky
Were doom'd to hide from man's unhallow'd eye?
Whate'er, alas! the prodigy may be,
It threatens more than ſtorms or raging ſea.
  I ſpoke, when riſing thro' the darken'd air,
Appall'd we ſaw an hideous phantom glare,
High and enormous o'er the flood he tower'd,
And thwart our way with ſullen aſpect lour'd.
His haggard beard flow'd quiv'ring on the wind,
Revenge and horror in his mien combin'd;
His clouded front, by with'ring lightnings ſcar'd,
The inward anguiſh of his ſoul declar'd.
His eyeballs glowing from their duſky caves
Shot livid fires: far echoing o'er the waves
His voice reſounded, as the cavern'd ſhore
With hollow groan repeats the tempeſt's roar.
Cold gliding horrors thrill'd each hero's breaſt,
Our briſtling hairs and tott'ring knees confeſt
Wild dread, the while with viſage ghaſtly wan,
His black lips trembling, thus the fiend began;
  O you, the boldeſt of the nations, fir'd
By daring pride, by luſt of fame inſpir'd,
Who ſcornful of the bow'rs of ſweet repoſe,
Through theſe my waves advance your daring prows,
Regardleſs of the length'ning wat'ry way,
And all the ſtorms that own my ſovereign ſway,
Who mid ſurrounding rocks and ſhelves explore
Where never hero brav'd my rage before;
Ye ſons of Luſus, who with eyes profane
Have view'd the ſecrets of my awful reign,
Have paſs'd the bounds which jealous nature drew
To veil her ſecret ſhrine from mortal view;
Hear from my lips what direful woes attend,
And burſting ſoon ſhall o'er your race deſcend.

With ev'ry bounding keel that dares my rage
Eternal war my rocks and ſtorms ſhall wage,
The next proud fleet that through my drear domain,
With daring ſearch ſhall hoiſt the ſtreaming vane,
That gallant navy by my whirlwinds toſt
And raging ſeas ſhall periſh on my coaſt,
Unleſs my heart's prophetic raptures fail,
O Luſus! oft ſhalt thou thy children wail;
Each year thy ſhipwreck'd ſons ſhalt thou deplore,
Each year thy ſheeted maſts ſhall ſtrew my ſhore.
With trophies plum'd behold an hero come:
Ye whirling gulphs, prepare his yawning tomb.
Tho' ſmiling fortune bleſt his youthful morn,
Tho' glory's rays his laurel'd brows adorn,
Full oft tho' he beheld with ſparkling eye
The Turkiſh moons in wild confuſion fly,
While he, proud victor, thunder'd in the rear,
All, all his mighty fame ſhall vaniſh here.
Quiloa's ſons, and thine, Mombaze, ſhall ſee
Their conqu'ror bend his laurel'd head to me;
While proudly mingling with the tempeſt's ſound,
Their ſhouts of joy from ev'ry cliff rebound.
The howling blaſt, ye ſlumb'ring ſtorms prepare,
A youthful lover and his beauteous fair,
Triumphant ſail from India's ravag'd land;
His evil angel leads him to my ſtrand.
Thro' the torn hulk the daſhing waves ſhall roar,
And ſhatter'd wrecks ſhall blacken all my ſhore,
Themſelves eſcap'd, deſpoil'd by ſavage hands,
Shall naked wander o'er the burning ſands,
Spar'd by the waves far deeper woes to bear,
Woes ev'n by me acknowledg'd with a tear.
Their infant race, the promis'd heirs of joy,
Shall now no more an hundred hands employ;
By cruel want, beneath the parents eye,
In theſe wide waſtes their infant race ſhall die;
Thro' dreary wilds where never pilgrim trod,
Where caverns yawn and rocky fragments nod,
The hapleſs lover and his bride ſhall ſtray,
By night unſhelter'd, and forlorn by day.
In vain the lover o'er the trackleſs plain
Shall dart his eyes, and cheer his ſpouſe in vain.
Her tender limbs, and breaſt of mountain ſnow,
Where ne'er before intruding blaſt might blow,
Parch'd by the ſun, and ſhrivel'd by the cold
Of dewy night, ſhall he, fond man, behold.
Thus wand'ring wide, a thouſand ills o'erpaſt,
In fond embraces they ſhall ſink at laſt;

While pitying tears their dying eyes o'erflow,
And the laſt ſigh ſhall wail each other's woe.
Some few; the ſad companions of their fate,
Shall yet ſurvive, protected by my hate,
On Tagus' banks, the diſmal tale to tell
How blaſted by my frown your heroes fell.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR, *Jan.* 1, 1771. *By* William Whitehead, *Eſq; Poet Laureat.*

AGAIN returns the circl'ing year,
Again the feſtal day,
Which uſhers in it's bright career,
Demands the votive lay:
Again the oft accuſtom'd muſe
Her tributary taſk purſues,
Strikes the preluding lyre again,
And calls the harmonious band to animate her ſtrain.
Britain is the glowing theme;
To Britain ſacred be the ſong:
Whate'er the ſages lov'd to dream
Licéan ſhades among,
(When raptur'd views their boſoms warm'd
Of perfect ſtates by fancy form'd)
United here and realiz'd we ſee,
Thrones, independance, laws, and liberty!
The triple cord, which binds them faſt,
Like the golden chain of Jove
Combining all below with all above,
Shall bid the ſacred union laſt,
What tho' jars inteſtine riſe,
And diſcord ſeems awhile to reign,
Britain's ſons are brave, are wiſe,
The ſtorm ſubſides, and they embrace again.
The maſter ſprings, which rule the land,
Guided by a ſkilful hand,
Looſening now, and now reſtraining,
Yielding ſomething, ſomething gaining,
Preſerve inviolate the public frame,
As, tho' the ſeaſons change, the year is ſtill the ſame,
O ſhould Britain's foes preſume,
Truſting ſome deluſive ſcene
Of tranſient feuds that rage at home,
And ſeem to ſhake the nice machine,
Should they dare to lift the ſword,
Or bid their hoſtile thunders roar,
Soon their pride would mirth afford,
And break like billows on her ſhore

Soon would find her vengeance wake,
Weep in blood the dire miſtake,
And 'gainſt their wild attempts united ſee
Thrones, independance, laws, and liberty!

EPILOGUE *to the Tragedy of* ALMIDA; *by* Mr. GARRICK.

Spoken by Mrs. BARRY.

A Female bard, far from her native land,
A female ſhould protect—lo! here I ſtand,
To claim of chivalry the ancient rites,
And throw my gauntlet at all critic knights!
Nor only for our auth'reſs, am I come;
I riſe a champion for the ſex at home!
Will ſhield you, ladies, from the ſland'ring crew,
And prove Greeks, Romans, all, muſt yield to you:
I've read how women, many of condition,
Did, ere ſome conqu'ror ſtorm'd a town, petition,
That each might take a load upon her back—
Out march'd the dames, but carry'd no ſtuft ſack,
They bore their loving huſbands pick-a-pack!
The ſame domeſtic zeal has each fair ſhe,
In full perfection at the Coterie;
For don't they bargain when they quit their houſes,
At pleaſure's call, to carry too their ſpouſes?
Whereas with you, ye fair ones, ſhall we ſee
That Roman virtue—hoſpitality!
The foreign artiſts can your ſmiles ſecure,
If he be ſinger, fidler, or friſeur:
From our dull yawning ſcenes fatigu'd you go,
And croud to Fantocini's puppet ſhew;
Each on the foreign things with rapture ſtares!
"Sweet dears! they're more like fleſh and blood than play'rs!"
As what we do, you modiſhly condemn,
So now, turn'd wood and wire, we'll act like them,
Move hands and feet, nay, e'en our tongues a-new,
Eh bien Monſieur! comment vous portez vous?
Once more I challenge all the critic knights,
From city jokers, to the wits at White's;
From daily ſcribblers, volunteers, or hacks,
Up to thoſe more than mortals at Almack's!
Should any fribble critics dare to dem,
Gad's cuſs—I'll throw a chicken glove at them:
And if to ſhew their teeth, they ſtill will grin—
Let 'em come on—I draw my corking pin!*

---

* Stands in a poſture of defence.

But ſhould our ſoldiers, ſailors, raiſe our fears,
They only can be conquer'd by [*] your tears.
Your ſmiles may ſoften, but your tears can melt 'em.
The braveſt, boldeſt, mightieſt men have felt 'em.
Ay, you may ſneer, ye wits; your hearts are ſteel;
I ſpeak of mortals, who can fight, and feel!
In peace or war, ye fair, truſt only thoſe,
Who love the ſex, and always beat their foes:
Will none accept my challenge?—What diſgrace,
To all the nibling, ſcribbling, ſland'ring race,
Who dare not meet a woman face to face!
The auth'reſs and our ſex have gain'd their cauſe!
Complete their triumph, give 'em your applauſe.

To a young LADY *curling her* HAIR.

From the Latin of Dr. LOWTH. *By the late* W. DUNCOMBE, *Eſq*;

NO longer ſeek the needleſs aid
Of ſtudious art, dear lovely maid!
Vainly from ſide to ſide forbear
To ſhift thy glaſs, and braid each ſtraggling hair,
As the gay flowers which nature yields
So various on the vernal fields,
Delight the fancy more than thoſe
The garden gives to view in equal rows;
As the pure ſtream, whoſe mazy train
The prattling pebbles check in vain,
Gives native pleaſure, while it leads
Its random waters ſwiftly through the meads;
As birds on boughs, in early ſpring,
Their wood notes wild, near rivers ſing;
Grateful their warbling ſtrains repeat,
And ſooth the ear irregularly ſweet;
So ſimple dreſs, and native grace,
Will beſt become thy lovely face;
For naked Cupid ſtill ſuſpects
In artful ornaments conceal'd defects.
Then ceaſe, with criſping tongs, to tare
And torture thus thy flowing hair:
O! ceaſe, with taſteleſs toil, to ſhed
A cloud of ſcented duſt around thy head.
Not Berenice's locks could boaſt
A grace like thine! among the hoſt

---

[*] To the ladies in the boxes.

Of ſtars, though now transform'd they guide
The doubtful ſailor through the nightly tide;
Nor Venus, when a form like thine
She choſe, to veil her charms divine,
And gave her treſſes unconfin'd,
To wave and wanton in the balmy wind.

A Tour to Stockholm [*]. *Tranſlated from the Latin of the celebrated* M. HUET, *Biſhop of* Avranche; *by* J. DUNCOMBE, M. A. *from the Gentleman's Magazine.*

FROM Caen [†] departing firſt at Dive,
And next at Honfleur I arrive.
Ill as I was, from jolting ſtones
An eaſy litter ſav'd my bones;
But, as one horſe was founder'd, down
Myſelf, ſteeds, litter, all were thrown.
Thence, after dinner, in a bark
We croſs'd to Havre, tho' 'twas dark,
Before we landed at the town
By your lov'd name, King [‡] Francis, known,
Here, while for fav'ring winds we wait,
Time ſeems to hobble in his gait;
And all the forts ſeen o'er and o'er
Are medicines for the ſpleen no more.
At length, ten days elaps'd, our ſails
We hoiſted, with auſpicious gales.
My comrades, as the veſſel heels,
Are little better for their meals;
While I, half-famiſhed, ev'ry hour
Biſcuit and well-corn'd beef devour.
Meantime, when Calais was in view,
Two [§] Engliſh frigates tow'rds us flew

---

[*] This journey was begun April 15, 1652. M. Bochart, a proteſtant miniſter at Caen, and one of the moſt learned men of the age, having been invited to Stockholm by Queen Chriſtina, he perſuaded M. Huet to accompany him. But being detained by illneſs, he could not reach Havre de Grace till after M. Bochart had ſet ſail. However, our author overtook him at Amſterdam.

[†] The birth place of the author.

[‡] Havre de Grace is called in Latin Franciſcopolis, from Francis, who fortified it.

[§] The republics of England and Holland were then on very bad terms, though hoſtilities were not commenced between them till the month following.

With crowded canvaſs; at the ſight
Our captain in a wond'rous fright,
(A Dutchman he) cry'd, "arm, boys, arm,
"Stand to your guns, and ſound th' alarm!"
How mad, methought, was I, to run
Such hazards, now too late to ſhun!
But ſtill, diſſembling my miſtruſt,
My ſword I brandiſh'd, black with ruſt.
And now the Engliſh nearer came,
And loudly hail'd us; 'Whence, your name,
'And whither bound?' What truth inſpir'd
He frankly told; they ſtrait retir'd.
In four days, Zealand's coaſts appear,
And a wiſh'd port we find at Veer.
Thence, Middleburgh by land we gain:
Next morn, once more we tempt the main,
And ſoon with joy at Dort arrive,
Whence Maeſe and Waal unite to drive
With kindred ſtreams invading foes,
And ev'ry bold attack oppoſe.
‖ At Rotterdam, with rev'rence due,
Eraſmus my attention drew;
Then * Delft, where thy proud tomb, Naſſau,
Claims equal rev'rence, equal awe!
At Leyden we repos'd that night;
And, with the next returning light,
Receiv'd the welcome of a pair,
Diſtinguiſh'd by Apollo's care;
* Saumaiſe and † Heinſius, whom the nine
Have bleſs'd with all their warmth divine!
The public library ſurvey'd,
And anatomic hall, we ſtray'd
Among the choice exotic trees,
And ſaw whate'er could ſtrangers pleaſe.
At Haerlem, our next ſtage, juſt fame,
* For the firſt printing-preſs they claim,

‖ The brazen ſtatue of Eraſmus in the market-place.

* The mauſoleum of William I. Prince of Orange, the founder of the ſtate, and of its glory.

* This famous critic, commonly called Salmaſius, whom Milton, for his treatiſe againſt the parliament, &c. ſtyles a chattering pie, died at the Spa this year on his return from Stockholm. Milton aſſerts, that Queen Chriſtina ſet ſuch a value on his reply, that ſhe even received Salmaſius with contempt; and adds, that 'ſome even accuſe him of haſtening that writer's death by the 'too great keenneſs of his ſting.' See his *Defenſio pro Se.*

† Nicholas Heinſius, the ſon of Daniel.

And for the ſhips, ‡ with ſaw-like prows,
Fatal to their Peluſian foes.
To Amſterdam we haſte, and there
With looks which heart-felt joy declare,
Choice friends, our wiſh'd arrival greet;
Bochart and § Voſſius there we meet,
And (tho' unmentioned) numbers more,
All bound to Sweden's diſtant ſhore.
How pleaſant, when abroad we roam,
To find the friends moſt lov'd at home?
Next morn a courteous Jew invites
To ſee his ſect's myſterious rites;
Our friend * Manaſſeh led us in:
But while his knife divides the ſkin,
Stretch'd with ſolemnity divine,
As circumciſion's laws enjoin,
My foot with heedleſs touch profan'd
The deſk whence Moſes is explain'd:
All ſaw, all murmur'd; ſtruck with dread
Of the dire knife, the culprit fled.
To Utrecht then we take our way,
And there to matchleſs † Schurman pay
Our due reſpects, her ſex's pride;
With admiration I deſcry'd
The virgin's works of every kind,
The labours of her hands and mind.
Departing thence, at night we meet
With paltry lodgings at Elſpeet:
Holm diſhes held our ruſtic cheer,
Straw was our bedding, threſh'd this year.
From thence next day to Zwoll we went,
Where his long life good § Kempis ſpent,
And ſtill his pious fame ſurvives,
And in his grateful country lives.
At Hardenberg, which late at night
We enter'd, of an ancient rite,

---

‡ In the 12th century, when Damietta in Egypt, anciently Peluſium, was beſieged by the Chriſtians.

§ Iſaac Voſſius, the ſon of Gerard.

* Rabbi Manaſſeh Ben Iſrael. See an account of this in the Huetiana, vol. xl. p. 169.

† Anna Maria Schurman, a lady of extraordinary accompliſhments, being miſtreſs of moſt of the oriental, learned, and modern languages, as well as of all branches of divinity, philoſophy, and the fine arts. She was, in ſhort, the *Carter* of her age. See her article in Bayle.

† The ſuppoſed author of the book *de imitatione Chriſti.*

We laughing heard, by which they uſe
Their annual magiſtrate to chuſe.
Th' aſſembled ſires, in order fit,
Around a maple table ſit,
And on the board, in grim array,
Their buſhy chins ſagacious lay:
Juſt in the middle then they place
The filthieſt of the inſect race;
And him, whoſe ſavoury length of beard
Is by the ſapient louſe preferr'd,
His townſmen honour and revere,
As Burgo-maſter for the year *.
  Now traverſing Weſtphalia's plains,
We gaz'd with wonder at the ſwains;
Than others by the head they're higher,
As if old Anak were their ſire.
Here travellers in halls muſt lie,
Spacious and tow'ring to the ſky:
Juſt in the midſt a fire they light,
And all around it, ev'ry night,
Promiſcuous ſleep their goats, their kine,
Their ſheep, and lambs, and filthy ſwine,
The wife, the huſband, and the ſons:
If ſuch, as old tradition runs
In Saturn's reign was human glee,
The iron is the age for me.
  The fields are barren and unſown,
And lowly ſhrub-like trees alone
Are widely ſpread o'er ev'ry mead,
And ſwine in herds unnumber'd feed,
Whoſe fleſh (the natives uſual meat)
They neither boil'd nor roaſted eat;
But in the houſe-top, hung with care,
Are harden'd by the ſmoke and air;
And then the hoſpitable board
With a whole hog at once is ſtor'd.
  Our pace we quicken'd at the ſight
Of diſtant Bremen's tower-crown'd height,
And ſoon we reach'd that ancient town,
Where, well-fatigu'd, I ſtrait laid down;
Sunk in a ſoft well-feather'd bed,
Another o'er my limbs was ſpread:
Half-ſtifled with the heavy load,
Sweat from each pore profuſely flow'd,

---

* This ſtory is more proper for a poet than an hiſtorian, though there have been ſome who have gravely related it. It may, however, be conſidered as an apology to ridicule the ſlovenly manners of the people. Hardenberg is in the province of Overyſſel.

And with th' enormous weight oppreſs'd,
No ſleep that night my eye-lids bleſs'd.
Next day more inauſpicious prov'd
To a black ſpaniel much belov'd;
For while our car with rapid courſe
Whirl'd on, the wheel's impetuous force
Our fav'rite ſqueez'd; but oil, the bruiſe
Fomenting, ſoon her ſtrength renews.
To * Cloiſter-ſeven next we came,
Once for its nuns well known to fame;
Five ſiſters only now remain,
And ev'ry cloiſter, ev'ry fane,
Deſerted droops its languid head,
Since Luther here new tenets ſpread.
To Boxtehude, a wealthy dame,
With a moſt beauteous daughter came;
An officer their ſteps purſu'd,
Who with fond eyes the virgin view'd.
We met, we talk'd, and Bochart jok'd
With the fair damſel; this provok'd
The ſon of Mars; as uſual, warm'd
With many a glaſs, he loudly ſtorm'd,
And urg'd our undeſigning friend
All conteſts with the ſword to end:
Scarce could we make the quarrel ceaſe,
And join their hands in pledge of peace.
Next morn a boat convey'd us o'er
The Elbe, to Hamburgh's trading ſhore.
Here, dreſs'd in rich brocades, the fair,
Towns, landſcapes, on their ſhoulders bear,
Such tints not ev'n the wat'ry bow,
Nor Juno's beauteous bird can ſhow.
Sleſwick my languid limbs receiv'd,
And Gottorp's antique beds reliev'd.
I there twelve days with joy remain'd,
By ancient manuſcripts detain'd:
And now I ranſack'd o'er and o'er
Each crowded chamber's letter'd ſtore,
Now modern Perſia's barb'rous ſtate
Heard † Olearius oft relate,

---

* This town was rendered more famous in 1757, by the convention concluded there Sept. 8, between the late Duke of Cumberland and Marſhal Duke de Richelieu.

† The Duke of Holſtein's librarian, a man of great wiſdom and learning, of which he gave proofs in an account of his travels through Moſcovy and Perſia, which he undertook by the Duke's order.

Nor did ev'n Holſtein's Duke decline
In our inſtructive lore to join.
Sharp bilious pains my comrade's breaſt,
Soon as from hence we went, oppreſs'd;
Bnt eaſe, next day, emetics yield,
And Haderſleben ſaw him heal'd.
Now full in view the Baltic roars;
Embark'd, we ſail from Holſtein's ſhores.
Funen, not diſtant, in the main
Appears; the fruitful ſoil I gain;
And, ſhiv'ring with a haſty ſtorm,
At Odenſee grow dry and warm.
But while at night aſleep we lay,
Our riding-coats were ſtol'n away:
Expos'd to ſhow'rs, I, with a heart
Moſt heavy, in the morn depart.
At Nybourg we arrive by night,
Where in a dungeon, from the light
Secluded, lies that guilty fair,
That royal harlot, who could dare
Dire poiſons for her lord to brew *:
For ſuch a crime ſure death was due.
In ſight are fruitful Zealand's ſhores;
We ſcarce had reach'd them, urg'd by oars
And ſails, when rag'd the eaſtern wind;
Another veſſel, juſt behind,
Daſh'd on ſunk rocks, was nearly loſt.
A milk-white plumage on this coaſt,
Adorns each beauteous Turkey fowl;
The dogs in ſtrains unuſual howl.
There too on gibbets, thick as leaves,
Hung, intermingled, wolves and thieves;
Stuck in the planks beneath were knives;
The ſick, it ſeems, to ſave their lives,
This method try; for (ſo they ſay)
Whoever takes a knife away †
Is doom'd the ſame diſeaſe to bear,
Transferr'd from him who ſtuck it there.

---

* This alludes to ſome ſtory current at that time, but of which we have no tradition now. All that hiſtory tells us, is, that Chriſtian IV. king of Denmark, who died in 1648, divorced his queen in order to gratify a miſtreſs. (See the Mod. Univ. Hiſt. Vol. XII. p. 172.) So that the crime here mentioned might poſſibly be the pretence, and the queen dowager the *guilty fair*.

† A ſimilar ſuperſtition prevails even now in the agueiſh parts of Kent, where it is common to ſee garters tied with nine knots lying in the foot paths, the owners imagining that their agues will be transferred to thoſe who take them up.

At Roſchild every ſtranger ſtays,
On Denmark's royal tombs to gaze.
Next Copenhagen in the clouds
Her fam'd obſervatory ſhrouds;
Whoſe top, ſo gradually the plain
Inclines, a chariot may attain.
Swift through this royal city flies
Our carriage; tir'd we cloſe our eyes,
Our limbs well reſted, to the court,
To ſee the monarch, we reſort.
Purblind am I, the room was wide,
A pair of ſpectacles ſupply'd
My ſight's defect, and by their aid
The King diſtinctly I ſurvey'd:
But he, with indignation fir'd,
Prepar'd to ſeize me; I retir'd.
Once ſacred to the ſtarry ſkies,
In the mid ocean * Huen lies;
Now loſt to fame, the fiſher's guile
Is all the ſtudy of the iſle.
Thither I fled; with pious awe
I there great Tycho's manſion ſaw;
And 'midſt his ſtructures, now decay'd,
With muſing melancholy ſtray'd.
We then once more unfurl'd our ſail;
But, when at ſea, a ſudden gale
With moſt impetuous fury blew;
We ſaw, and ſhudder'd at the view:
Our cloaths well drench'd, at length ſecure,
We gain'd thy harbour, Elſineur!
Here, though juſt reſcu'd from the wave,
I ſcarce eſcap'd a wat'ry grave;
For while my eye, with heedleſs gaze,
The ſtrength of † Cronenburgh ſurveys,
Cloſe to the ditch my foot I found:
What perils travellers ſurround!
Whoe'er can peace enjoy at home,
By my advice would never roam.

---

* This iſland was given to Tycho Brahe, for his life, by Frederick II. king of Denmark, together with a large penſion. And on Auguſt 8, 1576, this great aſtronomer laid the foundation of his famous obſervatory, or caſtle called Uramburg, where he reſided twenty-one years. He died at Prague, to which city he went on the invitation of the Emperor Rodolphus II. in 1601, aged 55.

† A ſtrong caſtle in Zealand, where all ſhips that paſs through the Sound pay toll.

Spite of the wind's tempeſtuous roar,
We croſs the Sound to Schonen's ſhore.
Our hoſt there cook'd a ſtrange repaſt,
Delicious to a Gothland taſte:
He kindly urg'd us firſt to eat,
Sprinkled with ſaffron, ſalted meat:
Then on the board at once appear
Raw mutton-ſteaks, dry'd currants, beer,
Sweet-ſcented herbs, rice pounded, wine,
Cloves, and quick pepper, ſifted fine:
The table, laſt, full many a pound
Of ginger, butter, ſugar crown'd;
With muſtard, honey, fennel, oil,
And coriander.—All the toil
And ſkill of Hecaté could ne'er
In Stygian ſhades ſuch cates prepare;
Nor worſe the drugs, if fame be true,
Which unrelenting ſtep-dames brew.
Each diſh untouch'd, we haſte away,
Reſolv'd to travel night and day.
To Helmſtadt firſt our car proceeds,
Where, tir'd, we bait our duſty ſteeds.
Hence, order'd to his native land,
(For ſuch the Queen's ſevere command)
* Voſſius with many a tear departs,
But leaves his image in our hearts.
Through fir-tree foreſts, large and brown,
We paſs, to Gothlanders well known:
Our thirſt with proffer'd mead we ſlak'd;
They then brought biſcuits, which, well bak'd,
With ſalt and cumin they prepare,
And harden in the ſmoke and air:
Your knife can no impreſſion make;
Then, in its ſtead, a hammer take.
Smaland's ſteep rocks we clamber o'er,
And trace lake Vetter's winding ſhore.
Here, at our ſervant, as we paſs'd,
Unnumber'd jokes and jeers were caſt;
While, on the coach's ſummit plac'd,
His empty head with night-cap grac'd,
He in † Marot's melodious lay,
King David's pſalms would ſing or ſay;

---

* Salmaſius having complained to Chriſtina, that Voſſius had, on ſlight grounds, commenced a law-ſuit againſt him at Leyden, Voſſius was ordered by the queen not to return to Sweden till he had made him ſatisfaction.

† The Pſalms, tranſlated by Clement Marot, were ſet to muſic of four and five parts by Claude Gondimel, an excellent muſician in the 16th century.

For, though compos'd by Claude, each note
Was jargon in his raven throat.
Now wild Eaſt Gothland's bounds we gain,
Where beaſt-ſkins cloath each livid ſwain;
Froſt-bit their faces, coarſe their fare,
Caps of warm frieze the women wear;
Well jolted with the rugged way,
Each night in cottages we lay,
Which upright trunks of trees compoſe;
Graſs on the turfy covering grows,
Where ſheep, as on a level mead,
Undaunted, unmoleſted, feed:
The roof has peep-holes: ſo, 'tis ſaid,
Thy temple, * Terminus, was made.
Within are fifty beds, where reſt,
On ſtraw, wife, huſband, ſlave, and gueſt.
One night, by nature's call conſtrain'd,
I roſe, and, as I thought, regain'd
The bed, where, every ſenſe compos'd
In balmy ſleep, my comrade doz'd;
But, ah! behold, at break of day,
A ſnoring beldame near me lay.
How did our ſides, at this miſtake,
Next riſing morn, with laughter ſhake!
Wide branching pines, as hence we paſt,
A welcome ſhade around us caſt.
The night o'ertook us at a town,
Nam'd Lidcoping, to fame well known,
Where firſt their breath the Magni drew,
† Johannes and ‡ Olaus too.
At Norkaping, where copper-plates
Are forg'd, the ſteeds our driver baits.
Large coins are here impreſs'd, and threads
Form'd of vaſt length from copper ſhreds.
To diſtant lands theſe precious wares
In loaded ſhips the merchant bears.
At Nykoping, our next day's ſtage,
Queen § Leonora, worn with age,
In vain complaints her ſorrow vents,
And ſtill Guſtavus' death laments.

---

* The temple erected to this god by Numa was open to the ſky, to ſhew that the boundaries ought always to be in the proprietor's ſight.

† Johannes Magnus, archbiſhop of Upſal, and author of the Hiſtory of Sweden, which he brought down to the year 1544, when he died.

‡ Succeeded his brother in his archbiſhopric. He wrote a treatiſe on the manners, cuſtoms, and wars of the northern nations.

§ The dowager of Guſtavus Adolphus, and mother of Chriſtina.

Once fam'd, by ſubterraneous fires
Now waſted, Telga next aſpires.
Each ſtable here rein-deer contains,
The denizens of northern plains;
Two curling horns their lofty brow
Defend; like ſtags their bodies ſhow:
O'er ice and ſnow, the lake, and mead,
They whirl the ſledge with Eurus' ſpeed.
A Pruſſian here, againſt our will,
Made us repeated bumpers ſwill;
A little more, and Bacchus' ſnares
Had quite entrapp'd me unawares.
To Stockholm * thence o'erjoy'd we bend,
And there my verſe and travels end.

Part of a CHORUS *in* TASSO'S AMYNTAS, *tranſlated.*

O Happy, happy age of gold!
But not becauſe men milk'd the running brook;
Becauſe they neither bought nor ſold,
And, dropping from the oak, their honey took;
Nor yet, becauſe by ploughs untorn,
The earth ſpontaneous gave its corn,
And without venom ſtingleſs ſnakes
Wander'd harmleſs through the brakes;
And gloomy, ſtorm-portending clouds
Had not diſplay'd their ſable ſhrouds:
But, bleſs'd with ſpring for ever young,
Becauſe the earth ſtill laugh'd and ſung,
A fair and lucid ſky enjoying,
Nor too much heat nor cold annoying;
And veſſels from a foreign ſhore
Nor merchandize nor armies bore;
Becauſe that falſe, deceitful idol,
That name ideal, vain, and idle,
Which by the vulgar *Honour*'s call'd,
And has our nature ſince enthrall'd,
Had not corrupted the ſweet pleaſure
Of love, of innocence, and leiſure;

---

* M. Huet has elſewhere told us, that Bochart and he came to Stockholm at an unlucky juncture. The queen was in a declining way. Too cloſe an application to ſtudy had heated her blood, and impaired her health. Bourdelot, her phyſician, (a Frenchman, and an artful courtier) had prevailed on her to break off all commerce with men of letters, under pretence of preſerving her health, but, in fact, that he might gain an entire aſcendant over her. This was the true reaſon of Voſſius's diſmiſſion: nor did Bochart fare much better. As to our author, he did not appear ſo formidable to Bourdelot on account of his youth, being then but twenty two. Chriſtina often converſed with him, and would have retained him with her; but being juſtly apprehenſive of her capricious temper, he choſe rather at the end of three months to return to France.

And happy men, in freedom rear'd,
Of its fantaſtic laws ne'er heard,
And learnt from nature's ſimple ſource to draw
This golden precept—"Mutual love is law."
Then little Cupids, among flow'rs,
And limpid ſtreams and roſy bow'rs,
Without their bows and torches ſtray'd,
And ſweetly caroll'd, danc'd, and play'd;
The lovely nymphs and ſhepherds ſat,
Beguiling time with harmleſs chat;
With whiſpers and ſoft ogle bleſs'd,
And luſcious kiſſes deep impreſs'd.
Her ſnowy balls the virgin bared,
Nor th' eyes of eager lovers fear'd;
And her freſh roſes were reveal'd,
Which by a veil are now conceal'd:
In lakes and fountains every maid,
Like Naiads, with her lover play'd.
  Thou, Honour, firſt hidd'ſt from our ſight
The fruitful fountain of delight;
The water trying to remove,
Which ought to quench the flame of love.
Thou taughteſt firſt the fair-one's eye
To look averſe, reſerv'd, and ſhy;
And from the object turn, aſkance,
At which the heart would aim each glance.
By thee in ſilk was firſt confin'd
The hair that floated on the wind:
To wary coyneſs thou gav'ſt birth,
Forbidding our gay, wanton mirth:
Thou ſhew'dſt our feet to move by art,
And check'dſt the language of the heart.
To thee we owe, O Honour, that the gift,
Which love once made, is now eſteem'd a theft.
  Thus by thy noble deeds we languiſh,
And pine, and weep, and die with anguiſh,
But thou, who doſt o'er monarchs reign,
And love and nature canſt reſtrain;
Why haſt thou to our dwelling ſtroll'd,
Which ſo much greatneſs cannot hold?
Go to the great, diſturb their reſt,
By whom thy empire is confeſs'd.
Let us, a mean, neglected race,
Primæval plainneſs ſtill embrace.
Then let us love, and let us live;
Time flies, and will no reſpite give.
Then let us love and live; if on the main
The ſun ſtill dies, he riſes up again;
But, his bright eye once clos'd upon our ſight,
We ſink for ever to eternal night.

Tranſlation of the celebrated Soliloquy of Amarillis, *in* Guarini's Paſtor Fido, Act iii. Sc. 4.

MIRTILLO, dear Mirtillo, could'ſt thou ſee
My inmoſt heart, how it inclines to thee,
To her, whom now as cruel you accuſe,
That pity which you aſk you'd not refuſe.
Ah! wretched ſouls in love unhappy prov'd!
Me, what avails to be ſo much belov'd?
Me, what avails ſo lov'd, ſo kind a ſwain,
Since he is kind and I am lov'd in vain?
Why doſt thou, cruel deſtiny, incline
To diſunite whom love reſolves to join?
Or, why doſt thou beſtow the mutual heart,
Perfidious love, if fate reſolves to part?
Thrice happy brutes whom truer inſtinct draws,
To follow nought in love but nature's laws!
Oh! too inhuman law that rules mankind,
To make a crime what was a bliſs deſign'd!
To pleaſure ſtrongly prompted from within,
By hard neceſſity with held from ſin——
Oh! too imperfect nature not to quell
Deſires that ſtill againſt the law rebel!
Oh! law too hard, where nature is confin'd,
And vile reſtraint controuls the free-born mind!
Weak is that love, nor worthy to be bleſt,
Where thoughts of death intimidate the breaſt.
Oh! would to heav'n, Mirtillo, death alone,
My fame untouch'd could for the crime atone!
Oh! ſacred honour, of the virtuous mind
Inviolable lord! to thee reſign'd,
I come a willing victim; at thy call
I ſacrifice my love, myſelf, my all,
And thou, my life, to her thy pardon grant,
Who is, if cruel, cruel by conſtraint.
Who wiſhes much, yet dares not pity ſhew,
In words alone and outward looks thy foe.
But much thy friend in a ſincerer part,
Thy trueſt kindeſt lover at her heart;
And if deſire of vengeance bring relief,
What greater vengeance than thy very grief?
For if thou art my beſt, my deareſt part,
(As in deſpite of heav'n and earth thou art)
My ſpirit breathes in ev'ry ſigh of thine,
Thoſe tears that fall are not thy own, but mine;
I feel each ſymptom at my bleeding heart,
Grieve with thy grief, and at thy anguiſh ſmart.

ODE *for his* MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, June 4, 1771.

Written by William Whitehead *Eſq; Poet Laureat, and ſet to Muſic by* Dr. Boyce, *Maſter of the King's Band of Muſicians.*

LONG did the churliſh Eaſt detain
In icy bonds the impriſon'd ſpring;
No verdure dropp'd in dewy rain,
And not a Zephyr wav'd its wing.
Even he, th' enlivening ſource of day,
But pour'd an ineffectual ray
On earth's wide boſom, cold and bare;
Where not a plant uprear'd its head,
Or dar'd its infant foliage ſpread
To meet the blaſting air.

Nor leſs did man confeſs its force:
Whate'er could damp its genial courſe,
Or o'er the ſeats of life prevail,
Each pale diſeaſe, that pants for breath,
Each painful harbinger of death
Lurk'd in the loaded gale.
But now th' unfolding year reſumes
Its various hues, its rich array;
And, burſting into bolder blooms,
Repays with ſtrength its long delay.
'Tis nature reigns. The grove unbinds
Its treſſes to the ſouthern winds,
The birds with muſic fill its bowers,
The flocks, the herds beneath its ſhade
Repoſe, or ſport along the glade,
And crop the riſing flowers.
Nor leſs does man rejoice. To him
More mildly ſweet the breezes ſeem,
More freſh the fields, the ſun's more warm,
While health, the animating ſoul
Of every bliſs, inſpires the whole,
And heightens each peculiar charm.

Lovelieſt of months! bright June, again
Thy ſeaſon ſmiles. With thee return
The frolic band of pleaſure's train,
With thee Britannia's feſtal morn,
When the glad land her homage pays
To George, her monarch and her friend,
"May chearful health, may length of days,
"And ſmiling peace, his ſteps attend!

"May every good"—ceaſe, ceaſe the ſtrain;
The prayer were impotent and vain;
What greater good can man poſſeſs,
Than he, to whom all bounteous heaven,
With unremitting hand, has given
The power and will to bleſs?

PROLOGUE *to the new Comedy called* The WEST INDIAN, *as it is performed at the* Theatre Royal *in* Drury-lane.

CRITICS, hark forward! noble game and new;
A fine Weſt Indian ſtarted full in view:
Hot as the ſoil, the clime which gave him birth,
You'll run him on a burning ſcent to earth;
Yet don't devour him in his hiding place,
Bag him, he'll ſerve you for another chace;
For ſure that country has no feeble claim,
Which ſwells your commerce and ſupports your fame.
And in this humble ſketch, we hope you'll find,
Some emanations of a noble mind;
Some little touches, which, tho' void of art,
May find perhaps their way into the heart.
Another hero your excuſe implores,
Sent by your ſiſter kingdom to your ſhores;
Doom'd by religion's too ſevere command,
To fight for bread againſt his native land:
A brave, unthinking, animated rogue,
With here and there a touch upon the brogue;
Laugh, but deſpiſe him not, for on his lip
His errors lie; his heart can never trip.
Others there are—— but may we not prevail
To let the gentry tell their own plain tale?
Shall they come in? they'll pleaſe you, if they can;
If not, condemn the bard—but ſpare the man.
For ſpeak, think, act, or write in angry times,
A wiſh to pleaſe is made the worſt of crimes;
Dire ſlander now with black envenom'd dart,
Stands ever arm'd to ſtab you to the heart.
Rouſe, Britons, rouſe, for honour of your iſle,
Your old good-humour; and be ſeen to ſmile.
You ſay we write not like our fathers——true,
Nor were our fathers half ſo ſtrict as you;
Damn'd not each error of the poet's pen,
But judging man, remember'd they were men.
Aw'd into ſilence by the times abuſe,
Sleeps many a wiſe, and many a witty muſe;
We that for mere experiment come out,
Are but the light-arm'd rangers on the ſcout;

High on Parnaſſus' lofty ſummit ſtands
The immortal camp; there lie the choſen bands!
But give fair quarter to us puny elves,
The giants then will ſally forth themſelves;
With wit's ſharp weapons vindicate the age,
And drive ev'n Arthur's magic from the ſtage.

EPITAPH *on* Mr. POWELL's *Monument at* Briſtol.

BRISTOL! to worth and genius ever juſt,
To thee our Powell's dear remains we truſt;
Soft as the ſtream thy ſacred ſprings impart,
The milk of human kindneſs warm'd his heart,
That heart which ev'ry tender feeling knew,
The ſoil where pity, love, and friendſhip grew.
Oh! let a faithful friend with grief ſincere
Inſcribe his tomb, and drop the heart-felt tear,
Here reſt his praiſe, here found his nobleſt fame!
——All elſe a bubble, or an empty name.

G. COLMAN.

An ADDRESS *to an* IRONMONGER, *on his* BIRTH-DAY.

OH, Lockman! may thy angel true
Thy chain of life extend,
And add a thouſand links thereto;
So prays thy merry friend.

And mayſt thou neither ruſt nor ſtain,
Nor canker ever feel;
With heart as ſoft as ſilken ſkein,
Thy ribs be ribs of ſteel.

Loud as a cannon through the land,
May thy good name reſound;
And the ſtrong hammer of thy hand
Thy enemies confound.

Aided by thee, my verſes flow,
Their tinkle owe to thee;
As iron ſharp'neth iron, ſo
Thy friendſhip ſharp'neth me.

Keen be thy ſenſe, like ſword that's try'd,
Thy wit like point of prong,
Thy judgment, like a ſaw, divide
The right ſide from the wrong.

Firm as an anvil mayſt thou bear
The ſtrokes of ev'ry clime;
And, like an harden'd file, ſtill wear
The teeth of envious time.

Round in thyſelf, like poliſh'd ball,
Shine always ſmooth and bright;
When other ironmongers fall,
Mayſt thou ſtand bolt upright.

And when life's forge will work no more,
Fire gone, and metal cold,
Alchemiſt death, at touch, thy ore
Shall all tranſmute to gold.

While plough ſhall turn the fertile mould,
While needle ſeek the pole,
While fetters, locks, and bars ſhall hold,
Thy love ſhall nail my ſoul.

The following unmerciful Lines were left at a Coffee Houſe in Cambridge, *about ten Years ago, when the Superlatives* "damn'd" *and* "damnation" *were in daily uſe, and when the wearing of Queues was juſt eſtabliſhed in the Univerſity.*

HAIL hopeful Cambridge! once did all thy ſons
O'er tea *damnation* hot, make *damn'd* odd puns,
The ſouls and bodies of thy num'rous brood,
Alike might fatten on one common food:
And ſure, ye few, who love on Greek to gaze,
An eaſier were a wiſer way to praiſe.
'Tis but to burn your books, to pare your nails,
Laugh loud, lay betts, ſwear hard, and hang your tails.

J. C.

EPITAPH *on a Miſer*; *by* William Stevenſon, *Eſq.*

READER! ſurvey this monumental pile,
Nor drop a tear of pity all the while:
It roſe, enjoin'd by will, at mighty coſt,
For dead, by it the miſer nothing loſt.
He died, a victim at the ſhrine of pelf;
He died, becauſe he never lov'd himſelf;
He died, a great revenge inſpir'd the whim,
Mankind he hated, mankind hated him:
He died, fate ne'er like him could debt forgive;
He died, becauſe he knew not how to live.

EPITAPH.

A Generous foe, a faithful friend——
A victor bold, here met his end.
He conquer'd both in war and peace;
By death ſubdu'd, his glories ceaſe.
Aſk'ſt thou, who finiſh'd here his courſe
With ſo much honour?—'Twas a HORSE.

On an URN *(now erected) to the Memory of* WILLIAM SHENSTONE, *Eſq; in Hales-Owen Church-yard, Shropſhire.*

WHOE'ER thou art, with rev'rence tread
The ſacred manſions of the dead.—
Not that the monumental buſt,
Or ſumptuous tomb, here guards the duſt
Of rich or great: (let wealth, rank, birth,
Sleep undiſtinguiſh'd in the earth!)
This ſimple urn records a name,
That ſhines with more exalted fame.
Reader! if genius, taſte refin'd,
A native elegance of mind;
If virtue, ſcience, manly ſenſe;
If wit, that never gave offence;
The cleareſt head, the tendereſt heart,
In thy eſteem e'er claim'd a part,
Ah! ſmite thy breaſt, and drop a tear,
For, know, thy Shenſtone's duſt lies here!

Verſes addreſſed to Mrs. MONTAGUE, *Author of "An Eſſay on the Writings and Genius of* Shakeſpear."

NO more let France her critic Dacier boaſt,
The Queen of iſles a Montague adorns,
Whoſe genius tow'ring as her Albion's coaſt,
The pedant ſons of abject ſlav'ry ſcorns.

Fair blooms the wreath thy generous hand has wove,
With laurels green thou deck'ſt thy Shakeſpear's head,
Immortal genius doth the taſk approve,
And bids his Poet's glories round thee ſpread.

Thy gen'rous pen was deſtin'd ſure to guard
From Gallic ignorance his injur'd name,
With poliſh'd ſcience to adorn the bard,
Bold to admire, yet not afraid to blame.

O! could his ſhade, where peace, where wiſdom reigns,
Thy nervous page behold, with wonder fraught,
Even there the bard would bleſs thy friendly ſtrains,
And own his magic felt, his genius caught.

There would he wiſh, (if there a wiſh can be)
Whene'er his Montague from earth retires,
Her form on thoſe ſeraphic realms to ſee,
And tell the gratitude his boſom fires.

EPITAPH *on the Right Hon.* GEORGE GRENVILLE.

WHOE'ER thou art, Prince, Senator, or Peer,
Bluſh not to pauſe, and leave a tribute here;
Revere a life in fame's fair pages known,
And in thy country's wound lament thy own:
In public toils, truth clear'd his thorny way,
And led him ſpotleſs to his cloſe of day;
Taught him to labour wiſdom's richeſt mine,
Exhauſt her treaſures, and her ores refine:
So quick his thought, ſo bright his manly ſenſe,
That nature's flow was poliſh'd eloquence:
Wiſe without craft, in council deep and clear,
Firm where he lov'd; oppoſing, not ſevere.
Here humble tears of ſocial virtue flow,
And mingle with the ſtreams of public woe;
Regret the tranquil ſcenes of life o'ercaſt,
The ſummer darken'd, and the viſion paſt:
Lament the huſband's faith, the parent's care,
The gay companion and the friend ſincere:
Such Grenville was!—To weep is friendſhip's pledge,
To blame the act of heaven is ſacrilege.

The following Jeus d'Eſprit *were preſented by the Hon.* H. Walpole, *to four French Ladies of Eminence, upon a late Viſit to him, at his Villa at* Strawberry-hill.

To Madame DU CHATELET.

WHEN beauteous Helen left her native air,
Greece for ten years in arms reclaim'd the fair.
Th' enamour'd boy withheld his lovely prize,
And ſtak'd his country's ruin 'gainſt her eyes.
Your charms leſs baneful, not leſs ſtrong, appear:
We welcome any peace that keeps you here.

To Madame DE VILLEGAGNON, *on the Seizure of her Cloaths by the Cuſtom-houſe Officers.*

PARDON, fair Traveller, the troop
That barr'd your Wardrobe's way;
Nor think your ſilks, your gown and hoop,
Were objects of their prey.
Ah! who, when authoriz'd by law
To ſtrip a form like yours,
Wou'd reſt content with what he ſaw,
And not exert his pow'rs?

To Madame DE DAMAS, *learning* Engliſh.

THOUGH Britiſh accents your attention fire,
You cannot learn ſo faſt as we admire.
Scholars, like you, but ſlowly can improve,
For who would teach you but the verb, *I love?*

To Madame DE LA VAUPALIERE.

SHALL Britain ſigh, when fav'ring Zephyr's care
Wafts to her ſhores the bright la Vaupaliere?
Ah! yes; deſcended from the Britiſh throne
She views a Nymph ſhe muſt not call her own.
She ſees how dear has Stuart's exile coſt
By Clermont's charms and Berwick's valour loſt.

Lines ſuppoſed to be written, on finding a Pair of Shoes on the Bed of one of the Female Members of the Coterie.

WELL may ſuſpicion ſhake its head,
Well may Clarinda's ſpouſe be jealous,
When the dear wanton takes to bed
Her very *ſhoes*—becauſe they're *fellows.*

ODE *to* LEVEN-WATER.

By the Author of RODERIC RANDOM.

ON Leven's banks, while free to rove,
And tune the rural pipe to love;
I envied not the happieſt ſwain
That ever trod th' Arcadian plain.
Pure ſtream! in whoſe tranſparent wave
My youthful limbs I wont to lave;

No torrents ſtain thy limpid ſource,
No rocks impede thy dimpling courſe,
That ſweetly warbles o'er its bed,
With white, round, poliſh'd pebbles ſpread;
While, lightly pois'd, the ſcaly brood
In myriads cleave thy cryſtal flood;
The ſpringing trout in ſpeckled pride;
The ſalmon, monarch of the tide,
The ruthleſs pike, intent on war;
The ſilver eel and motled par.
Devolving from thy parent lake,
A charming maze thy waters make,
By bow'rs of birch, and groves of pine,
And hedges flow'r'd with eglantine.
  Still on thy banks ſo gayly green,
May numerous herds and flocks be ſeen;
And laſſes chanting o'er the pail,
And ſhepherds piping in the dale,
And antient faith that knows no guile,
And induſtry imbrown'd with toil,
And hearts reſolv'd, and hands prepar'd
The bleſſings they enjoy to guard.

On CONTENTMENT.

SPARK of pure celeſtial fire,
Part of all the world's deſire,
Paradiſe of earthly bliſs.
Heav'n o'th' other world, and this,
Tell me where thy court abides?
Where thy glorious chariot rides?

  Eden knew thee for a day,
But thou would'ſt no longer ſtay,
Outed for poor Adam's ſin,
By the flaming cherubim;
Yet thou lov'ſt that happy ſhade,
Where thy beauteous form was made,
And thy kindneſs ſtill remains,
To the woods and flow'ry plains.

  Happy David found thee there,
Sporting in the open air,
As he led his flocks along,
Feeding on his rural ſong;
But when courts and honours had
Snatch'd away the lovely lad,
Thou that there no room could'ſt find,
Let him go, and ſtayd'ſt behind.

His wiſe ſon, with care and pain,
Search'd all nature's frame in vain;
For a while, moſt anxious, he
Search'd it round, but found not thee;
Beauty own'd ſhe knew thee not,
Plenty had thy name forgot;
Muſic only did aver,
Once you came and danc'd with her.

All the world ſtill hunt about,
Happy he who finds thee out;
Some have dream'd thou ſtill doſt ſit
Circl'd round with mirth and wit:
In a cloyſter, or a pew,
Others always ſeek for you;
But their ſearch alike is vain,
Theſe moroſe, and thoſe profane.

The mother only, with fond care,
Hugs her child, and finds thee there;
Kiſſes while aſleep it lies,
And upon it feaſts her eyes,
'Till the little bantling came,
Juſt to liſp it's mammy's name;
Then her airy hopes decay,
Like viſionary ſhades, away.

Oh! then, Contentment,
Since thy throne thou doſt not place
In a palace, or a face:
Since thou coyly paſſeſt by
Pleaſures, riches, harmony;
Since we cannot find thee out
With the witty, or devout;
Since I here of thee deſpair,
I'll aim at heav'n, and find thee there.

We are obliged for the three following original and elegant Pieces, to the Rev. Mr. PRATT, *of* Peterborough.

The PARTRIDGES: *An* ELEGY.

Written on the laſt Day of AUGUST.

HARD by yon copſe, that ſkirts the flowery vale,
As late I walk'd to taſte th' evening breeze,
A plaintive murmur mingled in the gale,
And notes of ſorrow echo'd through the trees.

Touch'd by the penſive ſound, I nearer drew:
  But my rude ſtep increas'd the cauſe of pain:
Soon o'er my head the whirring Partridge flew,
  Alarm'd; and with her flew an infant train.

But ſhort the excurſion;—for, unus'd to play,
  Feebly th' unfledg'd wings the eſſay could make:
The parent, ſhelter'd by the cloſing day,
  Lodg'd her lov'd covey in a neighb'ring brake.

Her cradling pinions there ſhe amply ſpread,
  And huſh'd th' affrighted family to reſt;
But ſtill the late alarm ſuggeſted dread,
  And cloſer to their feathery friend they preſs'd.

She, wretched parent, doom'd to various woe,
  Felt all a mother's hope, a mother's care;
With grief foreſaw the dawn's impending blow;
  And to avert it, thus preferr'd her pray'r:

O thou! who even the ſparrow doſt befriend,
  Whoſe providence protects the harmleſs wren;
Thou God of birds! theſe innocents defend
  From the vile ſport of unrelenting men.

For ſoon as dawn ſhall dapple yonder ſkies,
  The ſlaught'ring gunner, with the tube of fate,
While the dire dog the faithleſs ſtubble tries,
  Shall perſecute our tribe with annual hate.

O may thy ſun, unfann'd by cooling gale,
  Parch with unuſual heat th' undewy ground;
So ſhall the pointer's wonted cunning fail,
  So ſhall the ſportſman leave my babes unfound.

Then ſhall I fearleſs guide them to the mead,
  Then ſhall I ſee with joy their plumage grow,
Then ſhall I ſee (fond thought!) their future breed,
  And every tranſport of a parent know.

But if ſome victim muſt endure the dart,
  And fate marks out that victim from my race,
Strike, ſtrike the leaden vengeance through this heart;
  Spare, ſpare my babes; and I the death embrace.

To an INFANT *ſleeping in the Arms of its Mother.*

ENchanting ſmiler, gentle be thy reſt;
The ſofteſt pillow is thy parent's breaſt;
There mayſt thou ſleep ſecure from all alarms,
And find the calmeſt cradle in her arms;

There—whilſt the world tumultuous raves around,
While pride and meanneſs, right and wrong confound,
While bluſtering paſſions half mankind deform,
There—mayſt thou lie unconſcious of the ſtorm.
And oh! ſweet cherub, happy is thy ſtate,
Beyond the ſtrange reſerves of future fate:
Too ſoon, alas! thy pleaſures will be o'er,
And all that pleaſes now, will pleaſe no more;
Nought equal to the preſent wilt thou know,
For pains and miſeries ſtrengthen as we grow:
A train of troubles croud each riſing year,
Heave the ſad boſom, and extort the tear.
Soon will th' amuſements of thy childhood fly,
And other trifles court thy wondering eye.——
Ah then, dear babe, enjoy the happieſt hour
That youth and nature puts within thy power.
Thy heavieſt ſorrows, now, ſoon find relief,
And the tears flow from nature, not from grief.
But ſoon as truſted from thy mother's arm,
Soon as the toy and rattle loſe their charm,
When reaſon dawns upon thy opening mind,
Then wilt thou ſee the fate of womankind:
Paſſions will riſe, and ſtrengthen with thy age,
And fools in every ſhape thy heart engage;
The fluttering fop thy vanity addreſs,
This moment compliment, the next careſs:
The cautious traitor will thy glaſs attend,
And herds of coxcombs round thy toilet bend:
When lovers praiſe the lightning of thine eye,
Then, then beware—ſuſpect a ſerpent nigh:
With prudence hear the pretty things they ſay,
Nor raſhly give thy happineſs away.
Oft, ere you change a modeſt maiden life,
Maturely weigh the buſineſs of a wife;
'Tis better you ſhould live through life unwed,
Than lead a villain to the bridal bed.
Perpetual curſes wait divided hearts;
Love, mutual love, the mutual bliſs imparts:
And oh! what agony attends the wife
Who drags her being through continual ſtrife!
Condemn'd to bathe the wretched couch with tears,
To fret, and tremble, with a thouſand fears!
Condemn'd, unthank'd, for many a year to drudge,
And dread an huſband as thieves dread a judge;
A prey to every matrimonial care,
Even till ſhe begs for death, to eaſe deſpair!

But Heaven on thee, ſoft Innocent, beſtow
A lighter burthen of terreſtrial woe;
May fortune look more ſmiling on thy youth,
And ſenſe endear to thee the paths of truth;
Then ſhalt thou well repay a mother's care,
And of thy ſex be faireſt of the fair.

Sweet ſtate of childhood, unalloy'd by woe,
The trueſt period of our bliſs below:
Nature preſides the guardian of the ſcene,
And all is gentle, genuine, and ſerene.
Soon as we leave the ſoft maternal breaſt,
'Tis all a ſtruggling warfare at the beſt:
Farewell, a long farewell, to peace of mind;
For woes on woes unnumber'd croud behind.

Thus the kind mother of the plumy brood,
When firſt ſhe brings her infants to the wood,
Warms them aſſiduous, with her ſhelt'ring breaſt,
And lines with whiteſt wool her downy neſt;
Outſpreads her pinions to their utmoſt ſtretch,
And curtains round each leaf within her reach:
But ſoon as truſted to the dangerous ſky,
And for themſelves to ſhift they raſhly fly,
Full many a peril in their way they meet,
And often languiſh for their loſt retreat;
The ſnare or ſchool-boy every joy invade,
Their parent dies, and ſaddens all the ſhade.

Extracted from Verſes ſent to a Lady on her BIRTH-DAY.

IN the gay ſeaſon of ingenuous youth,
While inborn honour points the road to truth,
While the pure ſoul in ſearch of ſcience flies,
And the firſt hopes are to be lov'd and wiſe;
Oh may each fragrance of life's ſpring be thine,
And the rich harveſt of content divine;
A taſte ſuperior, the ſublime of mind,
All ſofter feelings, delicate as kind;
Paſſions obedient to the laws of ſenſe,
And all the tranſports of benevolence.

But when the bleſſings of thy *morn* decay,
And thou ſhalt reach the *noon* of human day;
May ſober Reaſon guide thy gentle heart;
Still to perform with grace the important part;

Haply thy babes ſhall catch that grace of thee
(Thoſe living pictures of thyſelf and me)
The modeſt miniatures ſhall liſp thy worth,
And often help their ſire to bleſs thy birth.

At laſt, when Age exterior bloom decays,
And in thy forehead Time his track diſplays;
When Heaven with envy views my happy ſtate,
And courts thy ſpirit to a nobler fate;
When Health's ripe roſes on thy cheeks ſhall die,
And Sickneſs cloud the ſummer in thine eye,
May ſacred Virtue ſoothe thy Chriſtian mind,
Calm in decay, and vigorous though reſign'd;
Clear to their ebb may all thy pleaſures flow,
And ſmile like evening ſun-beams as they go;
Then late, long honour'd, may thy ſpirit fly,
And angels hail its welcome to the ſky.

ELEGY *to a Lady, who wiſh'd not to hear the Toll of a Bell on the Evening of the late Princeſs Dowager's Funeral.* By J. CRADOCK.

AND why not hear the ſound of yonder bell?
Ah! why from ſerious thought for ever fly?
It tolls a ſober, awful, ſolemn knell,
A wiſh'd-for knell to immortality.

Think not a round of folly's mad career
Can alway ſhield thee from reflection's pow'r;
The young, the fond, the rich, the gay muſt fear,
Too long regardleſs of an awful hour.

Think not that beauteous form that now you wear,
That glow of crimſon,—thoſe inſpiring eyes,
Muſt linger ever here—they all declare—
They ſpeak aloud their kindred to the ſkies.

Do not the hour, the day, the month, the year,
All in their courſe expire?—but all renew;
All nature ſhews, alas! a proſpect drear;
All nature ſhews there's happineſs in view.

Long toſt in ſtorms, do mariners repine,
When the glad pilot diſtant land deſcrys?
Ah! ſee them eager trace the ſolid line,
See their hopes kindle as the objects riſe!

And ſhall my fair, with brighteſt hopes in ſtore,
Not once look up beyond this barren clod;
Shall ſhe alone her deſtiny deplore,
Her anchor, heaven, and her pilot, GOD?

An Account of Books for 1771.

Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland. From the Diſſolution of the laſt Parliament of Charles II. untill the Sea Battle off La Hogue. By Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. [*In* 1 *Vol. Quarto.*]

THE period of the revolution is the moſt intereſting of any in the Engliſh hiſtory. The nation owes its liberties to that glorious event; the royal family owes to it the crown of theſe realms. Perhaps all Europe is indebted for its independency to the meaſures which Great-Britain took at that time for the ſecurity of the proteſtant religion and its own conſtitution. Theſe meaſures, in their conſequences, tended to defeat the ſcheme of Lewis XIV. for eſtabliſhing univerſal monarchy. Beſides the univerſal importance of this event, and the near concern which, as Engliſhmen, we naturally take in it, the changes of fortune are ſo great and unexpectod, and many of the circumſtances ſo very pathetic, that, with all the truth and weight of hiſtory, they affect our paſſions as much as the beſt-imagined incidents in poetry.

On all accounts it was much to be deſired, that this part of hiſtory ſhould be handled by itſelf at large, and as principal. Hitherto it had appeared only as a member of general hiſtory, and was not ſo minutely handled as the ſubject abſolutely required. Sir John Dalrymple has at length undertaken this taſk, and has executed it with a very maſterly hand. He has taken unuſual pains to collect matter, not only from printed books, but from public records and private repoſitories. His reſearches have extended beyond the kingdom. He has peruſed the original memoirs and papers of king James, and from them has derived very conſiderable lights.

Compared with moſt others, he may be conſidered as an hiſtorian tolerably impartial. However, if on ſome occaſions he may be thought to diſcover ſome tenderneſs towards the unhappy abdicated prince, generous minds will attribute it to motives of compaſſion; as they will the particular pleaſure with which he dwells upon the praiſes of lord Dundee and the highlanders of Scotland to a love of country, which, when it does no injury to others, is a valuable quality. Even the ſevere impartiality exacted by hiſtorical critics will not in all caſes condemn it.

His ſtyle is always ſpirited and forcible, though unequal; ſometimes ungrammatical, and abounding with North-Britiſh terms and idiomatiſms. On the whole, the excellencies greatly counterbalance the faults; and this piece may be well conſidered as one of our ſtandard and claſſical hiſtories.

As we have already given our readers ſome extracts from this writer, under the head of characters, we ſhall content ourſelves with ſelecting a few paſſages of the conduct of that miſguided and unfortunate prince, James II. previous to his abdication.

“ While James was purſuing ſo many imprudent and dangerous meaſures, he was, by the frivolouſneſs of public addreſſes, lulled into a fatal ſecurity, from which he was awaked only by the noiſe of his own ruin. Not only all the different bodies of the diſſenters thanked him for his declaration of indulgence; but five biſhops, at the head of their clergy, the body of lawyers, the city of London, and great numbers of other public bodies of the church of England, followed the example. Although almoſt every individual in the nation was inflamed againſt the king, and moſt of thoſe who were ſounded * by his orders, declared they would not comply in parliament with his meaſures; yet almoſt all public bodies appeared to be in tranſports with his conduct †.

Amidſt James's projects about religion, he neglected not his temporal intereſts. He adopted that project of ſimplifying government, and of reducing all buſineſs to the perſon of the ſovereign, which every prince ſince the world began, who has aimed at arbitrary power, has endeavoured to carry into execution. When he put the treaſury into commiſſion, he declared to the privy-council, that he did it becauſe too much power was committed to the high-treaſurer; and at the ſame time he declared, that, for the ſame reaſon, the offices of general and of admiral were, in due time, to be exerciſed by himſelf only ‡. James ſtretched his views of ſubjecting all things to his will, even beyond the Atlantic: for, he ordered *quo warrantos* to be iſſued, to forfeit all the charters of the proprietors and corporations in America ‖.”

[We ſhall here paſs over the attempt upon Magdalen college, to come to a matter of greater importance.]

“ But the paſſions of the nation were, a few months after, in the ſpring of the year 1688, transferred to an object more important and more affecting: for James, ruſhing with precipitancy upon his ruin, publiſhed a new declaration of indulgence, and commanded all the clergy to read it in the churches. This general command brought matters to a point between the king and the church; becauſe it was obvious, if the clergy read the proclamation, that their order would become contemptible to their hearers; and, if they diſobeyed, that they would be obnoxious to the pains of the new commiſſion courts. In this delicate ſituation, between the danger of offending the king, or of loſing the people, almoſt all the clergy preferred their honour, and their duty, to the king's favour; and reſolved not to read the declaration. Six of the biſhops, Loyd of St. Aſaph, Kenne of Bath and Wells, Turner of Ely, Lake of Chicheſter, White of Peterborough, and Trelawny of Briſtol, met with archbiſhop Sancroft, at his palace at Lambeth, to conſult concerning common meaſures. One or two divines *, together with Lord Clarendon, were the only other perſons privy to this conſultation. The biſhops framed the following decent and ſoothing but firm petition to the king: and ſix of them, the archbiſhop being ſick, delivered it in perſon to him; "Humbly ſheweth, That the great "averſeneſs they find in them"ſelves to the diſtributing and "publiſhing in all their churches "your Majeſty's late declaration "for liberty of conſcience, pro"ceeds neither from any want of "duty and obedience to your Ma"jeſty (our holy mother the church "of England being, both in her "principles and conſtant prac"tice, unqueſtionably loyal, and "having, to her honour, been "more than once publicly ac"knowledged to be ſo by your gra"cious Majeſty) nor yet from any "want of tenderneſs to diſſenters, "in relation to whom, we are "willing to come to ſuch a tem"per as ſhall be thought fit, when "the matter ſhall be conſidered "and ſettled in parliament and "convocation; but, among many "other conſiderations, from this "eſpecially, becauſe that decla"ration is founded upon ſuch a "diſpenſing power, as hath been "often declared illegal in parlia"ment, and particularly in the "years 1662 and 1672, and in "the beginning of your Majeſty's "reign; and in a matter of ſo "great moment, and conſequence "to the whole nation, both in "church and ſtate, your petition"ers cannot, in prudence, honour, "or conſcience, ſo far make them"ſelves parties to it, as the diſ"tribution of it all over the na"tion, and the ſolemn publication "of it once again, even in God's "houſe, and in the time of divine "ſervice, muſt amount to, in com"mon and reaſonable conſtruc"tion.

---

* Rereſby 257.

† The gazettes of the year 1687 and 1688 are full of theſe addreſſes. James was ſo fond of them, that he received one from the company of cooks, in which they ſaid, “ that the declaration of indulgence “ reſembled the Almighty's manna, which ſuited every man's *palate*;” and “ that men's different *guſtos* might as well be forced as their different appre- “ henſions about religion.” Gazette, Nov. 4.

‡ Books of privy-council, Jan. 7, 1686.

‖yThis important order is to be found in the books of privy-council, Ma 28, 1687.

"Your petitioners, therefore, "moſt humbly and earneſtly be"ſeech your Majeſty, that you "will be pleaſed not to inſiſt upon "their diſtributing and reading "your ſaid declaration."

James read the petition, and made the following anſwer: "I "have heard of this before, but "did not believe it. I did not "expect this from the church of "England, eſpecially from ſome "of you. If I change my mind, "you ſhall hear from me; if not, "I expect my command ſhall be "obeyed." The biſhops replied, "We reſign ourſelves to the will "of God," bowed, and retired.

Although Sancroft had the precaution to write the petition with his own hand, leſt a copy might be taken; yet, from the infidelity of thoſe who ſurrounded the king, printed copies of the petition were diſperſed all over London, the ſame night it was preſented. All men, therefore, ſaw, that the conteſt was now brought to a criſis between James and the church: for the biſhops, by intereſting their "prudence, honour, and conſci"ence," in the diſpute, had put it out of their power to draw back; and James, by his continual repetition of the neceſſity of obedience in ſubjects, had obliged himſelf to go forward. He took, however, three weeks to conſider of the pro-

---

* Clarendon's diary, May 12.

ſpect before him. The nation, believing that their own fate, and the fate of their poſterity, was depending, waited the event with impatience and anxiety.

At laſt, the biſhops were called to appear before the privy-council. They were aſked, "If they owned their petition?" A queſtion, which was become neceſſary, becauſe, without their acknowledgment, it was difficult to prove that they had delivered the petition. They declined to anſwer the queſtion; a refuſal which embarraſſed the council. They were ordered to withdraw. Upon their return, they ſtill declined to anſwer, which continued the embarraſſment. But at length, reflecting that it was the more manly part to avow to the council what they were reſolved to defend to the world, they owned the paper. Jeffreys aſked them, if they would give recognizances to appear before the court of King's Bench, to ſtand trial for their miſdemeanour. With a view to engage the peers in their quarrel, they inſiſted upon their privilege of peerage, and refuſed to find bail. Jeffreys menaced them with the tower, and the king's indignation. They anſwered, "That they were willing to "go wherever the king pleaſed; "for that the King of kings was "their Protector and Judge." They were committed to the tower, all the privy-counſellors ſigning the warrant, except father Petre, who by the king's command was excuſed. Jeffreys *, who foreſaw the conſequences of this proſecution, adviſed the king againſt it. But there is reaſon to believe, that Sunderland promoted it, while underhand he exhorted the biſhops to ſtand firm.

Directions were given to carry the biſhops, by water, to the tower, in order to prevent the emotions which a ſight of their ſufferings, in their paſſage through the city, might raiſe in the people. But the people ruſhed in innumerable crouds to the river, to wait for them, covering the banks on both ſides, and filling the rooms, and even roofs, of all the adjoining houſes. They ſet up a ſhout of acclamation, when the biſhops were firſt diſcovered at a diſtance; ſhed tears, and offered prayers for their deliverance, when they approached; threw themſelves with reverence on the ground as they paſſed; and ſtill with their eyes followed the barges when diſappearing. The contagion caught even the ſoldiers: they kneeled, and aſked the bleſſings of thoſe priſoners whom they were appointed to guard. When the biſhops arrived at the tower, it was the hour of evening ſervice. The bell tolled; the clergyman was entering the chapel; and the people flocking into it. They embraced the omen, and repaired inſtantly to church, to return their thanks to that God, in whoſe cauſe, they believed, they were ſuffering.

They were brought to their trial in the court of King's bench: the crime charged againſt them was, "the framing and publiſhing a "ſeditious, falſe, and malicious "libel, againſt the king's prerogative and government, under "the pretence of preſenting a petition to the king." Twenty-nine peers, with a great number of divines and commoners of rank, attended them to their trial, tories and whigs vying with each other who ſhould do them moſt honour.

---

* Clarendon's diary, June 14 and 27.

The populace, who aſſembled in expectation of the event, were more numerous than ever had been ſeen together in England. Their acclamations, proceeding from animation and anger, were more violent and more continued than thoſe which had been heard when the biſhops were paſſing to the tower; becauſe they were not broken by the varying paſſions of grief and uncertainty. The priſoners received theſe honours with affection and humility. In diſtributing their benedictions, they exhorted the people to repreſs their zeal, and to honour and obey the king: a generoſity which increaſed the public reſentment againſt him who was the cauſe of their ſufferings. When the judges entered the court, they found it filled with men and women of the firſt rank. The arguments of the biſhops council, particularly of Mr. Summers, who owed his future fortune to the character he gained in this trial, were received by the audience with a favour proportioned to the averſion with which thoſe of the proſecutors were heard. They argued, "As peers, it was the right of the "biſhops to give council to the "king. As prelates, it was their "duty to attend to the intereſts "of that religion which was com"mitted to their charge. They "had not invaded the king's pre"rogative, by remonſtrating a"gainſt the diſpenſing power; "for the king had no ſuch prero"gative: The petition could not "be *ſeditious*, for it was preſented "to the king in private, and to "him only; nor *falſe*, for the "matter of it was true; nor *ma*"*licious*, for the occaſion was not "ſought by them, but preſſed up"on them; it was nor a *libel*, for "the intention was innocent, and "the ſubject has leave, by law, "to petition his prince, when he "thinks himſelf aggrieved; it was "not *publiſhed*, for the archbiſhop "had not truſted even the writing "of the petition to a clerk, and "the biſhops could give no copy, "becauſe they had none." Two of the judges, lord chief juſtice Wright and Allybone, gave their opinions to the jury againſt the priſoners; the other two, Powel and Holloway, declared their ſentiments in their favour. The jury kept themſelves incloſed all night, in order to give the more ſolemnity to their proceedings, and in the morning returned their verdict, that the priſoners were not guilty. The verdict was received with a ſhout in the court [*], which was anſwered by one from the multitude in the palace yard, and almoſt, in an inſtant, by a thouſand ſhouts from different parts of the town. Theſe were continued from village to village, till they reached the army incamped on Hounſlow-heath, which was ſeized with the ſame ſympathetic tranſport. The king happened that day to be in Lord Feverſham's tent, and hearing the camp in an uproar, ſent Feverſham to inquire into the cauſe. He returned, and reported, "It "was nothing but the joy of the "ſoldiers for the diſcharge of the "biſhops." "Nothing," ſaid the king, "Do you call that no"thing? But ſo much the worſe "for them." He returned immediately to town, and iſſued a proclamation, forbidding the populace to aſſemble in the ſtreets.

---

[*] Lord Clarendon, who was preſent, ſays it almoſt made the roof crack. Diary, June 30.

The reſtraint increaſed their zeal; and the city was lighted up by bonfires and illuminations. Some perſons were tried for diſorders committed that evening; but the juries acquitted them *, though often ſent back by the judges to reconſider their verdicts.

Soon after the trial of the biſhops, Powel and Holloway were ſtruck off the liſt of judges, and the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion iſſued an order † for returning the names of all thoſe clergymen who had refuſed to read the king's declaration of indulgence, in order that proſecutions might be directed againſt them. Impotent marks of revenge and obſtinacy. Immediately after, the biſhop of Rocheſter ‡, obſerving how the current ran, wrote a letter to the eccleſiaſtical commiſſion, deſiring to be excuſed from attending it any longer. It met no more.

Finding the civil and eccleſiaſtical courts inſufficient for the accompliſhment of his will, James gave orders to ſound the different regiments at Blackheath, if they would ſtand by him in the abrogation of the teſts. The major of Litchfield's regiment made a ſpeech to the ſoldiers, and ordered all thoſe to lay down their arms who would not comply with their ſovereign's deſire. The whole regiment, except a few, threw their arms upon the ground. The king was on the field. He was ſtruck motionleſs at the ſight. But, after ſome pauſe, he ordered them to take up their muſkets, and ſaid, with a ſullen ambiguity, "That he would "do them the honour to aſk their "advice another time." Experience ſhould have taught him how little his military force was to be depended upon in matters of religion. For the year before, admiral Strickland, who was a papiſt, having directed the prieſts to ſay maſs on board his ſhip, the ſeamen, a claſs of men not famous in England for attention to religious controverſy, roſe in a mutiny, and inſiſted to throw the prieſts over-board. Strickland proceeded to ſeverity: the ſeverity added rage to mutiny; and both flew from ſhip to ſhip. The king was obliged to repair to Portſmouth, to pacify the ſeamen. He in vain called them his children and old friends. Though more eaſily affected with conceſſions, and with kindneſs of expreſſion, than other men, it was impoſſible to ſatisfy them until the prieſts were removed from all the ſhips ||.

During the trial of the biſhops, the queen was brought to bed of a ſon. Rumours were immediately ſpread, and, as men eaſily believe what they wiſh, were greedily received, that the birth was an impoſture. Many falſehoods were invented and circulated to increaſe the ſuſpicion; and, according to the nature of credulity, in times of high paſſion, the moſt improbable were the moſt believed. Even men of ſenſe and of candour ſeemed to have loſt their ſuperiority of mind in the prejudices of the vulgar. The vulgar even fell below their ordinary deficiency of common underſtanding: they believed, that the fireworks, prepared in honour of the prince of Wales's birth, were intended to bombard the city, in revenge for their rejoicings upon the deliverance of the biſhops. And as men in terror are prone to

---

* Rereſby, p. 265.

† Gazette, July 12.

‡ Biſhop of Rocheſter's letters to Lord Dorſet.

|| Sir John Rereſby, 265.

ſuperſtition, the ſky happening, on the night of the fire-works, to be alternately obſcured by clouds, and inflamed by lightnings, they cried out, "That this was an expreſſion "of the Almighty's indignation "againſt the impoſture put up-"on the proteſtant heirs to the "throne." Few reflected how unlikely it was, that James ſhould ſtifle the voice of nature, to injure his daughters, who had never injured him. It was ſaid, "That "one who had broken faith with "his God in changing his reli-"gion, and who had broken faith "with his people in invading the "conſtitution, was become in-"ſenſible to all the ties of na-"ture."

An Eſſay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, in oppoſition to Sophiſtry and Scepticiſm. By James Beattie, LL. D. Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy and Logic in the Mariſchal College and Univerſity of Aberdeen. The Second Edition, corrected and enlarged, 8vo.

THE proper nutriment of the underſtanding is truth; and the diſcovery of it the great object of all ſuperior minds. There have been, however, ſpeculatiſts in all ages who have earneſtly contended, that this object is utterly unattainable. Not contented with ſhewing, what is but too evident, the narrowneſs and imbecillity of the human underſtanding, they have denied that it is at all calculated for the diſcovery and comprehenſion of truth; or, what amounts to the ſame, that no fixed order exiſted in the world, ſo correſpondent to our ideas, as to afford the leaſt ground for certainty in any thing. This ſyſtem, if it deſerves the name, has been eſpouſed by very different ſorts of men, for very different ends, but with equal warmth. It has been made ſubſervient at one time to fanaticiſm, and at another to infidelity. It is evident that, if ſuch an opinion ſhould prevail, the purſuit of knowledge, both in the deſign and the end, muſt be the greateſt folly, inſtead of being an indication of ſome wiſdom in the attempt, and in the progreſs a means of acquiring the higheſt. It is evident too, that morality muſt ſhare the fate of knowledge, and every duty of life become precarious, if it be impoſſible for us to know that we are bound to any duties, or that the relations which gave riſe to them have any real exiſtence.

Dangerous and groundleſs as this ſyſtem is, in the hands of ingenious men it is capable of confounding (it cannot conſiſtently aim at convincing) minds that are not habituated to deep and cloſe reſearches. It is particularly ſuited to the temper of this age, impatient of thought and labour. Many are very ready to believe, that every thing which is troubleſome is vain, and are pleaſed to embrace a cheap and lazy ſcepticiſm, which at once frees them from all ſtudy, and emancipates from all duty. The author of the work before us has great merit in attacking this pernicious ſophiſtry. He has gone to the bottom of his ſubject, and vindicated the rights of the human underſtanding with ſuch preciſion and ſagacity, with ſuch powers of reaſon and inveſtigation, as will do him honour, when the ſyſtems he expoſes will be remembered only in his refutation. His method is extremely natural and clear; his ſtyle lively and ardent. He is no cold, unintereſted, and unintereſting advocate for the cauſe he eſpouſes. If he may ſometimes be thought too warm, it may be eaſily forgiven, when his warmth neither hinders him from doing juſtice to the merits of his adverſaries, where they have real merit, nor leads him to any intemperance of language, unworthy of himſelf or of his ſubject. The imputation, however, of this warmth, has given Dr. Beattie an occaſion for adding a poſtſcript in his vindication to the ſecond edition of his work. This poſtſcript is one of the fineſt pieces of writing we remember to have ſeen.

The author eſtabliſhes the ſtandard of Truth in *Common Senſe*, into which all reaſoning is ultimately reſolved. The tenor and idea of this primitive and fundamental ſtandard of all Truth, he diſtinguiſhes and defines in a manner the moſt clear and preciſe, marking clearly the ſenſe in which he uſes it.

"The term *Common Senſe* hath, in modern times, been uſed by philoſophers, both French and Britiſh, to ſignify that power of the mind which perceives truth, or commands belief, not by progreſſive argumentation, but by an inſtantaneous, inſtinctive, and irreſiſtible impulſe; derived neither from education nor from habit, but from nature; acting independently on our will, whenever its object is preſented, according to an eſtabliſhed law, and therefore properly called *Senſe* *; and acting in a ſimilar manner upon all, or at leaſt upon a great majority of mankind, and therefore properly called *Common Senſe*. It is in this ſignification that the term *Common Senſe* is uſed in the preſent inquiry.

That there is a real and eſſential difference between theſe two faculties; that common ſenſe cannot be accounted for, by being called the perfection of reaſon, nor reaſon, by being reſolved into common ſenſe, will perhaps appear from the following remarks. 1. We are conſcious, from internal feeling, that the energy of underſtanding which perceives intuitive truth, is different from that other energy which unites a concluſion with a firſt principle, by a gradual chain of intermediate relations. We believe the truth of an inveſtigated concluſion, becauſe we can aſſign a reaſon for our belief; we believe an intuitive principle, without being able to aſſign any other reaſon for our belief than this, that the law of our nature determines us to believe it, even as the law of our nature determines us to ſee a colour when preſented to our open eyes at noonday. 2. We cannot diſcern any neceſſary connection between reaſon and common ſenſe: they are indeed generally connected; but we can conceive a being endued with the one who is deſtitute of the other. Nay, we often find, that this is in fact the caſe. In dreams, we ſometimes reaſon without common ſenſe. Through a defect of common ſenſe, we adopt abſurd principles; but ſuppoſing our principles true, our reaſoning is often unexceptionable. The ſame thing may be obſerved in certain kinds of madneſs. A man who believes himſelf made of glaſs, may yet reaſon very juſtly concerning the means of preſerving his ſuppoſed brittleneſs from flaws and fractures. Nay, what is ſtill more to the purpoſe, we ſometimes meet with perſons whom it would be injurious to charge with inſanity, who, though defective in common ſenſe, have yet, by converſing much with polemical writers, improved their reaſoning faculty to ſuch a degree, as to puzzle and put to ſilence thoſe who are greatly their ſuperiors in every other mental endowment. 3. This leads us to remark a third difference between theſe two faculties, namely, that the one is more in our power than the other. There are few faculties, either of our mind or body, more improveable by culture, than that of reaſoning; whereas common ſenſe, like other inſtincts, arrives at maturity with almoſt no care of ours. To teach the art of reaſoning, or rather of wrangling, is eaſy; but it is impoſſible to teach common ſenſe to one who wants it. You may make a man remember a ſet of firſt principles, and ſay that he believes them, even as you may teach one born blind to ſpeak intelligibly of colours and light; but neither to the one, nor to the other, can you by any means communicate the peculiar feeling which accompanies the operation of that faculty which nature has denied him. A man defective in common ſenſe may acquire learning; he may even poſſeſs genius to a certain degree: but the defect of nature he can never ſupply: a peculiar modification of ſcepticiſm, or credulity, or levity, will to the very end of his life diſtinguiſh him from other men. It would evidence a deplorable degree of irrationality, if a man could not perceive the truth of a geometrical axiom; ſuch inſtances are uncommon, but the number of ſelf-evident principles, cognizable by man is very great; and more vigour of mind may be neceſſary to the perception of ſome, than to the perception of others. In this reſpect, therefore, there may be great diverſities in the meaſure of common ſenſe which different men enjoy. Further, of two men, one of whom, though he acknowledges the truth of a firſt principle, is but little affected with it, and is eaſily induced to become ſceptical in regard to it; while the other has a vivid perception of its truth, is deeply affected with it, and firmly truſts to his own feelings without doubt or heſitation; I ſhould not ſcruple to ſay, that the latter poſſeſſes the greater ſhare of common ſenſe; and in this reſpect too, I preſume the minds of different men will be found to be very different. Theſe diverſities are, I think, to be referred, for the moſt part, to the original conſtitution of the mind, which it is not in the power of education to alter. I acknowledge, however, that common ſenſe, like other inſtincts, may languiſh for want of exerciſe; as in the caſe of a perſon who, blinded by a falſe religion, has been all his days accuſtomed to diſtruſt his own ſentiments, and to receive his creed from the mouth of a prieſt. I acknowledge alſo, that freedom of inquiry doth generally produce a juſter, as well as more liberal turn of thinking, than can ever be expected, while men account it damnable even to think differently from the eſtabliſhed mode. But from this we can only infer, that common ſenſe is improvable to a certain degree. Or perhaps this only proves, that the dictates of common ſenſe are ſometimes over-ruled, and rendered ineffectual, by the influence of ſophiſtry and ſuperſtition operating upon a puſillanimous and diffident temper. 4. It deſerves alſo to be remarked, that a diſtinction extremely ſimilar to the preſent, is acknowledged by the vulgar, who ſpeak of mother-wit as ſomething different from the deductions of reaſon, and the refinements of ſcience. When puzzled with argument, they have recourſe to their common ſenſe, and acquieſce in it ſo ſteadily, as often to render all the arts of the logician ineffectual. "I am confuted, but not convinced," is an apology ſometimes offered, when one has nothing to oppoſe to the arguments of the antagoniſt, but the original undiſguiſed feelings of his own mind. This apology is indeed very inconſiſtent with the dignity of philoſophic pride; which, taking it for granted that nothing exceeds the limits of human capacity, profeſſeth to confute whatever it cannot believe; and, which is ſtill more difficult, to believe whatever it cannot confute: but this apology may be perfectly conſiſtent with ſincerity and candour, and with that principle of which Pope ſays, that "though no ſcience, it is fairly worth the ſeven."

---

* For the circumſtances that characterize a *Senſe*, ſee Dr. Gerard's Eſſay on Taſte, part III. ſect. 1. Note.

Our author applies this principle, 1. To mathematical reaſoning. 2. The evidence of external ſenſe. 3. Internal conſciouſneſs. 4. Evidence of memory. 5. Reaſoning from the effect to the cauſe. 6. Probable or experimental reaſoning. 7. Analogical reaſoning. And, 8. To faith in teſtimony.

The grand effort of the author has been to expoſe the ſceptical ſyſtems of Biſhop Berkley and Mr. Hume; the one made with good intentions but with a bad effect; the other with intentions to produce that infidelity to which it leads ſo evidently. It is always ſomewhat injurious to a ſyſtematic work, where one part depends upon another to give detached parts as a ſpecimen of the author's manner of writing; to abſtract the work, and reduce it to a dry ſkeleton, would be alſo injurious to a performance ſo beautified with all the graces of an elegant and fertile imagination. There is one part, however, in which the author has ſo happily united all his powers, that we have no doubt that it will excite in our readers a deſire of becoming acquainted with the whole of a work, in which good taſte, learning, morality, and religion, are ſo deeply intereſted.

"It is aſtoniſhing to conſider, how little mankind value the good within their reach, and how ardently they purſue what nature hath placed beyond it; how blindly they over-rate what they have no experience of, and how fondly they admire what they do not underſtand. This verbal metaphyſic hath been dignified with the name of *ſcience*, and verbal metaphyſicians have been reputed philoſophers, and men of genius. Doubtleſs a man of genius may, by the faſhion of the times, be ſeduced into theſe ſtudies: but that particular caſt of mind which fits a man for them; and recommends them to his choice, is not genius, but a minute and feeble underſtanding; capable indeed of being made, by long practice, expert in the management of words; but which never did, and never will, qualify any man for the diſcovery or illuſtration of ſentiment. For what is genius? What, but ſound judgment, ſenſibility of heart, and a talent for accurate and extenſive obſervation? And will ſound judgment prepare a man for being impoſed on by words? Will ſenſibility of heart render him inſenſible to his own feelings, and inattentive to thoſe of other men? Will a talent for accurate and extenſive obſervation make him ignorant of the real phenomena of nature; and conſequently incapable of detecting what is falſe or equivocal in the repreſentation of facts? And yet, when facts are fairly and fully repreſented; when human ſentiments are ſtrongly felt, and perſpicuouſly deſcribed; and when the meaning of words is aſcertained, and the ſame word hath always the ſame idea annexed to it—there is an end of metaphyſic.

A body is neither vigorous nor beautiful, in which the ſize of ſome members is above, and that of others below, their due proportion: every part muſt have its proper ſize and ſtrength, otherwiſe the reſult of the whole will be deformity and weakneſs. Neither is real genius conſiſtent with a diſproportionate ſtrength of the reaſoning powers above thoſe of taſte and imagination. Thoſe minds in whom all the faculties are united in their due proportion, are far ſuperior to the puerilities of metaphyſical ſcepticiſm. They truſt to their own feelings, which are ſtrong and deciſive, and leave no room for heſitation or doubts about their authenticity. They ſee through moral ſubjects at one glance; and what they ſay, carries both the heart and the underſtanding along with it. When one has long drudged in the dull and unprofitable pages of metaphyſic, how pleaſing the tranſition to a moral writer of true genius! Would you know what that genius is, and where it may be found? Go to Shakeſpeare, to Bacon, to Monteſquieu, to Rouſſeau; and when you have ſtudied them, return, if you can, to Hume and Hobbes, and Malebranche, and Leibnitz, and Spinoſa. If, while you learned wiſdom from the former, your heart exulted within you, and rejoiced to contemplate the ſublime and ſucceſsful efforts of human intellect; perhaps it may now be of uſe as a leſſon of humility, to have recourſe to the latter; and, for a while, to behold the picture of a ſoul wandering from thought to thought, without knowing where to fix; and from a total want of feeling, or a total ignorance of what it feels, miſtaking names for things, verbal diſtinctions and analogies for real difference and ſimilitude, and the obſcure inſinuations of a bewildered underſtanding, puzzled with words, and perverted with theory, for the ſentiments of nature, and the dictates of reaſon. A metaphyſician, exploring the receſſes of the human heart, hath juſt ſuch a chance for finding the truth, as a man with microſcopic eyes would have for finding the road. The latter might amuſe himſelf with contemplating the various mineral ſtrata that are diffuſed along the expanſion of a needle's point, but of the face of nature he could make nothing: he would ſtart back with horror from the caverns yawning between the mountainous grains of ſand that lie before him; but the real gulf or mountain he could not ſee at all.

Is the futility of metaphyſical ſyſtems exaggerated beyond the truth by this alluſion? Tell me, then, in which of thoſe ſyſtems I ſhall find ſuch a deſcription of the ſoul of man, as would enable me to know what it is. A great and excellent author obſerves, that if all human things were to periſh, except the works of Shakeſpeare, it might ſtill be known from them what ſort of creature man was *: A ſentiment nobly imagined, and as juſt as it is ſublime! Can the ſame thing be ſaid with truth of any one, or of all the metaphyſical treatiſes that have been written on the nature of man? If an inhabitant of another planet were to read *The Treatiſe of Human Nature*, what notions of human nature could he gather from it?—That man muſt believe one thing by inſtinct, and muſt alſo believe the contrary by reaſon:—That the univerſe is nothing but a *heap* of perceptions, unperceived by any ſubſtance:—That this univerſe, for any thing man knows to the contrary, might have made itſelf, that is, exiſted before it exiſted; as we have no reaſon to believe that it proceeded from any cauſe, notwithſtanding it may have had a beginning:—That though a man could bring himſelf to believe, yea, and have reaſon to believe, that every thing in the univerſe proceeds from ſome cauſe, yet it would be unreaſonable for him to believe, that the univerſe itſelf proceeds from a cauſe:—That the ſoul of man is not the ſame this moment it was the laſt; that we know not what it is; that it is not one but many things; and that it is nothing at all;—and yet, that in this ſoul is the agency of all the cauſes that operate throughout the ſenſible creation;—and yet, that in this ſoul there is neither power nor agency, nor any idea of either:—That if thieves, cheats, and cut-throats, deſerve to be hanged, cripples, idiots, and diſeaſed perſons ſhould not be permitted to live; becauſe the imperfections of the latter, and the faults of the former, are on the very ſame footing, both being diſapproved by thoſe who contemplate them:—That the perfection of human knowledge is to doubt:—That man ought to believe nothing, and yet that man's belief ought to be influenced and determined by certain principles:—That we ought to doubt of every thing, yea of our doubts themſelves; and therefore the utmoſt that philoſophy can do, is to give a doubtful ſolution of doubtful doubts †—That nature continually impoſes on us, and continually counteracts herſelf, by giving us ſagacity to detect the impoſture:—That we are neceſſarily and unavoidably determined to act and think in certain caſes after a certain manner, but that we ought not to ſubmit to this unavoidable neceſſity; and that they are fools who do ſo:—That man, in all his perceptions, actions, and volitions, is a mere paſſive machine, and has no ſeparate exiſtence of his own, being entirely made up of other things, of the exiſtence of which, however, he is by no means certain; and yet, that the nature of all things depends ſo much upon man, that two and two could not be equal to four, nor fire produce heat, nor the ſun light, without an expreſs act of the human underſtanding:—That none of our actions are in our power; that we ought to exerciſe power over our actions; and that there is no ſuch thing as power:—That body and motion may be regarded as the cauſe of thought; and that body does not exiſt:—That the univerſe exiſts in the mind; and that the mind does not exiſt:—That the human underſtanding acting alone, doth entirely ſubvert itſelf, and prove by argument, that by argument nothing can be proved.——Theſe are a few of the many ſublime myſteries brought to light by this great philoſopher. But theſe, however they may illuminate our terreſtrial *literati*, would convey no information to the planetary ſtranger, except perhaps, that the ſage metaphyſician knew nothing of his ſubject.

---

* Lord Lyttelton's Dialogues of the Dead.

† Strange as this expreſſion may ſeem, it is not without a precedent. The fourth ſection of Mr. Hume's *Eſſays on the Human Underſtanding* is called *Sceptical doubts concerning the operations of the underſtanding*; and the fifth ſection bears this title, *Sceptical ſolution of theſe doubts.*

What a ſtrange detail! does not the reader exclaim? Can it be, that any man ſhould ever bring himſelf to think, or imagine that he could bring others to think, ſo abſurdly! What a taſte, what a heart muſt he poſſeſs, whoſe delight it is, to repreſent nature as a chaos, and man as a monſter; to ſearch for deformity and confuſion, where others rejoice in the perception of order and beauty; and to ſeek to imbitter the happieſt moments of human life, namely, thoſe we employ in contemplating the works of creation, and adoring their Author, by this ſuggeſtion, equally falſe and malevolent, that the moral, as well as material world, is nothing but darkneſs, diſſonance, and perplexity!

“ Where all life dies, death lives, and nature breeds
“ Perverſe, all monſtrous, all prodigious things,
“ Abominable, unutterable, and worſe
“ Than fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd!”

Were this ſyſtem a true one, we ſhould be little obliged to him who gives it to the public; for we could hardly imagine a greater misfortune than ſuch a caſt of underſtanding as would make us believe it. But, founded as it is, in words miſunderſtood, and facts miſrepreſented;—ſupported, as it is, by ſophiſtry ſo egregious, and often ſo puerile, that we can hardly conceive how even the author himſelf ſhould be impoſed upon by it;—ſurely he who attempts to obtrude it on the weak and unwary, muſt have ſomething in his diſpoſition, which to a man of a good heart, or good taſte, can never be the object of envy.

We are told, that the end of ſcepticiſm, as it was taught by Pyrrho, Sextus Empiricus, and other ancients, was to obtain indiſturbance. I know not whether this be the end our modern ſceptics have in view; if it is, the means they employ for attaining it are ſtrangely prepoſterous. If the proſpect of nature exhibited in their ſyſtems, produce tranquility or indiſturbance, how dreadful muſt that tranquility be! It is like that of a man, turned adrift amidſt a dark and tempeſtuous ocean, in a crazy ſkiff, with neither rudder nor compaſs; who, exhauſted by the agitations of deſpair and diſtraction, loſes at laſt all ſenſe of his miſery, and becomes totally ſtupid. In fact, the only thing that can enable ſceptics to endure exiſtence is inſenſibility. And how far that is conſiſtent with delicacy of mind, let thoſe among them explain who are ambitious of paſſing for men of taſte.

It is remarked by a very ingenious and amiable writer, that "many philoſophers have been "infidels, few men of taſte and "ſentiment *." This, if I miſtake not, holds equally true of our ſceptics in philoſophy, and infidels in religion: and it holds true of both for the ſame reaſon. The views and expectations of the infidel and ſceptic are ſo full of horror, that to a man of taſte, that is of ſenſibility and imagination, they are inſupportable. On the other hand, what true religion and true philoſophy dictate of God, and providence, and man, is ſo charming, ſo conſonant with all the finer and nobler feelings in human nature, that every man of taſte who hears of it, muſt wiſh it to be true: and I never yet heard of one perſon of candour, who wiſhed to find the evidence of the goſpel ſatisfactory, and did not find it ſo. Dull imaginations and hard hearts can bear the thought of endleſs confuſion, of virtue depreſſed and vice triumphant, of an univerſe peopled with fiends and furies, of creation annihilated, and chaos reſtored to remain a ſcene of darkneſs and ſolitude for ever and for ever: but it is not ſo with the benevolent and tender-hearted. Their notions are regulated by another ſtandard; their hopes and fears, their joys and ſorrows, are quite of a different kind.

The moral powers, and the powers of taſte are more congenial than is commonly imagined; and he who is deſtitute of the latter, will ever be found as incapable to deſcribe or judge of the former, as a man wanting the ſenſe of ſmell is to decide concerning reliſhes. Nothing is more true, than that "a little learning is a dangerous "thing." If we are but a little acquainted with one part of a complicated ſyſtem, how is it poſſible for us to judge aright, either of the nature of the whole, or the fitneſs of that part! And a little knowledge of one ſmall part of the mental ſyſtem, is all that any man can be allowed to have, who is defective in imagination, ſenſibility, and the other powers of taſte. Yet, as ignorance is apt to produce temerity, I ſhould not be ſurprized to find ſuch men moſt forward to attempt reducing the philoſophy of human nature to ſyſtem; and if they made the attempt, I ſhould not wonder that they fell into the moſt important miſtakes. Like a ſhort-ſighted landſcape painter, they might poſſibly delineate ſome of the largeſt and rougheſt figures with tolerable exactneſs: but of

---

* Dr. Gregory's comparative view, p. 201. fourth edition.

the minuter objects, ſome would wholly eſcape their notice; and others appear blotted and diſtorted, on which nature had beſtowed the utmoſt delicacy of colour, and harmony of proportion.

The modern ſceptical philoſophy is as corrupt a body of ſcience as ever appeared in the world. And it deſerves our notice, that the moſt conſiderable of its adherents and promoters were more eminent for ſubtlety of reaſon, than for ſenſibility of taſte. We know that this was the caſe with Malebranche, of whom Mr. D'Alembert ſays, that he could not read the moſt ſublime verſes without wearineſs and diſguſt *. This was alſo the caſe with another author, to whom our later ſceptics are more obliged than they ſeem willing to acknowledge, I mean Mr. Hobbes; whoſe tranſlation of Homer bears juſt ſuch a reſemblance to the Iliad and Odyſſey, as a putrifying carcaſe bears to a beautiful and vigorous human body. Of the taſte of our later ſceptics, I leave the reader to judge from his own obſervation.

The philoſophy of the mind, if ſuch as it ought to be, would certainly intereſt us more than any other ſcience. Are the ſceptical treatiſes on this ſubject intereſting? Do they bring conviction to the judgment, or delight to the fancy? Do they either reach the heart, or ſeem to proceed from it? Do they make us better acquainted with ourſelves, or better prepared for the buſineſs of life? Do they not rather infeeble and harraſs the ſoul, divert its attention from every thing that can enlarge and improve it, give it a diſreliſh for itſelf, and for every thing elſe, and diſqualify it alike for action, and for uſeful knowledge.

The Hiſtory and Art of Horſemanſhip, by Richard Berenger, Eſq; Gentleman of the Horſe to his Majeſty. In two Volumes, Quarto.

HOrſemanſhip is a ſubject already enobled by the pen of Zenophon, a tranſlation of whoſe treatiſe our author has inſerted in this work; and indeed there cannot exiſt a topic of diſcuſſion which learning and ingenuity will not render matter of inſtruction and delight.

He has alſo enriched his work with a curious diſſertation on the antient chariot; in which the writer has happily employed his hiſtorical and claſſical learning to analyze, and afterwards to put together, that curious object, which muſt be conſidered not only as a vehicle, but as a military machine, for which our Britiſh anceſtors were particularly diſtinguiſhed in the midſt of their rudeneſs, and which was uſed in various forms by moſt of the celebrated nations of the ancient world. Mr. Berenger's account of this machine, has, to uſe the language of the virtuoſi, *reſtored* a piece of antiquity, which, tho' exiſting in various fragments in other writers, is hardly to be found any where ſo compleat as in this treatiſe: we ſubmit, however, to the writer's own judgment, whether the circumſtance that "this iſland was in the very early ages, planted by colonies from the great commercial nations in the eaſtern parts of the Mediterranean ſea," p. 295, is a point of that notoriety to juſtify his aſſuming it, as an undoubted received fact, although ſome of theſe nations did very probably viſit it.

---

* Eſſai ſur le Gout.

Our author is undoubtedly an entire maſter of his ſubject; which, as a ſcience, he has treated with great knowledge; while, as a writer, he expreſſes himſelf in a clear, elegant, and pleaſing ſtile.

This ſtyle is not, however, without ſome blemiſhes. It is perhaps the fondneſs of his ſubject that has led him to an uſe of the term *female ſex*, which we ſuſpect is not altogether juſtified by uſage, when applied to mares. We believe that the two words taken together, are appropriated to the beautiful part of the human ſpecies, and not to be juſtly applied to any other creature, not even to this noble animal.

Each volume is divided into two parts. The firſt part of the firſt vol. treats of the firſt uſe of horſes, and of the regions moſt eſteemed by the ancients for producing them. The origin of things that are in common uſe, is, in general, little enquired after; but the philoſophic mind finds a gratification in ſuch enquiries; and readers of that caſt will not be unentertained in following the origin of the ſaddle, nor even of the ſide-ſaddle, which was, it ſeems, firſt uſed in King Stephen's time, and continues a proof of Engliſh female propriety, ſince it is certainly not ſo ſafe, though a much more delicate mode than that practiſed by women of other countries.

The ſecond part of the firſt vol. is a diſcuſſion of the places now moſt famous for breeding horſes, and the various methods of rearing them in ſuch places.

The ſecond volume is didactic or inſtructive, and is very properly divided into chapters, the more conveniently adapted to the particular head of inſtruction, whether relative to the horſe or the rider.

There is a very full hiſtory of Engliſh horſemanſhip in the firſt volume, which is too long for our inſertion; but as our reader may probably be beſt pleaſed with what more nearly concerns his own country, our extract is a review of the ſtate of our horſes, from the earlieſt times.

" In taking a review of the ſtate of horſes in England, from early times to the preſent, they ſeem to have been divided but into *two general* claſſes, which may be ranged under two diſtinct periods of time. In the firſt æra, as it was an univerſal cuſtom for horſemen to fight in armour; the burden was ſo heavy, and the ſervice ſo ſevere, that none but *large* and *ſtout* horſes were equal to the taſk; neither, from the badneſs of the roads, could horſes of a much leſs ſize, and inferior ſtrength, have been diſpenſed with either for journies, or in the cart. It was therefore the conſtant endeavour of this nation to raiſe ſuch a breed as ſhould be able to anſwer the purpoſes required of them, inſtances and proofs of which have been cited in the foregoing part of this work. This practice began about the time of Henry II. or ſomewhat earlier, and continued till towards the end of the reign of Elizabeth; at which period I bound the firſt æra, and range under it the firſt *diviſion*, or claſs, of horſes, univerſally called *great*. The conſtant aim of the legiſlature was to ſtock the kingdom with horſes of this character; and although it appears to have been difficult in the execution, from the many acts of parliament and proclamations to ſupport and enforce it, yet it is not eaſy to know from what cauſes this difficulty could ſo frequently occur; ſince, if this country did not naturally produce large or *great* horſes, ſtallions and mares of a luſtier growth might have been, and were frequently imported from various parts, eſpecially from *Flanders*, Holland, and Germany; from the horſes of which country, the black breed of coach horſes (now worn out) as well as thoſe uſed in our troops, which, in many engagements, from their weight and ſtrength, have been almoſt irreſiſtable, are known to be originally deſcended: neither can it be admitted, that England cannot produce large horſes, for the herbage is ſo abundant, and the ground ſo various, that it can raiſe horſes of the largeſt ſtature, and almoſt of any intermediate ſize, at the will of the breeder; and it is known that the draught-horſes of Lincolnſhire, Staffordſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Northamptonſhire, and ſome other counties, are the *giants* of their kind. The duke of Newcaſtle complains that our horſes are often *too big*, by reaſon of the moiſture of the air, and wetneſs of the ground: ſo that when the contrary effects appeared, they muſt have proceeded either from want of judgment in the choice of the mare or ſtallion, or both, or from neglect of the foals, in not ſupplying them with good and ſufficient nouriſhment in winter, and expoſing them in a weak and tender ſtate to the various cruelties of that ſeaſon.

About the reign of *James*, armour being rendered uſeleſs by the invention of fire-arms, was laid aſide, and the *great* horſe not only ceaſed to be neceſſary, but, upon many occaſions, became even improper. *Lighter* and more *nimble* horſes were therefore brought into uſe; and here begins the *æra*, which comprehends the ſecond claſs of horſes, called the *light* or *ſwift* breed.

To encourage and promote a race of theſe horſes, proclamations indeed were not iſſued, nor ſtatutes enacted; but more powerful methods were adopted, and employed, perhaps, with *too* muc ſucceſs. Public rewards were given, wagers allowed to be riſked, and races inſtituted; which, from the curioſity they excite, and the pleaſure they afford, always draw an incredible number of ſpectators, ſo as almoſt to ſupply the place of an *Olympic* triumph to the owner of the victorious ſteed; and from theſe concurrent cauſes, prove a moſt powerful excitement to ſelf-intereſt and emulation; too powerful perhaps for the advancement of that plan which they were originally intended to promote: for, as if *mere* ſpeed were the only requiſite in an horſe, all other properties and qualities have been ſacrificed to it; and it is almoſt incredible to what a degree of ſwiftneſs the firſt-rate breeds of this kingdom have been ſtrained and wrought up; but, loſing on one hand what they gain on the other, and *weakened* as *refined*, they become leſs ſerviceable from the exceſs of the *very* quality which is reckoned their chief recommendation;

tion: whereas, if ſtrength and ſpeed were to go hand in hand, and join in due proportion, the nation would ſoon ſee a race of horſes capable of ſhining upon other ground than a *green carpet*, and equal to every ſervice which uſe or pleaſure can demand. Nevertheleſs, however highly gifted the horſes may be, there are *duties* incumbent alſo upon thoſe who are to ride them, without an attention to which, all the talents of the horſe, inſtead of being called forth and improved, will be cruſhed, extinguiſhed, and nature have been kind in vain. Theſe *duties* are comprehended under one head, the *Art of Riding*. This art has ſo long been neglected and deſpiſed, that one would almoſt be prompted to conclude, that a fatality had conſtantly attended it in this country; favoured as it is with every advantage for breeding, nouriſhing, and procuring the fineſt horſes of all ſorts; and with a nobility and gentry, whoſe love of exerciſe, activity, courage, perſonal endowments, and commanding fortunes, would qualify them to take the lead, and *witch the world with noble horſemanſhip*; yet with all theſe high privileges, they have ſuffered it to languiſh, and almoſt periſh in their hands: for a length of time it has been able to boaſt but a very few perſons who have ſtood forth as its avowed friends and protectors. The duke of *Newcaſtle* honoured it with his practice, and greatly enriched it with his knowledge. His treatiſe is a proof of the vaſt ſcience he poſſeſſed, which, nevertheleſs, from the random manner in which it is wrote, the want of method and perſpecuity, the redundancy and tautology in which it abounds, has done juſtice neither to the art, nor to the ſtrong ſenſe and infallible precepts with which it is replete. Fortunately for horſemanſhip, and for all who love and practiſe it, its other pride and ſupport ſtill *lives* and *rides*. He never yet has thought proper to convey his knowledge to others by means of the *preſs*, but (like the *Athenian* of old) *does* more than other people *write*. His *horſe* is his *pen*, upon which he diſpenſes ſuch noble *ocular* inſtructions; that if the duke of *Newcaſtle* thought himſelf entitled to the homage of the *horſe-kind* *, the nobler applauſe and acknowledgments of all *horſemen*, muſt be confeſt to be equally due to Sir *Sidney Medows*. Sir *William Hope* laid his offering upon the altar of horſemanſhip, and gave the world a tranſlation of a French work much eſteemed at that time, and rendered ſtill more valuable by the notes and additions which he made to it.

The preſent Henry Earl of Pembroke *(non corpus ſine pectore)* is an illuſtrious labourer in this vineyard: he has honoured the art by compoſing a treatiſe upon "The *Method of breaking* Horſes;" and practiſing what he preaches, inſtructs the world both by precept and example.

Such long has been the ſtate of horſemanſhip in this kingdom; but ſince the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, the proſpect has brightened, and better times begin to dawn. Since this happy event, the *art* has raiſed itſelf a little, and given ſome ſigns of recovery ; public riding-houſes have been opened, which are largely encouraged, and frequented by the youth of the nation : many are *called*, and, it is to be hoped, *many* will be *choſen*.——Several private *maneges* have likewiſe been erected by the *princes* of the blood, ſome of the *nobility* and *gentry* ; and, to crown all, his Majeſty has erected one for his immediate uſe, where, in his own perſon, he cultivates, protects, and honours the *art*, in ſo diſtinguiſhed a manner, that under the influence of his illuſtrious example, we may expect to ſee the golden age of horſemanſhip revive, and that men will not much longer " complain [*] of the want of excellent horſes, nor the horſes *groan* for want of worthy riders."

---

* Vide two prints at the head of the book publiſhed by T. Solleyſel.

---

[*] C. Morgan's Perfect. of Horſeman. 1609.

THE

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

Diſpute with Spain, relative to Falkland's Iſlands. Some account of them. Diſcovered firſt by the Engliſh, and afterwards by the Dutch navigator, Sebald de Werdt; taken poſſeſſion of by Commodore Byron. Settlement at Port Egmont. Settlement made by the French, and called Port Louis; delivered up to the Spaniards, who change the name to Port Solidad. Captain Hunt warns the Spaniards to depart from the iſlands. Various tranſactions between our people and the Spaniards. Expedition from Buenos Ayres. The Captains Farmer and Maltby are ſummoned to ſurrender the Block Houſe at Port Egmont; force of the Spaniards; articles of capitulation. Our people depart for England. p. [1

CHAP. II.

General ſtate of public affairs, previous to the meeting of parliament. Expectation, and opinions of a war. Fire in the Dock-yard at Portſmouth. Addreſs, from the city of London, with the anſwer, and the Lord Mayor's reply. Letter of thanks, from the freeholders of the county of York, to their repreſentatives. Preparations. Navy. State of parties. King's ſpeech. Debates upon it. Addreſſes. —— [12

CHAP. III.

Motion, to addreſs for the Spaniſh papers. Debates. The motion rejected in both houſes. Motion, in the houſe of Lords, upon the ſubject of the Middleſex election. Enquiry propoſed, into the conduct of the courts of juſtice. Motion in the houſe of Commons, tending to reſtrain certain powers lodged in the Attorney General; the motion rejected. Motion for an enquiry into the adminiſtration of criminal juſtice, and the conduct of the judges in certain caſes. Great debates. The motion rejected. [21

CHAP. IV.

Notice given for a Call of the Houſe of Lords, by the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench. Paper left in the hands of the Clerk. Queſtions propoſed thereupon. The affair finally dropped. Motion for quickening the preparations for war. Great diſturbance. Seceſſion of ſeveral Lords. Difference between the Houſes. Conſequences of it. Preparations. Great Supplies unanimouſly granted. Land-tax four ſhillings in the pound. Account of the negociation with Spain. Convention propoſed by Prince Maſerano. The negociation broken off. Mr. Harris recalled from Madrid. Probable cauſes that prevented a war. Some alterations take place in the great offices of ſtate. [34

CHAP. V.

Declaration ſigned by Prince Maſerano, and the acceptance by the Earl of Rochford. Are laid before the Parliament. Addreſs for Papers. Motions upon the interference of France. The Convention arraigned, and defended. Great debates. Addreſſes moved for. Amendments propoſed. The original queſtion carried. Proteſt. [46

CHAP. VI.

Motion relative to the Middleſex election. Tranſactions at Shoreham; returning officer reprimanded; bill paſſed to prevent bribery and corruption in that borough. Bill brought in for an amendment of the Nullum tempus *act; debates upon it; the bill rejected at the third reading. Printers ſummoned, and do not attend; proclamation; are apprehended, and diſcharged. J. Miller apprehended by a meſſenger, who is taken into cuſtody and obliged to give bail. Debates and reſolutions upon the conduct of the city magiſtrates. Motion for their being heard by counſel, over-ruled. Recognizance eraſed. Lord Mayor, and Alderman Oliver, committed to the Tower. Special commiſſion appointed by ballot; reſult of their enquiry. Bill paſſed, for an embankment at Durham-yard. Eaſt India recruiting bill, rejected. King's ſpeech. Parliament breaks up.* [53

CONTENTS.

CHAP. VII.

State of the war upon the Danube. Invaſion of Crim Tartary. Lines of Precop forced. Caffa taken. The whole Peninſula conquered. Turks paſs the Danube, and take Guirgewo. Prince Repnin reſigns his command. General Eſſen repulſed. Turkiſh encampments at Tulcza and Maczin forced. Grand Vizir attacked in his camp at Babadagh, and the Turkiſh army totally routed. Turks abandon the Danube, and fly towards the mountains. Mouſſon Oglou defeated near Buchareſt. War in the Mediterranean. Plague appears at Moſcow. Archbiſhop maſſacred. Appearances of peace. State of the Ottoman empire. Ali Bey. State of Poland. Attempt to aſſaſſinate the king. — — [73*

CHAP. VIII.

Diſtreſſed ſtate of Germany. Inundations. Hamburgh. Munich. Conduct of the great Germanic powers with reſpect to the war. Auſtrian troops enter Poland. Pruſſian troops raiſe heavy contributions in Poliſh Pruſſia. Probability of a peace. Death of the King of Sweden. Preſent King returns from Paris. Parties. Speech at the opening of the diet. France. Diſſolution of the parliaments. New tribunals erected. Corſica. 83*

The CHRONICLE. [65

Births for the Year 1771. — — [166
Marriages. — — — [168
Principal Promotions. — — — [170
Deaths. — — — — [175

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

Public Papers, &c. relative to the Affair of the Printers, and the Committal of the Magiſtrates of the City of London. — [183
The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London; with his Majeſty's Anſwer [192
Letter from the Sheriffs of London, occaſioned by the various Reports that were circulated relative to the Interference of the Military at the Execution of Stroud and Campbell, near Bethnal-Green. — [[illegible]3
Genuine Copy of a Letter written by Mr. Allen, Father of young Allen, who was murdered on the 10*th of May*, 1768. *with his Petition to the Houſe of Commons.* — — — [196
Letter approving the Behaviour of the Foot-Guards employed on the 10*th of May*, 1768. — — — [199

Cer-

CONTENTS.

Certificate, ſigned by ſixty-five Perſons, of the good Behaviour of the deceaſed William Allen. [200

Narrative of the late Proceedings at Holyrood-Houſe, in Edinburgh, for the Election of a Parliamentary Peer of Scotland, in the room of the late Duke of Argyle. [ibid.

Account of the late dreadful Famine in India. [205

Summary of the Trial of Robert Powell, for fraudulently transferring 400*l. Eaſt-India Stock, the property of Taylor Barrow.* [208

Some Account of the Trial of the ſeveral Jews indicted for the wilful Murder of Joſeph Slew, Servant to Mrs. Hutchins, of Chelſea [210

An authentic and particular Account of the Overflowing of Solway Moſs. [215

Ceremonies obſerved at the Inſtallation at Windſor, in preſence of the Sovereign, on Thurſday, July 25, 1771. [216

A ſummary View of the Judgment of different Dealers, in the different Counties of Great Britain, according to the Number of Years, reſpecting the proportionate Decreaſe of Oak Timber. [218

Account of the Cloths manufactured each Year in the Weſt-Riding of the County of York, from 1749 *to* 1770, *incluſive.* [219

Number of Broad Cloths milled each Year in the Weſt-Riding of the County of York, from June 1725, *to March* 1726; *and of Narrow Cloths, from Auguſt* 1, *to January* 20, 1738, *and from that Time yearly.* [ibid.

Number of Yards of Broad and Narrow Cloths made in the Years, ending at Pontefract Seſſions, 1769 *and* 1770. [ibid.

An Account of all the Public Debts, ſtanding out the 5*th Day of January,* 1772. *with the annual Intereſt or other Charges payable for the ſame.* [220

Supplies granted by Parliament for the Year 1771. [222

Ways and Means for raiſing the Supplies. [226

STATE PAPERS.

Copy of a Letter from Captain William Maltby, of his Majeſty's Frigate Favourite, to Mr. Stephens, dated Sept. 22, 1770, *at the Mother-Bank.* [232

Extract of a Letter from Captain George Farmer, to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Favourite, the 22*d of September,* 1770. [ibid.

Copies of ſeveral Letters which paſſed between the Captains Farmer and Maltby, and Don John Ignacio Madariaga, the Spaniſh Commander, relative to the Surrender of Falkland's Iſlands. [233

Copy of the Articles of Capitulation between the Engliſh and Spaniſh Commanders at Port Egmont, and Falkland's Iſlands, dated the 10*th of June,* 1770. [236

Tranſlation of the Declaration ſigned and delivered by Prince de Maſerano, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from his Catholic Majeſty, dated the 22*d day of January,* 1771. [238

Tranſla-

Tranſlation of the Earl of Rochford's acceptance, dated the 22d day of January, 1771, *of the Prince de Maſerano's Declaration of the ſame date.* [238

Tranſlation of his Catholic Majeſty's orders, ſignified by the Ralio Fray Don Julian de Arriaga, to Don Philip Ruez Puente, dated Pardo, 7th of February, 1771. [239

The Speech of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, when he reprimanded Hugh Roberts, late Conſtable, and Returning Officer at the laſt Election for the Borough of New Shoreham, upon his Knees, at the Bar of the ſaid Houſe. [240

Lord Viſcount Townſend's Speech to the Parliament of Ireland, on Tueſday the 26th of February, 1771. [242

The Addreſs of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal in Ireland to the King. [ibid.

The Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland to the King [243

The Addreſs of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal in Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant; with his Excellency's Anſwer. [244

The Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland to the Lord Lieutenant. [245

His Majeſty's Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland. [246

The Addreſs of Thanks of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, for his Majeſty's Anſwer. [ibid.

Proteſt of the Lords in Ireland againſt that Part of the Addreſs to the King, which returns his Majeſty Thanks for continuing Lord Townſend in the Viceroyalty. [ibid.

Copy of a Letter ſent by the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland to the Members of that Houſe, when he reſigned the Chair. [248

The Lord's Proteſt, relative to the Diſpute about Falkland's Iſland. [ibid.

The humble Petition of the Locum Tenens of the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, relative to the Embankment at Durham Yard. [253

His Majeſty's Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Wedneſday the 8th of May, 1771. [254

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, to the King, on the Birth of another Prince; with his Majeſty's Anſwer. [256

CHARACTERS.

Some Particulars of the Chineſe; from Oſbeck and Toreen's Voyages. 1

Two different Accounts of that extraordinary People the Patagonians. 10 & 14

Some Obſervations on the Eſkimaux Indians, and on the Natives of the Country in the Neighbourhood of the Engliſh Factory, on Churchill River in Hudſon's Bay. 17

Of the Natches, a very conſiderable Indian Nation. 19

Anecdotes of Lord Ruſſel, Mr. Hampden, and Algernon Sidney; with ſome Particulars of Lord Shafteſbury, and of the Conſpirators who were concerned in the Rye-houſe Plot. 23

CONTENTS.

Of Lord Dundee, and the Highlanders. — 39
Of Lewis XI. of France; from the Elements of the Hiſtory of France, by the Abbé Millot. — 45
Of Henry the Great; from the ſame. — 47
Different Paſſages of the Life of Avicènes. — 49
Extracts from the Life of Benvenuto Cellini, a Florentine Artiſt. 52
Character of the late Honourable and Reverend Richard Trevor, Lord Biſhop of Durham. — 67

NATURAL HISTORY.

An Account of a Journey to Mount Etna. — 71
A Letter on a Camelopardalis, found about the Cape of Good Hope. 81
Extract of a Letter from Charles Douglas, Eſq; to the Royal Society, containing ſome Part of the Obſervations he made in Lapland. ibid.
Some Account of the Manna-tree of Naples, and of the Tarantula. 83
Account of ſome Bones found in the Rock of Gibraltar. — 85
Account of the amphibious Animals at Falkland's Iſlands. — 86
Of the Poiſon-tree in Penſylvania; from Profeſſor Kalm's Travels in North America. — 93
Of the Black Snakes and Rattle Snakes; from the ſame. — 95
———*Small Ants in Penſylvania; from the ſame.* — 98
———*Bull-Frogs; from the ſame.* — ibid.
Wild Animals in North America that are eaſily tamed. — 100
Odd Story of a Monkey at the Brazils. — 101
Remarkable Prognoſtic of a Hurricane in the Weſt Indies. — 102

USEFUL PROJECTS.

Great Improvement made in the Breed of Cattle, by Mr. Bakewell, of Diſhley, in Northamptonſhire; from the Farmer's Tour. — 104
Of the feeding of Horſes with Whins; from the ſame. — 110
Great Advantage of planting quick growing Trees, on Soils otherwiſe of little Value; from the ſame. — 111
Of Tranſplanting Hedges; from the ſame. — 119
Advantage of ſoiling Horſes and other Cattle with Clover, in the Houſe, inſtead of feeding it on the Field. — 120
Receipt to deſtroy the Turnip Fly. — 121
Method of making Mortar which will be impenetrable to Moiſture. ibid.
The true Receipt for making Copal Oil Varniſh, or Vernis Martin 122
The Manner of laying on this Varniſh, and of rubbing down and poliſhing it. — 123
Of the Amber Varniſh. — 124
A new Method of taking off Caſts from Coins, &c. — 125
Directions for Pump-makers. — 126
A Method to mark Linen, ſo as not to waſh out again. — 127

ANTI-

CONTENTS.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Order of Maundy, made at Greenwich, March 19, 1572. — 128
Account of the New Year's Gifts preſented to Q. Elizabeth, 1584-5 — 129
The Manner of buriengе great Perſons in ancient Tymes. — 130
A Remembrance of the Order and Manner of the Burial of Mary Queen of Scots, — 131
An ancient Indenture relating to a Burgeſs in Parliament, &c. — 134
Obſervations on the Roman Roads. — ibid.
The Nature of the Britiſh Commerce before and after the coming of the Romans. — 137
A Diſcourſe of Sherborne Caſtell and Mannor, written in the Year 1620. 143
A Narrative of the Juſts, Banquetts, and Diſguiſings, uſed at the Intertaynement of Katherine, Wife to Prince Arthure, eldeſt Sonne to King Henry VII. — 144
Anecdote of John Perſon, an Engliſh Yeoman, in the 4th of Henry VII. 151

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

A Diſcourſe delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy, on the Diſtribution of the Prizes, December 14, 1770, *by the Preſident.* — 152
Remarks on Monteſquieu and Voltaire, &c. with Obſervations upon the State of French Literature in the preſent Century. — 159
An Eſſay on the Subjects of Chemiſtry, and their general Diviſion. 167
Difference between ancient and modern Aſtronomy. — 173
Thoughts on Quacks of all Denominations, by M. de Voltaire. — 178
Extract from Mr. Voltaire's Anſwer to Mr. Mirabaud's Treatiſe, intitled, The Syſtem of Nature. — 181
Obſervations on the Patriotiſm of the Ancient and Modern Greeks 184
On the oeconomical Genius of the Italians — 186
An Account of ſome Veſtiges of Cultivation and Antiquity, which the French met with in their Attempt to trace out the Paſſage by Land from Canada to the South Sea. — 190
Eſſay towards an Hiſtory of Mankind. — 193
The Powers of pretty Bar-maids. — 195
Modern Matrimonial Grievances. — 197
An Ancient Stone and Inſcription recovered. — 198
Reflections on Dramatic Performances. — 201
The Miſtake; an Anecdote of the late King of Pruſſia. — 203

POETRY.

Extract from the Loves of Medea and Jaſon. — 205
Extracts from the Minſtrel; or, The Progreſs of Genius. — 210
Specimen of a Tranſlation of the Luſiad of Camoens; by Mr. Mickle. 215
Ode for the New Year, 1771. *By William Whitehead, Eſq;* — 218

Epilogue

CONTENTS.

Epilogue to the Tragedy of Almida, by Mr. Garrick. — 219
To a Lady curling her Hair. — 220
A Tour to Stockholm; tranſlated from the Latin of the celebrated M. Huet, Biſhop of Avranche, by J. Duncombe, M. A. — 221
Part of a Chorus in Taſſo's Amyntas, tranſlated. — 230
Tranſlation of the celebrated Soliloquy of Amarillis in Guarini's Paſtor Fido. 232
Ode for his Majeſty's Birth-Day, June 4, 1771. By William Whitehead, Eſq; — 233
Prologue to the new Comedy called the Weſt Indian. — 234
Epitaph on Mr. Powell's Monument at Briſtol. — 235
An Addreſs to an Ironmonger, on his Birth-day. — ibid.
Lines left at a Coffee-houſe in Cambridge. — 236
Epitaph on a Miſer, by William Stevenſon, Eſq; — ibid.
Epitaph on a Horſe. — 237
On an Urn (now erected) to the Memory of William Shenſtone, Eſq; in Hales-Owen Church-yard, Shropſhire. — 237
Verſes addreſſed to Mrs. Montague, Author of "An Eſſay on the Writings and Genius of Shakeſpear." — ibid.
Epitaph on the Right Hon. George Grenville. — 238
Jeus d'Eſprit, preſented by the Hon. H. Walpole to four French Ladies, upon a Viſit to him at his Villa at Strawberry-hill. — ibid.
Lines ſuppoſed to be written on finding a Pair of Shoes on the Bed of one of the Female Members of the Coterie. — 239
Ode to Leven Water; by the Author of Roderick Random. — ibid.
On Contentment. — 240
The Partridges, an Elegy. Written on the laſt Day of Auguſt, by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, of Peterborough. — 241
To an Infant ſleeping in the Arms of its Mother. By the Same. 242
Extract from Verſes ſent to a Lady on her Birth-day. By the ſame. 244
Elegy to a Lady who wiſhed not to hear the Toll of a Bell on the Evening of the late Princeſs Dowager's Funeral. — 245

Account of Books publiſhed in the Year 1771.

Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland. From the Diſſolution of the laſt Parliament of Charles II. untill the Sea Battle off La Hogue. By Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. In 1 Vol. Quarto. — 246
An Eſſay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, in oppoſition to Sophiſtry and Scepticiſm. By James Beattie, L. L. D. Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy and Logic in the Mariſchal College and Univerſity of Aberdeen. The Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. 8vo. — 252
The Hiſtory and Art of Horſemanſhip. By Richard Berenger, Eſq; Gentleman of the Horſe to his Majeſty. In two Volumes, Quarto. — 260

THE END.

20314

NOT TO BE TAKEN
FROM THIS ROOM.

DOMINICAN COLLEGE LIBRARY
004556

Case D 2 .A55 1771 20314
The Annual register, a
review of public events
home and abroad